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CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921.

VOLUME IV

BALUCHISTAN

PART I—REPORT



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CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921.

VOLUME IV

BALUCHISTAN

PART I—REPORT

PART II—TABLES

BY

MAJOR T. C. FOWLE, I.A.,

Foreign and Political Department, Government of India,

AND

RAI BAHADUR DIWAN JAMIAT RAI, C.I.E.

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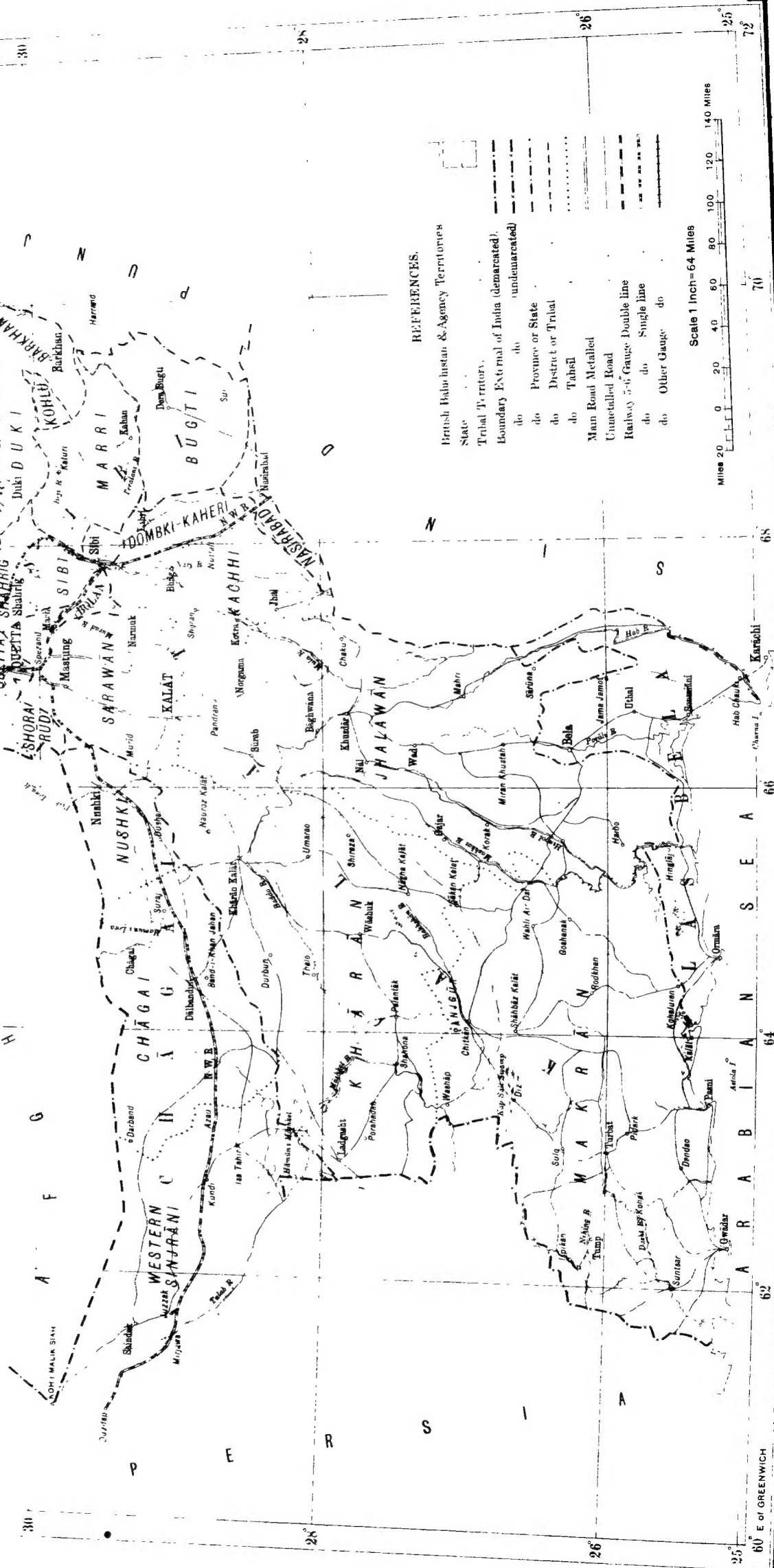
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BALUCHISTAN

SHOWING ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

(FOR CENSUS REPORT, 1921)

Baluchistan is divided into three main divisions (i) British Baluchistan (ii) Agency Territories (iii) States. British Baluchistan comprises of the Tahsils of Shahrig, Sibi, Duki, Pishin, Shorapur and Chaman, and the Agency Territories all the rest excluding States.



REFERENCES.

British India & Agency Territories	State
Tribal Territory	do
Boundary External of India (demarcated)	do
do	do
Province or State	do
District or Tribal	do
Tahsil	do
Main Road Metalled	do
Unmetalled Road	do
Railway 5-6 Gauge Double line	do
do Single line	do
Other Gauge	do



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INTRODUCTION.

1. The present Baluchistan Census Report—the fourth of its series—appears **Dual Authorship.** under the somewhat unusual auspices—for an official report—of a dual authorship, two names—my own and that of Rai Bahadur Diwan Jamiat Rai, C.I.E.,—appearing on the title page. Appointed Census Superintendent for Baluchistan in March 1920, Mr. Jamiat Rai carried on the Census operations for two years until March of this year when—his health most unfortunately breaking down—his official mantle was cast on my shoulders. By this date all the Census operations proper had been completed, the material for the Report collected, and most of the tables compiled and passed by the Census Commissioner. Having done so much, having borne the burden and heat of the day, it was only fitting that Mr. Jamiat Rai should figure as one of the co-authors. Much as he had done, however, the Report still remained to be written. And it was this task which fell to my share.

Perhaps—to cover any defects which the critical (or captious) reader may discover in these pages—I may be permitted to indicate some of the difficulties which the writing of a Census Report under these conditions involved—they will be readily apparent to anyone who has ever written one himself. For an officer who has conducted a Census from its beginning the composition of the final Report has few terrors. By the time that the Report comes to be written he has been in close touch with the Census—both in its broad features and in its somewhat intricate details—for a considerable period. It is indeed his creation and he has seen it take shape under his hand. From practical experience, and personal investigation often on the spot, he has a very shrewd idea on the all-important point of trustworthiness of his statistics. In short if one may—without irreverence—compare a Census to a jig-saw puzzle, the Census Superintendent who has made the pieces is in a very good position to put them together. But it is obviously far otherwise with the official unexpectedly called in to fit into the final Report the pieces of the puzzle fashioned by his predecessor. The pieces are evident enough; their name is indeed Legion, and they are overwhelming in their very multitude, but the clue to their rightful places in the puzzle is—at first sight—far to seek. It was therefore fortunate for me, and also for the Report, that though Mr. Jamiat Rai had had to retire from active concern in the Census he still remained in Quetta and most kindly put his extensive knowledge of the Province in general, and of the Census in particular, at my disposal on the many occasions when I had occasion to apply for them.

2. Before concluding my apologia I feel it would be as well to make some reference to one feature in which this Report differs greatly from that of 1911. I refer to the exclusion of descriptive matter. **Minimum of descriptive matter.** I am afraid that the reader in any case would have searched these pages in vain for anything approaching Mr. Denys Bray's disquisitions, learned and at the same time interesting, (by no means always synonymous terms, unfortunately), on the history, philology and ethnology of the Province. Any attempt, however, on my part to follow in his footsteps was—to my distinct relief be it admitted—debarred by instructions in Official Circulars to the effect that in this series of Reports descriptive matter not directly connected with the statistics under review should be reduced to a minimum. Though this is the fourth nominal Baluchistan Census it is only the second that can be said to be a complete one, and this being so I might have ventured to treat the above instructions with some latitude and to introduce descriptive matter of interest, if the whole field—as far as I am capable of judging—had not already been adequately dealt with by Mr. Bray, whose Report still remains—and will probably remain for some time—one of the standard works on Baluchistan. As it is I have taken the Circulars more or less literally.¹

¹ It may be pointed out here, perhaps, that the deletion of descriptive matter though it shortened the Report did not necessarily make it any easier to compile. The absence of full statistics from the 1901 Census rendered any detailed comparison between it and that for 1911 impossible. The latter Census, however, produced complete figures for the whole of the Province as did that of 1921. Some sort of detailed comparisons of variations therefore in this Census had to be attempted. Owing to local conditions, however, which will be apparent when the Report is read, comparisons were often by no means easy and involved considerable calculation and analysis, which not infrequently produced quite inadequate results to the labour involved. Mountains of statistics were moved only to produce some ridiculous mouse of a conclusion.

Impracticability of a Regular synchronous Census.

3. The reasons for the impracticability of a regular synchronous Census of Baluchistan—outside the few alien settlements—are the same now as they were a decade ago and can indeed be given in the words of the 1911 Report :—

“ With but a dozen British officers and a proportionately small number of native officials to rule over this huge and mountainous area, a synchronous Census is clearly a physical impossibility. Yet only half the difficulties have been stated. People the mountains with frontier tribesmen cleaving to the turbulent traditions of their fore fathers, still broken in but imperfectly to the mysterious ways of British rule, suspicious of every symptom of innovation and reform, jealous to the verge of fanaticism of any enquiries touching their womenfolk and an attempt to foist upon them in these early days of our administration a Census framed on the searchingly inquisitive lines of the Indian Schedule would not merely be foredoomed to failure, it would be a political blunder.”

The Census of 1891.

4. Of the first Baluchistan Census—that of 1891—there exist few written records beyond the fact that the operations extended over 20,568 miles and that 171,752 souls were enumerated. Apparently in Quetta, and a few other cantonments, a synchronous Census was carried out, while the tribesmen were estimated in some rough and ready fashion. But the whole of the operations only covered a small proportion of the nominal Census field—Kalat and Las Bela States, equal in area to $\frac{4}{5}$ ths of the Province, being altogether left alone, doubtless for the same political reasons as—at the present time—induced us to carry out our Census in these and other tribal areas with a good deal less stringency than is in force elsewhere. *Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte* and probably the best service done by the first enumeration was to break the ice and accustom the unsophisticated inhabitants of Baluchistan to the strange and portentous activities of an Indian Census. To any one with a knowledge of tribes and tribesmen—with their religious prejudices, their racial suspicions and their ingrained aversion to innovations of any sort—it is indeed a matter for some wonder that four Censuses of Baluchistan (essentially a tribal country), each one more searching than its predecessor, should have been carried through harmoniously in the last thirty years. Such success would seem to argue more than ordinary tactful handling of the Census operations themselves, as well as a widespread trust in our methods of administration in general.

The Census of 1901.

5. The Census of 1901, as we can learn from its records which are complete, went far beyond that of its predecessor ; 82,950 miles of area were covered, and a population of 810,746 enumerated. Garrison towns, civil headquarters and railway limits were enumerated on regular lines, tribesmen in the districts non-synchronously by means of a family schedule, while the States were estimated on an approximate tribal basis. But though a considerable advance on its predecessor, the results of this Census were admittedly rough. The population, more especially in the States, was felt to be overestimated and as far as the tribal areas were concerned, such items in the Standard Schedule as age, marriage, subsidiary occupation, means of subsistence of dependants, birthplace, language, literacy, knowledge of English, and infirmities, were omitted altogether. “ But ” writes Mr. Bray :—

“ the Census was a notable achievement for all that, and not the least notable feature of it was Mr. Hughes Buller's masterly report. Without the pioneer work done at the last Census the advance made at the Census now concluded would have been impossible. And if I am able to go beyond Mr. Hughes Buller's conclusions, this is only because, standing on his shoulders, I am able to take a wider view of what before his time was in many ways an unknown land.”

The Census of 1911.

6. Perhaps the most outstanding feature of the 1911 Census lay in the fact that for the first time the whole of the Province, which comprises an area of 134,638 square miles, was brought under the Census operations. In this area 834,703 souls were enumerated. The desirability of extending the Standard Schedule, and the method of synchronous system, to the indigenous population of the districts was carefully considered, but it was finally decided that local conditions did not permit of any further extension. The synchronous Census was accordingly—as in 1901—confined to Municipalities, Cantonments, Railway limits and other settlements of aliens, which resulted in the enumeration of 63,007 persons, or 7.6 per cent. of the total population. These operations were conducted on conventional lines and call for no comment.

The Tribal Schedule.

7. The non-synchronous enumeration of the indigenous population, however, *i.e.*, the tribesmen, called for special treatment. In the Districts it was done by

village accountants assisted—where available—by village schoolmasters and levy clerks. Elsewhere, where no permanent staff was available, special men were engaged to carry it out, care being taken that such individuals should be *persona grata* to the tribes amongst whom they had to work. The chief feature, however, of the tribal enumeration lay in the special Tribal Schedule drawn up by Mr. Bray with the object of extracting as much useful information as possible from the tribesman, while at the same time avoiding any wounding of his very vulnerable susceptibilities—especially with regard to his womankind. This schedule was finally approved by His Highness the Khan of Kalat, the Jam of Las Bela, the leading chiefs, the District Officers of the Province, the Local Government and the Census Commissioner. It aimed at treating the joint family as the unit of enumeration, and not the individual. As Mr. Bray pointed out such a schedule is peculiarly well adapted to tribal life in Baluchistan, where individualism is at a discount and where all the members of a household, father, mother, sons and daughters live under the same roof and work together for the support of the whole family. An examination of this schedule (§ 8) will reveal certain obvious differences between it and the Standard form. Thus in the Tribal Schedule there are no columns corresponding to the following in the Standard one: 6—Civil Condition, 7—Age; 11—Means of subsistence of dependants; 12—District of birth; 14—Literacy; 16—Infirmities. With regard to 6, any queries on the subject of ‘married, unmarried or widowed’ as bordering on impertinent curiosity into the tribesman’s family life were out of the question. The subject of Age again is so interwoven with that of Civil Condition that the most that could be done in this direction was to have two classes only, adults and non-adults. As for Dependants once particulars about the head of a tribal household were known, a very shrewd guess could be made at the corresponding particulars of his household. Statistics of Birth-place amongst the nomads of Baluchistan have little value. For migration purposes they are unsatisfactory because uncertain, and as the aliens and the indigenous population live to all intents and purposes in different communities they can be sifted one from the other without extraneous assistance. In addition the birth-place of all aliens and of Hindus and others who—on the ground of race—might or might not be natives of Baluchistan, was recorded as a guide for tracing the main streams of immigration to their source. Education had made so little head-way amongst the tribesmen that as far as Literacy and knowledge of English went, it seemed safer to ascertain such particulars on a village basis, as otherwise the enumerators finding the columns blank for household after household, might have left them blank throughout as a matter of course. Figures for Infirmities were collected in the same way, in supplementary schedules. Thus all the information required by the Standard Schedule was in one way or another provided by the Tribal Census with the two unavoidable—but important—exceptions of Civil Condition and Age, and these two omissions could only be filled up by approximation based on a knowledge of tribal manners and customs and whatever could be gleaned from the figures of adults and non-adults. But while in some respects the Tribal Schedule fell short of—in others it went beyond—the Standard one, the most important of these was the elaborate classification of the races into tribes, clans, sections and sub-sections. The collection of these details, and their tabulation, necessitated a considerable amount of labour, but the results which were finally embodied by Mr. Bray in his ‘Analysis of the Principal Tribes of Baluchistan,’ published in 1913, have more than justified the extra labour and expense involved as the statistics thus collected for the first time in a convenient form have proved very valuable to the Local Administration.

I have dealt with this schedule at some length first, as being a ‘home-made’ article peculiar to Baluchistan, and second, because it formed the basis of the present Census. The total population enumerated by it in 1911 was 771,696 against 704,789 in 1921.

8. In the present Census, as in that of 1911, the whole of the provincial area The Census of 1921. of 134,638 square miles was covered, 799,625 souls in all being enumerated. The considerations which led to the adoption of a dual system of enumeration in the Province in 1911 again influenced an adherence to the same system in 1921, and no changes were considered to be either feasible or desirable. It was accordingly decided by the Local Government, with the concurrence of the Census Commissioner, that for the purposes of enumeration the Province should be divided

into (a) Synchronous and (b) Non-synchronous areas. The same procedure was adopted as before, *i.e.*, the Standard Schedule was applied to the former—which comprised the same areas as in 1911, with the addition of the Coal and Chrome mines, Coolies on roads, and Transport-workers on the Harnai-Loralai-Fort Sandeman line, while Mr. Bray's Tribal Schedule was used for the latter which were identical with those dealt with in his time. The preliminary Census record was prepared in January-February 1921 and finally checked on the Census night, *viz.*, 18th March 1921. The arrangements for the Census of the Military areas were placed under the Military Officers concerned, advised and assisted by Civil Officers. The Census of the Railway lines was placed under the control of the District Traffic Superintendent, N.W.R., Quetta, and the Superintendent of Works, Nushki Extension Railway, who worked in co-operation with the Census Superintendent. The Non-synchronous Census began on 1st June 1920 and was completed in the greater part of the country by the end of September and in the remaining areas by 13th February 1921. The same class of enumerators were used in the districts as before, *i.e.*, village accountants, schoolmasters, levy clerks, etc., supervised by District Officials as far as their other duties permitted. In the States, owing to the extension and improvement in the local administration, special enumerators were unnecessary, the State Officials, Muharrirs, Mustaufis, Thanadars, etc., doing all that was needful, under the direction of Supervisors—one for each State division, Sarawan, Jhalawan, etc., etc. With regard to the Tribal Schedule, a specimen of which is given below, the working of this form and the points in which it differs from the Standard one have already been fully discussed (§ 7) and no further comment is needed, except perhaps to add that under the heading of Religion the sect was also entered, *e.g.*, Muhammadan Sunni, Muhammadan Shiah, etc. The information not directly contained in this Schedule was—as before—collected separately.

Specimen of Tribal Schedule.

Serial No.	Name of householder. House or tent or both. Race and Tribe.	TRIBE.		RELIGION.	SECT.	OCCUPATION.		LANGUAGE.	MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD.								REMARKS.		
		Clan.	Sub-section.			Main.	Subsidiary.		If one language.	Outside language.	FAMILY.				SERVILE DEPENDANTS.				
											Males.		Females.		Males.			Females.	
											Adults.	Non-adults.	Adults.	Non-adults.	Adults.	Non-adults.		Adults.	Non-Adults.

Attitude of the Public.

9. Reference has already been made to the harmonious working of the Tribal Census in the Province. The Census of 1911 was—save for a few minor and unimportant incidents—carried through with remarkable smoothness. As Mr. Bray wrote in the Introduction to his Report:—"The good humour with which the Tribesmen entered into the census was not the least pleasing feature of our work." The same good reception was given to the present operations, and there are no incidents to record. Nevertheless amongst the more backward of the tribesmen generally such prejudices as exist against a Census do not seem to have diminished—contrary to what one might expect—with the passing of years or the greater familiarity which repetition brings about. One must remember that a prejudice amongst primitive races against a "numbering of the people" is very widespread and at least as ancient as the Old Testament. The account there given, for instance, of King David's Census and its dire results in the shape of a "three days pestilence" bears witness to this ingrained superstition. Thus it was no matter for surprise that some of the old tribal "die-hards" indulged in a little grumbling at our Census. An old village granny for instance would say to the enumerator:—"May God save us from this sort of counting. If the flocks and herds even were numbered in this fashion they would be smitten with sickness. How then can man escape"? Or the oldest inhabitant would mumble forth the dire results of a Census:—"The *adam-shumari* (man-counting) of 1901 brought with it the famine and cholera of 1909." (A somewhat belated judgment this.) "While that of 1911 was the cause of the Great War, and the famine of 1920, and the present scarcity and high cost of living." A Mulla would now and then take up the parable:—"The Almighty alone knows the number of his creatures and their abodes. All this numbering of the people is meddling with the work of God, and can come to no good." One

village gaffer stoutly declared that "He was a man for facts, he was. Suppose he weighed his grain over two or three times when it was brought to his house from the threshing floor, why it would bring him bad luck of course, and all the good would go out of the grain. Well then—how could a man escape the consequences of being counted over several times in his lifetime? That's what he wanted to know. It was as plain as a pike-staff that there was nothing like an '*adam-shumari*' for shortening one's life." A very generally held opinion—as in 1911—was that the Census portended a mobilization for war, or new taxes, or both. These instances are given not to indicate general opposition to the Census—which, as already stated, did not exist—but merely as throwing some interesting sidelights on tribal points of view.

10. In 1884 the Government of India issued instructions regarding the compilation of Agricultural Statistics, including live-stock, and revised them in 1891 but these instructions were not communicated to this province which was then at its infancy. Efforts were, however, from time to time made by officers to collect cattle statistics. The first attempt in this direction was made in 1881-82 when Dr. O. T. Duke, then Political Agent of the Harnai and Thal Chotiali Agency, had a rough Census taken of the population, cattle and arms in the Duki district. In 1890-91, when the first Census was taken in parts of the Province, cattle statistics were collected in the Sibi, Shahrig and Duki tahsils and the Mari and Bugti tribal areas. In the course of the settlement of some of the tahsils, it has been the practice to collect statistics for agricultural stock but the figures were confined to permanent villages and inhabitants, while nomads who own larger number of cattle, etc., have been excluded. During the Census of 1910-11 a rough enumeration was made of the number of cattle, etc., in existence in Baluchistan and the results were embodied in table I of Volume B (revised) of the District Gazetteers.

The question of the improvement of cattle statistics was raised by the Central Assembly of the International Institute of Agriculture in 1914, and after making a reference to the various Local Governments, the Government of India decided in March 1916, that, in order, as far as possible, to meet the wishes of the International Institute of Agriculture and to secure uniformity in regard to the time of year at which the Census is held, a Census of Cattle should be taken throughout British India at the end of 1919 or the beginning of 1920 and repeated at intervals of five years thereafter. But considering the special circumstances of the Province, the Government of India approved that a systematic enumeration of live-stock should be carried out in it at the time of the next Census of the population.

Instructions were accordingly issued in May 1920 for the enumeration of live-stock. In Tribal areas the work was done at the same time as the Census of the population between the months of June and December 1920, while in the Regular areas it was carried out along with the preliminary enumeration of the population, in January and February 1921. This was the first time that a Census of the live-stock of the settled inhabitants and nomads of the Province including the States was taken. The results are briefly given in Chapter XII of this Report.

11. The special factor of our Census—the Tribal Schedule—has already been referred to in some detail (§ 7) and there is little more to say with regard to our general arrangements (full details are given in the Administrative Volume). In the regular Census the house numbering was commenced on 1st January 1921 and completed by the end of that month. The preliminary enumeration was taken in hand at the beginning, and finished, by the 28th February 1921 except in Sibi and Quetta where—for special reasons—extension to the 10th of March was allowed. The more important centres were visited by the Census Superintendent himself in order to explain the conduct of operations to Charge Superintendents, Supervisors, etc. The final Census was taken on the 18th March 1921. Enumeration commenced at 7 P.M. arrangements being made for Supervisors and responsible officials from the Census Office to visit as many enumerators as possible and exercise general supervision over their work. The Tribal Census figures were received in the Head Office by the end of February 1921, and sent to the various District Officers concerned with the request that these should be incorporated with their Synchronous totals, and sent to us in due course. We received these totals by the 24th—and telegraphed them to the Census Commissioner on the 26th March, making a provisional total for Baluchistan of 800,678. The final total was 799,625.

The slip system was carried out on more or less conventional lines. Owing to the paucity of the staff in Tahsils and Niabats (Tahsils in Native States)

(Census of Cattle
§145).

General arrange-
ment for the Census
Enumeration.

Tabulation of the
Results.

all copying as well as the other branches of the tabulation work had to be done in the Central Census Office which was opened in Quetta on 4th January 1921. For the Regular Areas the same slip was used as in India, for the Tribal Areas modified slips were adopted in which space was left for copying the details *re* Tribes, Clans, Sections, and Sub-sections. The copying and sorting of the tribal slips involved much extra labour but mention has already been made of the utility of such details for purposes of Local Administration. Moreover certain details *re* Tribal Areas—Literacy, etc. (§ 7)—could not be collected on the Tribal Schedule but had to be obtained from separate returns. The sorting and compiling of this information also entailed much extra work on our establishment.

Maps etc.

12. In the 1911 Census there were four maps : showing respectively Race, Administrative Divisions, Density and Language. In the present Report, for reasons of economy, only three maps have been inserted, that of Language being omitted since the linguistic, corresponds almost exactly—as far as can be shown cartographically—with the racial distribution. The only difference between the two worthy of note is that the Barkhan tahsil is racially Baloch but linguistically Jatki. On the other hand, the frontispiece map of the present Report—" Administrative Divisions"—showing all physical features, railway lines including extensions, main roads, etc., etc., is on an elaborate scale and is at the time of writing the best and most up-to-date small scale map of the Province.

The reading of official reports is not usually an exhilarating task and I have endeavoured to assist the reader of this particular one, by introducing in most of the longer chapters cross headings which may serve for him as sign-posts and also indicate the general lines of the discussion, and by epitomising as much of the statistics as was practicable in marginal statements even at the risk of unduly swelling the latter.

Cost of Census.

13. As in 1911 the cost of the Census has been heavy, and indeed has decidedly gone up owing to increase in cost of living, high wages of personnel and a general rise in prices all round. Various local causes also, which are detailed in the Administrative Volume but which need not be touched on here, have contributed to the high cost of our enumeration. The factors mainly for the expensiveness of a Baluchistan Census are thus given by Mr. Bray :—

COST OF CENSUS.				
Year.	Per thousand souls.		Per sq. mile.	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
1911 . . .	57	1 10	0	5 8
1921 . . .	131	10 0	0	12 6

“ Our touring took one or other of us into well nigh every part of the country. For success clearly hung on the amount of personal inspection we could devote to the operations. Here then is one very obvious reason for the unavoidably high cost of the operations for it goes without saying that one cannot travel in the wilds of the frontier without tents or escorts. . . . But I cannot accept this conventional measurement of the cost in terms of numbers as in any way appropriate to the peculiar circumstances of Baluchistan. On the contrary, it would not be difficult to make out a case to prove that the very smallness of our scattered population tends unavoidably to heighten the cost of a census, and that an increase in the population would tend to cut the expenses down. To any one who knows the country or takes the trouble to turn to it on the map, a much more appropriate method of reckoning the cost of the census is to look not to the numbers enumerated but to the area over which they are scattered. Judged in this light 0-5-8 (or if the other account system is preferred, 0-10-11) for every square mile is no inglorious record. I doubt whether any other province, however much more favourable its general conditions, could hope to enter the lists against it.”

On the same analogy annas 12-6 for every square mile—taking all circumstances into account - cannot be considered excessive.

Acknowledgments.

14. The Census Operations could not of course have been successfully carried out without the energetic co-operation of the Local Administration and the District Officers as well as that of the Tribal Chiefs and local notables. In Kalat and Las Bela States, Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir Mir Shams Shah, K.C.I.E., I.S.O., and Khan Sahib Rana Mohammad Ali Khan rendered valuable assistance. With regard to the enumeration of the Military forces and of the Quetta Cantonment our best thanks are due to Brigadier General H. W. Jackson, D.S.O., and Major O. H. C. Malony, Cantonment Magistrate in Quetta. For help with regard to the Railway enumeration we are indebted to Mr. D. R. Young, District Traffic Superintendent,

Mr. H. L. Thorne, Acting District Traffic Superintendent, Mr. Jordan, Assistant Traffic Superintendent and Mr. E. G. Rodwell, Superintendent Nushki Extension Railway. Rai Sahib Diwan Hot Chand, City Magistrate, Quetta, was kind enough to make arrangements for Census Operations in Quetta town. As for the Report, I cannot help quoting the Head Master of a famous Public School who—on being asked what his methods of administration were—blandly replied “ Oh, I just sit about and smoke cigars.” I have received so much assistance from others in writing my Report that I have a feeling that in some sort at least I may have followed in this great man’s footsteps. I have already indicated the assistance which Mr. Jamiat Rai has given me. Besides the two appendices which he has written himself, there is not a single chapter in the Report for which I have not had the benefit of his wide and ripe experience of the Province. Mr. J. R. Cornah, B.A., I.E.S., Superintendent of Education in Baluchistan, has been kind enough to come forward with an appendix which has been attached to the chapter on Literacy. To Khan Sahib Mirza Sher Mohammad Khan, Munsiff of Quetta, I am indebted for expert information on all matters connected with Brahuis. In conclusion turning to my staff, L. Himmat Rai, Deputy Census Superintendent, and L. Ishwar Das Seth, my Head Clerk, have not only carried out their Tabulation, Statistical and Accounts work very satisfactorily, and been indefatigable in supplying me figures for my somewhat elaborate marginal statements, but have also given me material assistance in dealing with the knotty problems involved in analysing these figures.

T. C. FOWLE.

QUETTA ;

August 30th, 1922.

CHAPTER I.

DISTRIBUTION AND MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

Statistical data.

Subject.	TABLES.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Subsidiary.
Area, Houses and Population . . .	I	...	...
Density, Water Supply and Crops	II, IV
Density	I	II, IV
Racial distribution	III
House Population	V
Influenza	VI
Vital Statistics of Quetta	VII
Racial variation by Race	XIII	...	VIII
Racial variation by Locality	IX
Fecundity of marriage	X
Political Agencies and Tahsils	I, II	..

Frontiers and administrative Divisions.

15. The physical and geographical features of the Province were fully described at the last Census and need not be repeated here.

The province of Baluchistan, with a total area of 134,638 square miles, is situated in the extreme north-west of the Indian Empire, and as might be expected from its position has frontiers which partake largely of an international character. Thus on the north for 723 miles it is bounded by Afghanistan and for 38 miles by Waziristan tribal territory. On the west runs the Persian Frontier for 520 miles—the junction of the three Frontiers, Indian, Persian and Afghan being Koh-i-Malik Siah the most westerly point in all India. On the south for 471 miles lies the Arabian Sea, its coast line containing the Gwadar territory belonging to Muscat the exact area of which is a matter for dispute, while on the east the Indian provinces of Sind, the Punjab and the North-West Frontier make up between them a Provincial Frontier of some 900 miles.

16. During the decade under review there have been no changes in the boundaries of the Province either externally or in its internal divisions, with the exception that the Kakar Khurasan area formerly an independent sub-tahsil of the Zhob District has now been amalgamated with that of Fort Sandeman.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS.

Administered Territories.
Quetta-Pishin, Loralai, Zhob, Bolan,
Chagai and Sibi.

Tribal Country.
The Mari-Bugti Area.

Indian States.
Kalat and Las Bela.

Administrative Divisions.

According to instructions received from the Census Commissioner the whole of Baluchistan can be considered as one Natural Division. We are, therefore, only concerned with its Political and Administrative divisions which consist of three categories i.e., Administered Territories, Indian States, and Tribal Country from which no revenue is taken and in which the tribesmen are allowed to have their head as much as possible. These three categories are shown on the frontispiece map.

The Census—Regular and Tribal.

17. The Synchronous Census, as already pointed out in the Introduction, was carried out on regular lines and represents generally the alien population. The population thus enumerated is small and confined—for the most part—to a few compact settlements scattered up and down the country. This part of the Census offered no special difficulty and its figures may be taken as substantially correct.

¹ Some 20,000 of the indigenous and semi-indigenous population found in alien settlements were enumerated on the Standard Schedule.

Double-counting.

18. The Non-synchronous Census, however, cannot unfortunately be dismissed so briefly. Frontier provinces all the world over present special difficulties to Census officials and Baluchistan is no exception. The chief danger of a Non-synchronous Census is obviously double-counting, and this is a danger to which enumeration in Baluchistan—essentially a nomadic country—is peculiarly exposed. Not only is there continual internal movement—from pasture ground to pasture ground, from district to district—but an equally considerable external migration from, and to, the foreign regions which lie beyond the provincial frontiers. Under these circumstances it is obvious that it was quite impossible to avoid some double-counting which would take two forms:—the double-counting of inhabitants of internal divisions in the Province *vis à vis* each other, and that of the Province as a whole *vis à vis* the neighbouring foreign areas.

With regard to former, in addition to various precautions taken, which need not be detailed here, there were certain important factors on our side. The Tribal Census, though non-synchronous in the technical sense, was synchronous to this extent that it was begun, continued and finished more or less simultaneously in nearly all the areas to which it applied. Further it was commenced in June, *i.e.*, between the two great harvests of the year, the Rabi and the Kharif, when the majority of the rural population—whether pastoral or agricultural—are at rest and was largely completed by the end of the Summer before the great Winter migrations set in. Moreover the fact that the family and not the individual formed the basis of the Tribal Census naturally tended to reduce the chances of double counting. The enumerators also started with the inestimable advantage of a thorough knowledge of the tribes amongst whom they had to work, and their returns, owing to the comparatively small number of units (*i.e.*, families) enumerated, could be scrutinized in detail. Taking it as a whole therefore there would seem to have been but little double-counting in the Tribal Census itself. Some individuals doubtless were counted both under the Tribal and also under the Regular Census, but as the aliens and the indigenous population do not mix to any appreciable extent—(some of the latter may be found in Regular Areas in Government service as levies, police and sepoys)—any exaggeration of figures on this account can only have been very small.

**Double-counting
owing to migration.**

19. But if double-counting within the Tribal Census was insignificant, the same can hardly be said of errors which may have occurred on account of provincial migration. The chief migratory area for Baluchistan is Sind whither in Winter march large number of Brahui families to drift back in the Spring. The individual tribesmen who had left their homes for work or trade and were not expected back during the Census year (*i.e.*, 18th March 1921) were not included in our figures, the presumption being that they would be dealt with in the province to which they had migrated. But it was of course quite impossible to say for certain whether the above Brahui families would be back in Baluchistan before we closed our operations, and it is possible that not a small number of such were counted twice—first in our Tribal Census which aimed at giving the *de jure* or resident inhabitants, and then in the Regular enumeration of Sind, which of course numbered the *de facto* population. On the other hand, there has been a regular tendency of recent years for Brahuys to settle permanently in Sind—though it is difficult to differentiate between the Brahui resident in that area and his migratory brother. Such individuals would not of course be enumerated in Baluchistan, and their total would reduce the number of individuals counted twice over.

Omissions.

20. If there were sins of commission in our Census—such as double-counting—we must also plead guilty to those of omission. In a wild mountainous area interspersed with deserts, such as so much of Baluchistan is, inhabited by a nomadic population ceaselessly on the move, who pitch their tents here to-day and to-morrow “silently steal away” for pastures new, who live somehow in the most waterless wastes and on the most inhospitable hillsides, under such circumstances some omissions were inevitable. Such omissions were, however, less than might be expected owing to facts already touched on, a Special Tribal Schedule suitable to local conditions, the gaining of the good-will and co-operation of tribal chiefs, and in the States the enlistment of the services of the State employes—all local experts. In the districts where a trained revenue staff was available for the Census work and where the people lead a more settled life, the omissions must have been very small. In the States the percentage was higher but again

SHOWING DENSITY.



probably lower than at the last Census, the standard of the efficiency of the State officials having considerably risen in the last decade. Moreover the work in two divisions of Kalat—Jhalawan and Makran—was carried out under the immediate supervision of two educated young Sardars of considerable local influence.

But considering the long international frontier of Baluchistan, what—it may be asked—about the omissions caused by emigrations to Afghanistan and Persia where there is no “numbering of the people” and whence no returns, therefore, are received? Such emigrations can be dismissed at once as infinitesimal. On the contrary it is from these countries that we receive large immigrations—such as the Pawindahs (§ 58)—which help to swell our figures not a little.

Area, Population and Density.

21. Figures in themselves are singularly unimpressive and the mere fact that the area of Baluchistan is 134,638 square miles and its population 799,625 convey

Population of
Baluchistan.

	Area.	Population.	Density.
Baluchistan	134,638	799,625	5.9
Districts	54,228	420,648	7.8
States	80,410	378,977	4.7

—I must confess—remarkably little to me. Perhaps a few comparisons may imbue these bald and unconvincing figures with some real significance. Baluchistan then is distinctly larger than the United Kingdom but its total population is

only that of Liverpool. The density of population per square mile in the United Kingdom is about 375, that of Baluchistan is 5.9. Belgium is only about one-twelfth the size of Baluchistan but has a population nearly nine times as large. To turn eastward and bring the comparisons nearer home, even Persia—generally considered a sparsely populated country—beats Baluchistan easily when it comes to population figures, its density working out at about 16, while that of Afghanistan is estimated at 26. When compared in density with other Indian provinces, Baluchistan is at the bottom of the whole list, the next above being the Kashmir State with 39. The neighbouring North-West Frontier Province has an area of only 38,919 square miles with a population of 4,996,476, giving a density of about 130. The Punjab (136,905 square miles) almost identical in size with Baluchistan has a population of over 25 millions with a density of 183. Bombay with an area of 186,994 square miles has a population of nearly 27 millions and a density of 143.

22. A full description of the physical features of the divisions is given in the 1911 report, and only the more salient characteristics of each district need be touched on here.

Districts.
Quetta-Pishin.

Ethnologically the Quetta-Pishin

Quetta-Pishin			137,082
Indigenous			82,206
Pathan		60,147	
Brahui		8,302	
Sayyid		9,535	
Others		4,222	
Semi-indigenous			6,096
Aliens			48,780

District is distinctly Pathan, though it merges into the Brahui country to the south, and by reason of containing the Quetta cantonment and town has more aliens than the rest of Baluchistan put together. It is easily first both in population and density of all the Baluchistan districts, which position it principally owes

of course to the presence of a large military garrison, and the flourishing town of Quetta, the capital of the Province. Fertile soil in the valleys, a snow-fall on the surrounding hills which feeds the *karez* (§ 31),

a fair rainfall (12.54 inches in Chaman and 8.96 in Pishin), special facilities for irrigation (such as the Shebo Canal and the Khushdil Khan Reservoir), excellent communications by road and rail, and in Quetta a large market for surplus products, all combine to give the District its leading position. Of the tahsils—Quetta is easily

	Area.	Density.
Quetta-Pishin	5,220	26.3
Quetta	548	121.5
Pishin	3,052	16.4
Chaman	1,206	14.6
Shorarud	114	3.1

first and for obvious reasons. Pishin comes next—thanks principally to the Shebo Canal and Khushdil Khan Reservoir. In Chaman there is little cultivation—the population being almost entirely pastoral. Shorarud brings up the rear—mainly owing to the backwardness of its population and the poorness of its soil.

Loralai.

23. Like Quetta-Pishin, Loralai is Pathan in population, even the Khetran element—who now claim to be Baloch—being probably Pathan by origin. The majority of the tribesmen are cultivators but also own flocks, while not a few are entirely pastoral. The density—distinctly less than half that of Quetta-Pishin—is more evenly distributed. The rainfall averages about 12·8 inches. It is worthy of note that Barkhan which has got the smallest perennially irrigable area in the District has nevertheless the highest density; the fact being that flood irrigation—if less certain—is generally more productive than permanent irrigation, provided always of course that the rain does not fail. Khetrans too are more settled than other tribes of the District. The grazing also is exceptionally good in this tahsil and the tribesmen are rich in flocks and herds. Bori, Sanjawi and parts of Duki are fairly well irrigated, but Musakhel is badly off in this respect.

Loralai				82,473
Indigenous	.	.	.	68,352
Pathan	.	.	46,438	
Khetran	.	.	15,903	
Others	.	.	6,011	
Semi-indigenous	.	.		9,161
Aliens	.	.		4,960

of note that Barkhan which has got

	Area.	Density.
Loralai	7,525	11·0
Bori	1,671	10·6
Duki	1,688	9·4
Barkhan	1,309	13·0
Musakhel	2,181	10·0
Sanjawi	676	13·2

Zhob.

Zhob				56,668
Indigenous	.	.	.	48,205
Pathan	.	.	47,217	
Others	.	.	988	
Semi-indigenous	.	.		562
Aliens	.	.		7,901

	Area.	Density.
Zhob	10,315	5·5
Fort Sandeman	6,458	4·9
Killa Saifulla	2,398	5·0
Hindubagh	1,459	9·0

Bolan.

25. The Bolan Pass and Nushki

Bolan				3,618
Indigenous	.	.	.	1,505
Brahui	.	.	619	
Baloch	.	.	431	
Others	.	.	455	
Semi-indigenous	.	.		145
Aliens	.	.		1,968

the Mushkaf valley, and also as much

	Area.	Density.
Bolan	353	10·3

Chagai.

26. The importance of Chagai lies chiefly in the fact that through it runs the new Nushki Extension Railway to the Persian Frontier, begun in September 1916 and completed by February 1919, thus superseding the old caravan trade route. It is by far the most thinly populated district in Baluchistan—that province of thinly populated districts. But thin as the population is to-day it was all but a desert a generation or so ago, and the increase which has occurred in this short time is substantial proof of the benefit of our rule to its wild inhabitants (§ 43).

Chagai				21,343
Indigenous	.	.	.	16,991
Baloch	.	.	5,364	
Brahui	.	.	5,404	
Pathan	.	.	580	
Others	.	.	2,643	
Semi-indigenous	.	.		641
Aliens	.	.		3,711

the population is to-day it was all but

	Area.	Density.
Chagai	19,622	1·1
Nushki	2,361	4·2
Chagai	7,407	1·4
Western Sanjrani	9,854	0·1

Sibi.

27. Administratively Sibi consists of two areas:—Sibi district proper, and the Mari-Bugti Tribal country; these two areas can conveniently be considered separately. The chief ethnological feature of Sibi proper is the heterogeneous character of its population—all the four chief people of Baluchistan being well represented. Its density though varied is higher than any other district in the Province—except that

Sibi District proper				82,440
Indigenous	.	.	.	72,444
Baloch	.	.	28,084	
Pathan	.	.	17,444	
Brahui	.	.	4,378	
Jatt	.	.	11,278	
Others	.	.	8,260	
Semi-indigenous	.	.		11,495
Aliens	.	.		8,501

of Quetta-Pishin. Nasirabad is unique in Baluchistan in that one sixth of its area is irrigated from the Indus canals. There is a great variety in the rainfall ranging from 11·0 inches in the high lands to 4·0 inches in the plains.

	Area.	Density.
Sibi District proper	3,925	21·0
Sibi	1,169	21·4
Nasirabad	827	38·3
Shahrig	1,567	11·8
Kohlu	362	19·8

28. For the most part this area is composed of barren hills, with good pasture here and there, and a few patches of cultivation in the valleys. The inhabitants are almost entirely nomadic. Rainfall is scanty and precarious and seldom—the tribesmen emigrate in large numbers to Sind and the Punjab.

	Area.	Density.
Mari-Bugti Country	37,024	
Mari country	13,566	
Bugti country	23,458	

29. The Kalat State takes up more than one half of the whole area of the Province and provides more than forty percent of its population. It is the home of the Brahuīs who are by far the most numerous race within its boundaries. In some areas nevertheless the Baloch are in the majority and in others the Jatt. The density is very unevenly distributed varying from 18 in the Kachhi to 1 in Kharan. In olden days the State—constituting the Brahui confederacy—was divided into two divisions :—the up country one of Sarawan and the down country one of Jhalawan, Kachhi being divided between the two. Sarawan therefore with its present area of 5,230 square miles retains only a portion of its former magnitude, but with the exception of the Kachhi plain and the Dombki-Kaheri country it is the most prosperous and

	Area.	Density.
Kalat	73,278	4·5
Sarawan	5,230	10·4
Jhalawan	20,795	3·8
Kachhi	4,060	18·5
Dombki-Kaheri	1,359	14·4
Makian	23,269	3·1
Kharan	18,565	1·5

thickly populated portion of the State. Rainfall is scanty but there is a good deal of permanent cultivation by means of *karez* (§ 31), springs and streams. The soil is fertile and the wheat, tobacco and orchards of Sarawan are justly famous throughout the Province. Brahuīs predominate but many of these are pastoralists and much of the agricultural wealth of the country is due to the hard working Dehwar. Though Jhalawan is naturally far less fertile than Sarawan it is probable that some at least of its poverty and backwardness as compared with the prosperity of the more northern area is due to the fact that in it the thrifty Dehwar element is absent. The Jhalawan certainly fail to make the most of their country. This is due not only to laziness and ignorance but also owing to the way of life of the inhabitants who are—for the most part—pastoralists, and who—like all nomads—have an ingrained dislike for the hard and monotonous work inseparable from agriculture. Turning to the Kachhi we have a striking contrast. The barren mountains are left behind, and we enter a large alluvial plain rarely rising above 500 feet at its highest level. Nowhere in Baluchistan is the rainfall so scanty, yet the Kachhi plain is the most fertile area in the whole of the Province, another instance, like Barkhan, of the prosperity normally brought about by flood irrigation. The Jatt inhabitants of the Kachhi are of settled habits. Even if in the plain itself the rainfall fails, the result need not be so disastrous as long as there is sufficient rain in the up-lands to bring down the floods in the streams on which the low land crop depends: the Nari, Bolan, Mula and Sukleji. The soil is extremely fertile and three crops a year is the rule, of which the Autumn harvest—consisting of *Jowar*—is the most important. In good years in addition to crops there is also excellent grazing not only for the live-stock of the country itself—which is famous for its breed of horses and cattle—but also for the camels, sheep and goats which are brought down in thousands by the Brahui in the Winter season from the up-lands. In a really bad year when rain fails both in the Kachhi and in the up-lands, a wholesale emigration takes place to Sind. Though the Brahuīs are—generally speaking—the land-lords of this fertile area, few live there the whole year;

as mountaineers the scorching heat of the summer is not to their liking. Amongst the permanent inhabitants the most important are the Magasi and Rind Baloch, whilst the most numerous are the Jatt found everywhere as cultivators. The **Dombki-Kaheri Country** is an integral part of Kalat, but at the time of last Census was for administrative reasons under Sibi. About a year or so ago it was, however, rejoined to Kalat. It is a fertile region physically a part of the Kachhi plain and like the latter dependent for its water on mountain streams—especially the Lahri and the Chattar. The chief inhabitants are the Dombki Baloch, the Kaheri—who now call themselves Sayyids—and the ubiquitous Jatt. As for **Makran**—the old Arab chroniclers described it as a vast country mostly barren, and its physical characteristics have not altered with the passage of time, though it has undoubtedly prospered—as far as its disabilities allow—under the administration of Kalat State. Along the sea coast live a few fisher folk. Inland—especially at Panjgur and Kech—the chief means of livelihood is the date harvest which provides food for men and beast for the greater part of the year. Most of the other cultivation is dry crop and precarious at that, owing to the scanty and capricious rainfall. The population is divided into three strata: first the *Hakims*, or leading families—the Gichki and Nausherwani, and the Mirwari and Bizanjav Brahuis; then the ordinary Baloch middle class cultivators; and lastly the *Hizmatgar* or menials. **Kharan** shows an increase in population of 5,000, but this can—I think—be mainly attributed to underestimation in 1911 when owing to local conditions operations had to be carried out in a somewhat hurried and superficial manner: the enumeration of the area in point of fact lasting only some six weeks. In the present Census the attitude of the inhabitants was friendly and the operations were spread over some five months thus enabling us to make an accurate enumeration of the division. Some good patches of cultivation are found near the hills, and along the Mashkel and Baddo rivers, but the centre is a dreary waste of sand known as the *Lut* or *Registan*. Wheat is the staple crop of the country, though rich date groves are found in Washuk and Mashkel. The dominant race is the Nausherwani which supply the ruling chief; then come other Baloch Tribes and then the menials.

Las Bela.

30. Las Bela has several rivers and mountain streams whose floods are used for irrigation, but unfortunately nearly all such water-courses are dry for a greater part of the year. A few areas are moderately fertile, such as the well cultivated Welpat Niabat, but the rainfall is scanty, seldom exceeding 7 inches, and the country suffers frequently from drought, when the poorer classes migrate wholesale over into Sind.

Las Bela	.	.	.	50,696
Lasi	.	.	.	23,052
Brahui	.	.	.	7,292
Med	.	.	.	1,323
Others	.	.	.	19,029

	Area.	Density.
Las Bela	7,132	7.1

Causes for small population.

31. The causes—Historical, Physical and Economical—for the sparsity of the population of the Province were fully dealt with in the last Report and need not be detailed again. Some of them can, however, be touched upon here. The main cause of the small population of Baluchistan is that which produces the same effect nearly* all over the world—i.e., lack of water. The normal average rainfall for Baluchistan is only 8.1, and in some of its Districts is much lower. The agricultural prosperity of a country, however, and Baluchistan is essentially an agricultural, where it is not a nomadic area, need not by any means depend only on rainfall. Such countries as Egypt and Mesopotamia, and such Indian provinces as the Punjab for example, if they depended on rainfall only would be considerably less prosperous than they are, but of course they do not. They have large rivers from which they can draw the means for their fertility. Baluchistan unfortunately has, speaking generally, neither rainfall nor rivers—rivers that is to say in the ordinary sense of the word holding perennial water which can be tapped for irrigation. Rivers there are indeed—on the map—but they resemble the Arabian *Wadis*, rushing torrents in the Spring or at other seasons after rain for short periods, but for the most part of the year with scarce a trickle in their courses. Baluchistan then having but a scanty rainfall and—practically speaking—no rivers, how do its inhabitants

	Rainfall.
Baluchistan	8.1
North-West Frontier Province	20.7
Punjab	28.0

* Nearly—not altogether of course. In thick forest areas—for example—there is usually no lack of water but the dense vegetation, with other causes combined, prevents the growth of population. Excess of water—in swamp areas—has exactly the same effect.

obtain sufficient water for their crops? By a method which I believe is used nowhere else in India though it is common in other parts of the Middle East (Persia for example), *i.e.*, *karez*. These underground channels, real feats of engineering, tap the sub-surface water at the basis of the hills, and by an ingenious system of levelling bring the water to the surface in the valleys—sometimes many miles distant—at the exact spot where it is wanted for irrigation.†

32. Things being as they are, the main factors in the distribution of density are first the rainfall, and then snow, for these affect not only the unirrigated crops (and where cultivation is most, there population is thickest), but also the crops irrigated by *karez* which get their supply eventually from the rain and snow which falls in the hills. A glance at Subsidiary Table I will show the relation between rainfall and density. Distribution of density.

33. The question as to whether Baluchistan did in the past—or can in the future—support a larger population, opens up an interesting vista of speculations. Unfortunately these speculations must remain mainly of a most speculative character. Our information about the Province previous to our occupation of it is far too vague, and such records as exist are far too scanty, to hazard even the rashest guess at a conclusion. Various remains exist, known locally as *Gabr-bands*, which seem to have been made with the object of holding up the mountain torrents for purposes of agriculture. They certainly indicate the presence at some far off time of an energetic people of a higher civilization than the present nomadic tribesmen. It is fairly certain too that—as in Persia—gradual desiccation has been at work. On this theory therefore it is possible that the country used to be more fertile than it is now. With regard to the future we are still faced with desiccation which will presumably continue to play its part. The drop in population between the last Census and this throws of course no light on this particular problem. The drop was due to special causes and in any case no deductions can be drawn from so short a period as a decade with regard to a problem whose only true solution lies perhaps in the passing of centuries. On the economical side it may be noted that in normal times considerable quantities of grain are exported to foreign areas from certain Baluchistan Districts to be exchanged to a certain extent for the luxuries—not the necessities—of life. Against this must be put the fact that the alien population—especially in Quetta‡—cannot apparently subsist without the importation of the large supplies of food-stuff. The available supply of water too seems only just sufficient for agricultural needs but may be increased by the building of dams, the sinking of artesian wells and the extension of *karez* system. Retrospect and forecast.

Such are a few of the factors in this interesting problem, but where so much is a matter of theory rather than of fact I am afraid I must leave any attempt at its solution to some future Census Officer with a greater store of collected knowledge and experience at his disposal.

Variations at Previous Censuses.

34. From what has already been remarked with regard to the 1891 Census (§4), it will doubtless be gathered that it cannot be used for any purpose of useful comparison with the enumeration that followed. This was Mr. Bray's view in 1911, when he decided in his chapter on variation to ignore it and to start with 1901. But even at this stage we are faced with considerable difficulty. One can only compare like with like and if the Census of 1901 was a great advance on that of the decade before, that of 1911 was also a considerable advance on its predecessor, in the area covered, the proportion of the population enumerated, and the methods employed. Considerably more than half the population of the second Census was estimated and not enumerated, and subsequent experience proves that this estimation was in many cases much too high—as indeed a glance at the marginal statement goes to show, the 1901 population being more than 0·9 of that in 1911 though the former left uncovered 0·4 of the area dealt with by the latter. To quote Mr. Bray and take a case in point:—

	Area square miles.	Population.		
		Total.	Estimated	Enumerated.
1891 .	20,568	171,752	142,473	29,279
1901 .	82,950	810,746	459,728	351,018
1911 .	134,638	834,703	..	834,703

“How gradually and grudgingly we have come to realize the extraordinary dearth of the inhabitants in many parts of this vast province may be traced in the successive attempts that

† A full and interesting account of the construction of *karez* is given in the Gazetteer of the Quetta-Peshawar District by Mr. R. D. Oldham of the Geological Survey of India.

‡ The alien cantonment of Quetta of course stands by itself.

were made to gauge the population of the three tracts omitted from the operations of the last Census. Working on the analogy of Chagai, my predecessor assessed the population of Western Sanjrani at over 9,000 souls : a couple of years later he found cause to cut down his estimate to 6,000 : the writer of the District Gazetteer did not commit himself to as many hundreds. More interesting still is the case of Kharan and Makran. On the basis of density in the Mari-Bugti country my predecessor assessed the population at 229,655 ; as soon as he was able to have a rough estimate made on the spot, the figures went down with a bang to 97,800, and big though the drop, the total is some 3,000 in excess of the figures for the present Census."

Variations.
Districts.

35. Under these circumstances any detailed analysis of the 1901 figures in comparison with those of 1911 is out of the question. All that can be done is to draw some very general conclusions.

In the marginal statement the indigenous population stands for the tribesmen

Variation 1901-1911.

	Actual.	Percentage.
Districts	+ 32,306	+ 8.5
Indigenous	+ 17,081	+ 5.4
Semi-indigenous	+ 9,877	+ 58.6
Aliens	+ 5,348	+ 11.5

and their satellites—the Lori and Dehwar, and the Domiciled Hindus ; the aliens for Europeans, Anglo-Indians, and Orientals from territories outside the Province; and the semi-indigenous for certain elements who stand between the two : such as Ghilzai

Pathans from Afghanistan (§ 58) and the Buzdar Baloch from the Punjab. The enormous increase in the semi-indigenous elements is the first item to attract attention. It is probable, however, that this increase—which affected chiefly the districts of Loralai, Zhob and Quetta-Pishin—was more apparent than real and can be largely attributed, though how far one cannot say, to better enumeration, particularly amongst the Ghilzai, as well as to the presence of a considerable number of camelmén, cartmen, etc., employed in military and civil transport and labour. On the other hand the increase in the aliens was apparently genuine enough and chiefly occurred—as might be expected—in the Quetta-Pishin District. The figures for the indigenous population would seem to indicate a normal and modest rise.

Variations.
States.

36. In the States the population is almost entirely indigenous though the same three-fold classification is kept for convenience sake. The 1901 Census for the States was based almost entirely on estimation, the figures in question

Variation 1901-1911.

	Actual.	Percentage.
States	+ 8,349	+ 1.9
Indigenous	+ 10,531	+ 2.5
Semi-indigenous	+ 974	+ 640.1
Aliens	+ 1,208	+ 89.0

being largely obtained from the tribal chiefs. This method explains two important variations :—first the enormous nominal increase of the semi-indigenous (as in the Districts), and second the apparent serious decrease in the total population of

the States as a whole, all the more remarkable as half the State area was omitted from the previous Census. For it was only human nature, especially tribal human nature, that the chiefs should give their tribes every benefit of the doubt (and that they were genuinely doubtful no one with any experience of the tribesman's numerical vagueness will deny), and should exaggerate as much as possible the number of their followings. There would not be the same temptation to inflate the number of the semi-indigenous elements from which the tribal chief would gain no honour or glory—in fact, the tendency would be the other way, i.e., to claim such elements as his own in order to swell the aggregate of his clan. Moreover, the more distant and unknown the tribe the greater the scope for the imagination of the chief, and it was to just these out-of-the-way areas that in the Census of 1901 estimation and not enumeration was applied.

General Variation.

37. " The more clear the nature of the problem is realized the more hopeless it appears to attempt to measure the increase or decrease that has occurred, in the population of Baluchistan during the last ten years."

Thus did Mr. Bray sum up the situation a decade ago, and after a further lapse of ten years I am unable to throw any further light on the subject. The

Variation.

	Actual.	Percentage.
Baluchistan	+ 23,957	+ 3.0
Indigenous	+ 6,550	+ 0.9
Semi-indigenous	+ 10,851	+ 63.8
Aliens	+ 6,556	+ 13.7

marginal statement represented in Mr. Bray's opinion a very rough estimation of the possible variation in the decade 1901-11 assuming that the totals of the former Census were held to cover not only those it professed to cover but those that

it left untouched. The general conclusion appears to be that the aliens had rapidly

increased, that the semi-indigenous elements had also largely increased but that a considerable portion of this increase was due to a better enumeration, and that the indigenous tribesmen were barely holding their own.

Conditions of the decade 1911-1921.

38. The general conditions of the decade are epitomized as far as possible in the marginal statement. On the whole the year 1911-12 was a prosperous one, more especially in the Districts—with the exception of Sibi and Loralai where there was a failure of Autumn crops. In the States conditions were good in Sarawan and Makran, fair in Jhalawan and bad in the Kachhi and Las Bela. In the following year material conditions were generally satisfactory except in the Nasirabad tahsil of the Sibi district, which is dependent on the Indus canals, and where

Conditions of the decade.

Serial No.	Year.	PRICE OF FOODSTUFF WHEAT. (IN RUPEES)		Area harvested of all crops. (acres).
		Quetta per maund.	Districts per maund.	
1	1911-12	4 0 0	3 10 2	..
2	1912-13	4 3 10	3 13 8	260,688
3	1913-14	4 2 1	4 2 6	278,410
4	1914-15	4 7 1	3 14 6	288,327
5	1915-16	4 11 10	4 10 1	260,908
6	1916-17	4 11 10	4 6 7	219,305
7	1917-18	5 8 3	5 14 9	209,716
8	1918-19	5 13 1	5 0 7	159,189
9	1919-20	6 4 4	5 4 8	196,056

NOTE.—The figures under 'Area harvested' are for the settled tahsils only, which have an area of 16,364 square miles. Total area of unsettled tahsils amounts to 30,596 square miles.

In 1916-17 prices of wool, ghee, wheat and straw were high, and flock owners, land owners and cultivators prospered in spite of the fact that flocks had been reduced by the previous year of drought and that clothing had risen in cost. Generally speaking, the indigenous population benefited, and the alien community of the towns suffered, from this state of affairs. The material conditions of 1917-18 were fair, but those of the next year decidedly adverse. A poor rainfall, bad grazing and indifferent crops brought about general and acute scarcity. There was in addition a severe Influenza epidemic resulting in a death roll of nearly 62,000 people. In 1919-20 the Afghan War and disturbances in the Province resulted in substantial curtailment of cultivation. Agricultural and pastoral conditions were slightly better than in the previous year but much scarcity still prevailed. Influenza was prevalent but only in a mild form causing not more than about 50 deaths. The harvest of 1920-21 was much below normal, and drought caused a serious scarcity of grazing. Famine conditions existed in many parts of the Province and severe scarcity everywhere; there was a serious outbreak of Cholera in various areas.

Variations, 1911-21.

39. As has already been pointed out (§34) any detailed comparison between the two previous Censuses is impossible. When, however, we come to deal with the variations between the Censuses of 1911 and 1921 we are on firmer ground. In the area covered and in the methods employed the two enumerations were

Decrease in the decade.

Baluchistan population.			
Year.	Total.	Actual variation.	Percentage of variation.
1911	834,703	—35,078	—4.2
1921	799,625		

identical. We can at any rate compare like with like. At the same time in one important particular we still have to work more or less in the dark. The movement of population is ultimately determined (a) by the difference between the number born and the number who die, and (b) by the balance of migration. With regard to (b); there are—it is true—certain difficulties peculiar to Baluchistan but we can make shift to overcome them, partially at any rate. Close analysis of (a), however, is impossible by reason of the fact that in Baluchistan—practically

speaking—we have no vital statistics. Outside Quetta town there is no regular register of births and deaths. Any conclusions drawn, therefore, between the two Censuses, it must be borne in mind suffer under these disabilities and can only be of an approximate nature. The first point to strike attention is that in the decade under review the population—far from rising—has actually decreased, and the chief aim of this particular section of our Census will be to find adequate reasons for this decrease.

General causes for variation.
Influenza.

40. The variations between the two previous decades could largely be attributed to differences in the Censuses themselves :—better enumeration, larger area covered, etc. This comfortable explanation, however, cannot be offered in the present instance and more basic causes must be sought for. The chief cause undoubtedly would seem to be the severe Influenza epidemic which raged all

Deaths from Influenza 1918-19.

	Number of deaths.	Percentage of deaths to 1911 population.
Baluchistan . . .	61,452	2.5
Districts . . .	30,533	7.7
States . . .	30,919	7.4

over Baluchistan in the autumn of 1918, causing a total recorded death roll of 61,452. It is quite probable that the actual number exceeded this, as outside Quetta town there is no regular system for registration of vital statistics and tribal people—such as the indigenous population of Baluchistan is composed of—are averse

to reporting deaths in their families. The ravages of the epidemic were pretty evenly distributed over the Province, Districts and States suffering equally.

Famine, cholera and Migration.

41. As has already been seen the first seven years of the decade, notwithstanding the War, were of average—if not superabundant—prosperity. In fact, the high prices of certain natural commodities—grain, wool, etc., rather benefited than otherwise the indigenous population at the expense—it is true—of the aliens. The last three years of the decade, however, were distinctly bad ones culminating in the famine conditions of 1920 and 1921. Now the chief effect of famine in Baluchistan is to cause migration. The nomad proper is, of course, always on the move, and famine means to him merely a longer migration than ordinary, while a large proportion of the agriculturists being semi-nomads can migrate easily enough when compelled to. So when the lean years come it is not a case so much of “ seeing it out ” and incidentally perhaps, dying in the attempt—as is the case with the more settled people of other provinces—as of migrating over the provincial frontiers to pastures new, thence to return when the good years come round again. A famine therefore has a temporary than a permanent effect on the population of the Province. But this is only speaking very generally and Baluchistan could not of course, by any means, altogether escape the more permanent effects of famine. In addition to the deaths actually caused by severe scarcity, owing to poor nutrition the public health suffered and there were serious outbreaks of cholera in the various parts of the Province. But for the energetic action taken by the Medical Department the loss of life from this cause would have been much more serious. The people themselves too co-operated with the Medical Authorities and were eager for inoculation—a satisfactory sign of progress amongst the local inhabitants.

Birth and Death rate.

42. As, outside Quetta, there is no regular registration of births and deaths it is impossible to put any of our general impressions to the absolute test of real vital statistics. The Census machinery of 1911, however, was used to ascertain

Number of families examined in		Deaths per 1,000 births in		
1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	
		Persons.	Males.	Females.
6,641	3,582	387	370	389

from 6,641 fathers of the indigenous population in all parts of the country, the number of children that had actually been born and the number still alive. Similarly again in the present Census somewhat more elaborate figures were collected (see Subsidiary Table X) by which the vital statistics of 3,582 families were examined. The result in brief was that out of 20,297 births there were 12,606 survivals and 7,691 deaths, which gives a general survival rate of two-thirds. This is very much the same as in 1911 when Mr. Bray summed up the situation as follows :—

“ This then is the conclusion of the whole matter :—Though a man of Baluchistan can reasonably hope to beget a goodly family of 5 or 6 children, he cannot look to see more than three or four survive. And this is surely a very meagre surplus margin to carry on to the next generation, seeing that it has to replace the man and his wife or wives, sterile unions and

deaths before maturity. So meagre is it that to say that the tribal population is standing still, is possibly to overstep the mark."

The situation would appear to be unchanged to-day. Excluding fortuitous disasters such as pestilence and famine, the indigenous population would appear to be stationary.

43. Much of the district population is of a very fluid character, and continually moving—not only across the provincial frontiers—but also backwards and forwards from one district to another. Under these circumstances it is hardly worth

	1911.	1921.	Variation.
Quetta-Pishin . . .	127,648	137,082	+9,434
Loralai	89,769	82,473	-7,296
Zhob	70,366	56,998	-13,368
Bolan	2,096	3,618	+1,522
Chagai	16,344	21,343	+4,999
Sibi	82,423	82,440	+17
Mari-Bugti Country	34,766	37,024	+2,258
Kalat State . . .	359,086	328,281	-30,805
Las Bela	61,205	59,696	-1,509

while attempting any very detailed consideration of the District variations since any rise or fall may be of a most ephemeral nature. A few remarks, however, may be ventured, based on an analysis of the Districts by indigenous, semi-indigenous and alien population (*see* Imperial Table XIII). Zhob with its phenomenal decrease of nearly 14,000 merits

some attention. It shows an increase of 3,697 in the alien and a decrease of 17,395 in the indigenous and semi-indigenous population. With regard to the latter figure, during the disturbances of 1919 some thousands of Kakars, Maranis and other Zhob tribes* migrated to Afghanistan and Waziristan; the semi-indigenous population of Zhob shows a drop in the decade of 4,496; and 8,020 were carried off by the ravages of Influenza. The increase of 9,434 in Quetta-Pishin is mainly due to an increase of 16,162 in the alien population (chiefly represented by an increase in the garrison) less a decrease of 1,398 in the semi-indigenous and of 5,330 in the Indigenous elements. Loralai on the contrary can show an increase in its indigenous population of 3,167 which, with the small increase of the aliens (521), and a decrease of 1,984 of the semi-indigenous, leaves it with a plus balance of 1,704. Bolan is a somewhat artificial creation (§ 25), and its figures can be left to speak for themselves. Chagai the most barren of all the Baluchistan Districts shows a greater actual increase (4,999 persons) than all other—except Quetta-Pishin—and by far the highest percentage increase of the whole Province leaving aside the Bolan Pass. It has recruited its chief strength from the aliens (+3,209) though its indigenous elements show a small increase (1,816), and the semi-indigenous a small decrease of 47. The main reason for Chagai's increase is of course the Nushki Extension Railway (§ 26) which has been the means of adding to the prosperity of the district, and of bringing with it a large number of aliens. Sibi with a total population about five times as large as Chagai can only show an indigenous increase of 600 less. The semi-indigenous and alien elements show a decrease of 844 and 293 respectively in each class. The tribal country of Mari-Bugti shows an increase in the indigenous of 2,320 and in the semi-indigenous of 10, and a small decrease (72) of aliens.

44. Kalat shows the enormous decrease of 30,805—of which the indigenous population supplies nearly all—28,975, the semi-indigenous 638, and the aliens 1,192. The last named class need hardly be considered. Conclusions drawn from

	1911.	1921.	Actual Variation.	Percentage Variation.
Districts	414,412	420,648	+6,236	+1.5
Indigenous	335,795	326,676	-9,119	-2.7
Semi-indigenous . .	26,739	18,138	-8,601	-32.2
Aliens	51,878	75,834	+23,956	+46.2
States	420,291	378,970	-41,321	-9.8
Indigenous	416,599	377,268	-39,331	-9.4
Semi-indigenous . .	1,125	520	-606	-53.8
Aliens	2,566	1,189	-1,377	-53.7

small groups of figures are apt to be very misleading and the aliens in Kalat numbered only 2,109 in 1911 and 917 in 1921 out of totals of 359,086 and 328,281 respectively. The same remarks apply to the semi-indigenous who in 1911 numbered only 1,121 and in 1921, 483. The chief cause for

the serious decrease in the indigenous population was undoubtedly Influenza, Kalat losing from its ravages no less than 27,612. Famine also played its part in the State as elsewhere, and as migration is incidental to famine, we should expect to find a large exodus from the State which is exactly what has occurred. Into Sind alone—the chief refuge for the inhabitants of Baluchistan in bad times—there were enumerated nearly 11,000 emigrants from Kalat. Kalat emigrants—specified as such—into other Indian provinces are negligible. This figure added to the losses from Influenza gives us 38,612 or an excess over the total State variation of

* Majority of these have now returned.

some 8,000. The only explanation of the excess that I can think of is double counting. I have already pointed out (§ 18) that where it is a case of wholesale migration of Brahui families, double-counting is unavoidable. At this Census such migration from the State was on a far larger scale than the normal owing to famine, and therefore the percentage of error of double-counting was largely increased. If we assume that some 7,000 or 8,000 of the Kalat immigrants to Sind had already been enumerated in Baluchistan, we arrive at a figure approximately near 30,000.

Las Bela.

45. Las Bela shows the highest percentage decrease of any division in Baluchistan, *i.e.*, 10,509 out of a population in 1911 of 61,205. The indigenous population alone with 10,356 makes up the decrease almost entirely, which is only to be expected as the semi-indigenous and alien elements in 1911 were only 5 and 457 respectively. Influenza is the chief cause of the decrease, Las Bela losing 3,307 on this account. Migration consequent on famine has been even of greater account: 4,316 emigrants from Las Bela being enumerated in Sind. If we add this figure to the deaths from Influenza, we get a total approaching 8,000. But it may be objected that it was just these figures of emigrants that we refused to consider in the case of Kalat—rejecting it on account of double-counting. I must admit that it looks as if we were trying to have it “both ways”: using or not using the plausible theory of double-counting as seems most convenient to us. As a matter of fact, however, the cases of Las Bela and Kalat are not the same. First Las Bela is in very close proximity to Sind, specially to its capital Karachi. Second, the famine in Las Bela—especially along the sea coast—was severer than in Kalat. These two causes combined would act in making the emigration earlier from Las Bela and it is possible that this movement had largely begun before our Tribal Census had started. The reader may consider this explanation as perhaps more ingenious than convincing, and I confess that I am not altogether satisfied with it. However, I can think of no other, and whether it covers in full the discrepancy in question or not, at any rate it should cover a part of it.

Summary.

46. It is the States which—as has been seen—are principally responsible for the drop in the population showing—as they do—the large percentage decrease of 9·8, while the Districts are credited with a small increase of 1·5. This increase would have been considerably greater but for the large drop in Zhob. A very serious feature of the decrease is that taking the Province as a whole—whether in the Districts or States, again as a whole—it is the indigenous population which has been mainly affected. Ten years ago as far as population was concerned all that could be said for the tribesman was that he was barely holding his own. To-day from the figures before us we would seem to be dropping steadily behind. The semi-indigenous element too—tribesmen for the most part like their indigenous cousins—also show a retrograde movement. Only the aliens, and these only in the Districts, can show an advance—though of course this advance is a considerable one.

Yet a little reflection will show, I think, that the situation is by no means so bad as the figures we have been considering would lead us to believe. The causes which have led to the decrease in the population—pestilence and famine—were of a temporary and not a permanent nature. Baluchistan, it is true, can ill-afford to lose out of its small population the sixty thousand souls swept away by Influenza, but provided that the Province has no more such visitations the loss is not irreparable. As for famine, it has been shown that in Baluchistan its effects are of a peculiarly temporary nature: the population for the most part do not die but emigrate till the return of better times. The population thus emigrated is not therefore lost to the Province but will return—possibly has already returned—when more favourable conditions prevail. As for those who did not emigrate and who therefore suffered the direct effects of the famine, it may be pointed out that a population recovers with remarkable rapidity after even the severest famines, a phenomenon due to the fact that the sections of the community affected are those at the two extremes of life many of whom would in any case have died in the course of the next decade. On the other hand those at the reproductive ages escape, so that a normal number of children continue to be born.

Houses and Families.

47. The term 'house' in our Census has a very wide signification. It includes **Houses.** not only buildings of sun-dried bricks—confined almost entirely to the towns—but also the mud huts of the villages, the *kizhdi* or mat or blanket tents of the nomads, the *jhuggi* or shelters made of branches used in the Summer, and even caves in the hill-sides. The walls of the ordinary village house are made of straw and mud, with rafters of any wood locally procurable. Across these is usually laid matting of dwarf palm leaves, or of tamarisk branches on which are dumped thick layers of plaster. The summer shelters are easily constructed by driving a few poles into the ground and covering the top and sides with strips of matting or reeds or Juniper tree bark and branches. The *kizhdi*, formed by covering over a few poles with goats' hair matting, is a familiar enough sight to any one acquainted with "the black booths of the Bedouin" in Arabia or Mesopotamia.

48. The number of persons at the last Census per house was 4·9, and has **Families.** remained practically unchanged during the decade, the present figure being just over that proportion : 5·0. If the urban population—composed largely of aliens—be excluded, the house population shows an infinitesimal decrease and nearly equals that of 1911, 5·4 in 1911 and 5·2 in 1921 under the same exclusive conditions. Since amongst the indigenous population of the Province the term 'house' can be taken as covering the household, there would not appear from these figures to be any marked change in the direction of the 'family' movement.

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

I.—Density, Water supply and Crops.

District or Taluk.		Mean Density per square mile.	Rainfall.	AREA UNDER CROP. (ACRES).												MINOR CROPS.			
				TOTAL AREA.						WHEAT.			JUAR.			PALFAT.		Flood and Dry Crop.	
				Total.	Cultivable.	Irrigated.	Flood and Dry Crop.	Irrigated.	Flood and Dry Crop.	Irrigated.	Irrigated.	Flood and Dry Crop.	Irrigated.	Irrigated.	Flood and Dry Crop.	Irrigated.	Flood and Dry Crop.	Irrigated.	Flood and Dry Crop.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
I. Quetta-Pishin District																			
	28	9.1	598,830	355,545	241,385	141,522	99,763	50,148	34,394	36,111	31,143	138	158	1,928	459	11,973	2,534		
1. Quetta . .	124	7.7	104,770	59,736	45,034	30,764	14,270	15,421	5,444	10,293	4,873	130	156	783	141	4,215	274		
2. Pishin . .	16	8.9	492,060	295,809	196,251	110,758	85,493	34,727	28,950	25,818	26,270	8	2	1,143	318	7,758	2,260		
II. Sibi District																			
	11	7.3	309,084	142,672	666,412	438,694	239,718	100,149	26,770	28,088	4,632	31,329	10,531	..	..	40,782	11,607		
1. Sibi . .	21	5.5	252,710	99,326	153,384	86,150	67,234	21,712	18,133	12,803	2,815	5,426	9,993	..	..	3,493	5,325		
2. Sharig . .	12	11.2	43,968	28,218	15,750	11,631	4,119	8,310	1,185	3,865	1,093	29	8	..	..	4,425	84		
3. Nasirabad . .	38	3.2	512,406	15,128	497,278	328,913	168,365	70,118	7,452	11,420	724	25,874	530	..	..	32,824	6,168		
* III. Loralai District																			
	11	13.8	679,735	464,407	215,328	88,395	126,833	71,293	..	48,804	..	10,579	..	490	..	11,420	..		
1. Sanjawi . .	13	10.2	51,501	35,927	15,574	8,316	7,258	5,070	..	3,715	..	8	..	24	..	2,223	..		
2. Dukl . .	9	9.8	260,170	190,027	70,143	27,915	42,228	21,092	..	16,526	..	1,081	..	234	..	2,651	..		
3. Bori . .	11	9.8	106,047	50,396	55,651	42,763	12,888	14,448	..	9,719	..	514	..	153	..	4,062	..		
4. Barkhan . .	14	13.2	262,017	188,057	73,960	9,401	64,559	29,783	..	18,844	..	8,376	..	79	..	2,484	..		
IV. Zhob District																			
	5	9.3	41,425	7,243	34,182	29,280	4,922	12,292	195	8,556	194	220	..	..	..	3,516	1		
1. Killa Saifullah . .	6	8.1	23,620	2,122	26,498	22,042	4,456	6,308	..	4,612	..	30	..	..	..	1,663	..		
2. Hindubagh . .	9	7.3	12,805	5,121	7,684	7,218	466	5,984	195	3,944	194	190	..	..	..	1,550	1		

* Separate figures for Irrigated and Flood and Dry Crop area are not available.

II.—Distribution of the Population classified according to Density.

TAHSILS ETC., WITH A POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE OF.																	
DISTRICTS AND STATES.	UNDER 5.		5—10.		10—15.		15—20.		20—25.		35—40.		40—45.		100—125.		
	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
BALUCHISTAN	92,515	247,102	16,563	115,016	15,552	180,244	7,474	132,301	1,169	25,027	827	31,712	..	..	548	68,223
Districts	70.5	39.4	12.4	16.1	9.7	19.4	5.5	16.5	.9	3.1	.6	3.9	..	..	.4	8.6
Quetta-Pishin	29,886	94	9,421	64,320	8,963	106,424	3,414	57,148	1,169	25,027	827	31,712	..	..	548	68,223
Loralai	414	1,273	..	..	1,206	17,605	3,052	49,981	..	..	..	..	..	..	548	68,223
Zhob	..	..	1,688	15,806	5,837	66,667	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bolan	6,458	31,612	3,857	25,056	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chagai	19,622	21,343	..	..	353	3,618	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sibi	3,392	13,566	3,876	23,458	1,567	18,534	362	7,167	1,169	25,027	827	31,712	..	..	..	..
Administered Area	..	..	..	..	1,567	18,534	362	7,167	1,169	25,027	827	31,712	..	..	..	..
Mari-Bugti Country	3,392	13,566	3,876	23,458	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
States	68,629	179,308	7,133	50,696	6,589	73,820	4,060	75,153	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kalat	62,620	179,308	..	..	6,589	73,820	4,060	75,153	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sarawan	..	..	..	..	5,230	54,262	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhalawan	20,795	79,710	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kachi	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,060	75,153	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dombki-Kuhari Country	..	..	..	..	1,355	19,558	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Makran	23,269	71,860	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kharan	18,555	27,738	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Las Bela	..	..	7,132	50,696	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* The figures in headed *Adm.* denote the proportion per cent. which the area and population of each Density Group bear to the total area and population of the Province.

III.—Racial Distribution in the Regular and Tribal Areas.

DISTRICTS OR STATES.	INDIGENOUS.						SEMI-INDIGENOUS.						ALIEN.						Year of Census
	REGULAR AREAS.			TRIBAL AREAS.			REGULAR AREAS.			TRIBAL AREAS.			REGULAR AREAS.			TRIBAL AREAS.			
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14						
BALUCHISTAN	6,505	1,942	401,258	342,689	4,148	876	12,634	10,207	38,618	10,018	3,256	1,652	1911						
	10,173	3,066	375,826	314,879	4,758	1,238	7,047	5,635	69,218	13,393	978	434	1921						
Districts	6,160	1,872	176,710	151,053	4,144	876	12,032	9,687	38,284	10,848	1,841	895	1911						
	10,141	3,053	171,037	145,445	4,750	1,238	6,740	5,420	61,838	13,315	508	173	1921						
Quetta-Pishin	2,112	798	45,121	39,505	2,438	706	2,391	1,959	23,967	7,999	438	214	1911						
	3,381	1,290	41,292	36,115	2,900	1,034	1,218	944	37,993	10,478	225	84	1921						
Loralai	348	62	34,624	30,151	198	46	6,004	4,807	3,438	553	311	137	1911						
	642	128	36,577	31,005	686	69	4,647	13,739	4,249	497	172	42	1921						
Zhob	946	47	32,545	27,566	634	43	2,478	1,903	3,685	452	58	9	1911						
	938	77	25,924	21,266	415	28	72	47	7,782	115	4	..	1921						
Bolan	188	42	316	306	6	1	1	..	962	250	19	5	1911						
	819	139	309	238	143	2	..	..	1,631	328	8	1	1921				
Chagai	343	93	7,997	6,742	93	32	304	238	244	80	126	52	1911						
	964	272	8,450	7,305	107	29	266	239	3,361	338	8	4	1921						
Sibi	2,223	830	56,107	46,783	775	48	854	690	5,908	1,514	889	478	1911						
	3,305	1,111	58,465	46,516	499	66	537	431	6,822	1,559	91	42	1921						
Administered Area	2,223	830	36,848	31,349	775	48	839	677	4,998	1,714	835	447	1911						
	3,305	1,111	37,429	30,599	409	66	511	419	6,822	1,559	81	39	1921						
Mari-Bugti Country	..	..	19,219	15,434	..	..	15	13	..	..	54	37	1911
	..	..	21,056	15,917	..	..	26	12	..	..	10	3	1921
States	345	70	224,548	191,636	4	..	602	520	334	70	1,415	787	1911						
	32	13	204,789	172,434	8	..	307	265	380	78	470	261	1921						
Kalat	345	70	192,239	163,202	4	..	599	518	319	70	1,092	628	1911						
	32	13	175,004	148,832	7	..	291	185	372	78	297	170	1921						
Sarawan	29	2	34,684	28,494	4	..	78	53	69	37	219	113	1911						
	22	1	29,940	23,049	2	..	156	77	178	38	124	75	1921						
Jhalawan	..	..	46,714	37,481	..	..	8	5	..	..	158	32	1911
	..	..	43,009	35,377	..	..	40	35	..	..	38	11	1921
Kacchi	..	..	49,733	42,263	..	..	139	119	4	2	310	184	1911		
	..	..	41,269	33,750	..	..	16	8	..	..	64	46	1921
Dombki-Kaheri Country	..	..	12,264	10,609	..	..	71	56	..	..	289	254	1911
	..	..	10,602	8,912	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	18	1921
Makran	316	68	36,813	33,802	..	..	211	201	247	37	111	42	1911				
	10	12	37,555	33,948	5	..	21	15	194	40	41	19	1921						
Kharan	..	..	12,026	10,453	..	..	92	64	..	..	5	3	1911
	..	..	15,029	12,596	..	..	58	50	..	..	4	1	1921
Las Bela	..	..	32,309	28,434	..	..	3	2	5	..	323	139	1911		
	..	..	26,785	23,602	1	..	16	20	8	..	173	91	1921				

IV.—Variation in relation to Density.

DISTRICT OR STATE.	MEAN DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE.			PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION, INCREASE (+) DECREASE (—).		
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1901-11.	1911-21.	1901-21.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BALUCHISTAN	5.9	6.2	6.0	+3.0	—4.2	—1.4
Districts	7.8	7.6	7.1	+8.5	+1.5	+10.1
Quetta-Pishin	26.3	24.5	21.9	+11.9	+7.4	+20.2
Loralai	11.0	10.7	9.1	+18.2	+2.1	+20.7
Zhob	5.5	6.8	6.8	+0.9	—19.5	—18.7
Bolan	10.3	5.9	5.5	+8.3	+72.6	+86.9
Chagai	1.1	0.8	0.8	+4.2	+30.6	+36.0
Sibi	10.7	10.5	10.0	+4.3	+1.9	+6.3
Administered Area	21.0	21.0	19.9	+5.7	...	+5.7
Mari-Bugti Country	5.1	4.8	4.7	+1.2	+6.5	+7.8
States.	4.7	5.2	5.3	—1.9	—9.8	11.6
Kalat	4.5	4.9	5.1	—3.6	—8.6	—11.9
Las Bela	7.1	8.6	7.9	+9.1	—17.2	—9.6

V.—Persons per house and houses per square mile.

Tahsil, etc.	Area in square miles.	Number of houses.	Population total.	Population per family.	Population per square mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6
BALUCHISTAN	134,638	158,376	799,625	5.0	5.9
Districts	54,228	82,744	420,648	5.1	7.8
I.—Quetta-Pishin	5,220	23,869	137,082	4.8	26.3
(1) Quetta	548	15,921	68,223	4.3	124.5
(2) Pishin	3,052	10,093	49,981	5.0	16.4
(3) Chaman	1,206	2,618	17,607	6.7	14.6
(4) Shorarud	414	237	1,273	5.4	3.1
II.—Loralai	7,525	16,442	82,473	5.0	11.0
(1) Musakhel	2,181	4,278	21,876	5.1	10.0
(2) Barkhan	1,309	3,378	18,129	5.4	13.9
(3) Duki	1,688	3,154	15,806	5.0	9.4
(4) Sanjawai	676	1,822	8,895	4.9	13.2
(5) Bori	1,671	3,810	17,767	4.7	10.6
III.—Zhob	10,315	11,255	56,668	5.0	5.5
(1) Hindubagh	1,459	2,715	13,162	4.8	9.0
(2) Killa Saifulla	2,398	2,672	11,894	4.5	5.0
(3) Fort Sandeman	6,458	5,868	31,612	5.4	4.9
IV.—Bolan	353	1,091	3,618	3.3	10.3
V.—Chagai	19,622	4,638	21,343	4.6	1.1
(1) Nushki	2,361	2,103	9,905	4.7	4.2
(2) Dalbandin	7,407	2,210	10,293	4.7	1.4
(3) Western Sanjrani	9,854	325	1,145	3.5	0.1
VI.—Sibi District	11,193	20,449	119,464	5.8	10.7
Administered Area	3,925	16,038	82,440	5.1	21.0
(1) Sibi	1,169	5,146	25,027	4.9	21.4
(2) Shahrig	1,567	4,205	18,534	4.4	11.8
(3) Kohlu	362	1,095	7,167	6.5	19.8
(4) Nasirabad	827	5,642	31,712	5.6	38.3
Mari-Bugti Country	7,268	4,361	37,021	8.5	5.1
(a) Mari Country	3,392	1,249	13,566	10.9	4.0
(b) Bugti Country	3,876	3,112	23,458	7.5	6.1
States	80,410	75,632	378,977	5.0	4.7
Kalat	73,278	65,144	328,281	5.0	4.5
Sarawan	5,230	10,627	51,262	5.1	10.4
Jhalawan	20,795	15,940	79,710	5.0	3.8
Kachhi	1,060	13,110	75,153	5.6	18.5
Dombki-Kaheri Country	1,359	3,260	19,558	6.0	11.1
Makran	23,269	15,882	71,860	4.5	3.1
Kharan	18,565	5,995	27,738	1.6	1.5
Las Bela	7,132	10,488	50,696	4.8	7.1

VI.—Percentage of deaths from Influenza.

DISTRICTS OR STATES.	Population in 1911.	No. of deaths from Influenza in 1918-19.	Percentage of deaths to total population.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
BALUCHISTAN	817,802*	61,452	7·5	
Districts	397,511*	30,533	7·7	
Quetta-Pishin	110,747*	6,466	5·8	* Excluding Quetta cantonment (population 16,901).
(1) Quetta town	17,021*	500	3·0	
(2) Quetta-Pishin District excluding town	93,726	5,966	6·4	
Loralai	80,769	3,780	4·7	
Zhob	70,366	8,020	11·4	
Bolan	2,096†	839	40·0	†In 1918-19 the population was probably much more than 2,096, hence the death rate (40·0) does not seem to be quite accurate.
Chagai	16,344	758	4·6	
Sibi	117,189	10,670	9·1	
Administered Area	82,423	6,658	8·1	
Mari-Bugti Country	34,766	4,012	11·5	
States	420,291	30,919	7·4	
Kalat	359,086	27,612	7·7	
Sarawan	240,938	19,680	8·2	
Jhalawan				
Kachhi				
Dombki-Kaheri Country	23,543	655	2·8	
Makran	71,942	5,426	7·5	
Khotran	22,663	1,851	8·2	
Las Bela	61,205	3,307	5·4	

VII.—Vital statistics of the town of Quetta.

Serial No.	Year.	TOTAL.		TOTAL.		REMARKS
		BIRTHS.		DEATHS.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total 1901-1910		626	480	1,322	307	
1	1901	59	35	...	...	Figures of deaths not available. Figures of deaths not available. *Represent figures of deaths re- corded from 1st May 1903 to 31st December 1903.
2	1902	65	67	...	...
3	1903	69	62	121*	45*	
4	1904	54	45	134	36	
5	1905	75	50	220	27	
6	1906	62	39	209	14	
7	1907	51	39	175	29	
8	1908	50	34	164	23	
9	1909	72	59	147	51	
10	1910	69	50	152	82	
Total 1911-1920		2,281	1,856	3,169	1,851	
11	1911	169	134	160	93	
12	1912	257	226	167	127	
13	1913	258	210	197	123	
14	1914	238	192	243	177	
15	1915	268	199	319	172	
16	1916	262	230	249	187	
17	1917	241	194	380	264	
18	1918	217	176	564	269	
19	1919	194	155	461	258	
20	1920	177	140	429	181	

IX.—Racial Variation by Districts and States.

Districts and States.	TOTAL.			INDIGENOUS.			SEMI-INDIGENOUS.			ALIEN.		
	1901-11.	1911-21.	1901-21.	1901-11.	1911-21.	1901-21.	1901-11.	1911-21.	1901-21.	1901-11.	1911-21.	1901-21.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1												
BALUCHISTAN												
Districts												
Quetta-Fishin	+ 23,957	— 35,078	— 11,121	+ 6,550	— 48,450	41,900	+ 10,851	— 9,207	+ 1,644	+ 6,556	+ 22,579	+ 29,135
Bolan	+ 32,306	+ 6,236	+ 38,542	+ 17,081	— 9,119	+ 7,962	+ 9,877	— 8,601	+ 1,276	+ 5,348	+ 23,956	+ 29,304
Chagai	+ 13,561	+ 9,434	+ 22,995	+ 4,174	— 5,330	— 1,156	+ 4,529	— 1,398	+ 3,131	+ 4,858	+ 16,162	+ 21,020
Loralai	+ 160	+ 1,522	+ 1,682	+ 142	+ 653	+ 795	— 167	+ 137	— 30	+ 185	+ 732	+ 917
Zhob	+ 655	+ 4,990	+ 5,654	— 48	+ 1,816	+ 1,768	+ 656	— 26	+ 630	+ 47	+ 3,209	+ 2,256
Sibi	+ 12,437	+ 1,704	+ 14,141	+ 3,167	— 12,899	+ 6,555	+ 4,859	— 1,984	+ 2,455	+ 258	+ 521	+ 4,111
Administered Area	+ 648	— 13,698	— 13,050	— 12,899	— 3,474	+ 1,154	— 834	— 4,496	— 844	— 293	— 72	—
Mari-Bugti Country	+ 4,845	+ 2,275	+ 7,120	+ 12,813	+ 3,474	— 2,320	— 108	— 32	— 76	— 876	— 185	— 1,061
	+ 4,436	+ 17	+ 4,453	— 10,531	— 39,331	— 49,862	+ 974	— 606	+ 368	+ 1,208	— 1,377	— 169
States	— 8,349	— 41,314	— 49,663	— 10,531	— 39,331	— 49,862	+ 974	— 606	+ 368	+ 1,208	— 1,377	— 169
Kalat	— 13,445	— 30,805	— 44,250	— 16,611	— 28,975	— 45,586	+ 1,082	— 638	+ 444	+ 2,044	— 1,192	+ 892
Sarawan	— 1,768	— 9,519	— 11,287	— 9,597	— 4,609	— 16,982	+ 1,082	+ 100	+ 444	+ 2,044	— 22	+ 892
Jhalawan	— 139,675	— 4,688	— 144,363	— 16,611	— 4,609	— 45,586	+ 1,082	+ 62	+ 444	+ 2,044	— 141	+ 892
Kachhi	+ 29,392	— 17,606	+ 11,786	— 16,611	— 3,359	— 45,586	+ 1,082	— 234	+ 444	+ 2,044	— 390	+ 892
Dombki-Kaheri Country	+ 4,001	— 3,985	+ 16	— 3,359	— 4,609	— 45,586	+ 1,082	— 127	+ 444	+ 2,044	— 490	+ 892
Makran	+ 71,942	— 82	+ 71,860	+ 426	— 5,146	— 45,586	+ 1,082	— 371	+ 444	+ 2,044	— 137	+ 892
Kharan	+ 22,663	+ 5,075	+ 27,738	+ 5,146	— 10,356	— 45,586	+ 1,082	— 68	+ 444	+ 2,044	— 3	+ 892
Las Bela	+ 5,096	— 10,509	— 5,413	+ 6,080	— 10,356	— 45,586	+ 1,082	— 32	+ 444	+ 2,044	— 185	+ 892

X.—Fecundity of Marriage.

(Among the indigenous people.)

Particulars.	NO. OF FATHERS.				NO. OF BIRTHS.		NO. OF SURVIVALS.				AVERAGE BIRTH PER		AVERAGE SURVIVAL PER		DEATHS PER 1,000 BIRTHS.	
	Mono- gamist.	Poly- gamist.	No of mothers.	TOTAL.	Non-adult.		Adult.		Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.	Males.	Females.		
					Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.								
															10	11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

BALUCHISTAN.																
Districts	2,402	1,180	5,202	11,308	8,989	12,606	4,418	3,239	2,699	2,250	57	39	35	24	370.6	389.3
Quetta-Pishin	972	448	2,100	5,143	4,019	5,285	1,950	1,420	1,079	836	64	44	37	25	411.4	431.2
Loralai	114	65	290	747	597	665	247	184	133	101	75	46	37	23	491.3	522.6
Zhob	283	209	812	1,905	1,556	1,800	659	550	367	324	70	43	29	23	461.4	438.3
Bolan	101	36	198	500	387	521	200	153	99	69	65	46	38	27	402.0	426.4
Chagai	2	3	10	14	23	18	2	5	5	6	80	40	36	18	500.0	576.9
Sibi	47	9	71	120	110	162	76	58	17	11	46	37	29	23	225.0	507.1
Mari Rugti Country	294	118	575	1,350	990	1,379	479	290	951	250	57	41	34	24	385.2	445.4
States	131	8	149	507	323	640	287	171	107	75	60	56	46	43	222.9	238.4
Kalat	1,430	732	3,102	6,165	4,970	7,321	2,468	1,819	1,620	1,414	51	36	34	24	338.9	349.5
Sarduan	1,038	694	2,636	4,733	3,814	5,502	1,796	1,203	1,282	1,121	49	32	32	21	351.0	364.5
Jhaluan	83	184	195	699	552	706	241	190	164	111	47	25	26	14	420.9	454.7
Kuchla	329	151	686	1,436	1,153	1,596	504	453	341	298	55	38	33	23	411.6	370.5
Dombki—Kaheri Country	337	165	696	1,101	847	1,456	229	247	362	358	59	28	29	21	245.2	285.7
Makran	224	81	405	788	616	912	299	229	266	187	46	35	39	24	294.4	324.7
Kharan	63	76	250	504	415	660	168	139	171	122	60	37	43	24	327.4	371.1
Las'ela	2	38	102	215	151	192	64	45	38	45	102	40	41	19	555.6	529.8
	392	34	166	1,422	1,156	1,819	672	516	338	293	61	55	43	39	280.7	300.2
II. BY RACE.																
Muslimans	2,377	1,168	5,151	11,197	8,892	12,496	4,384	3,207	2,675	2,230	57	39	35	24	369.6	388.5
Baloch	806	364	1,664	3,622	2,810	4,264	1,409	1,018	947	800	55	39	36	26	324.7	353.0
Pathan	523	220	1,259	2,421	2,023	2,689	900	744	573	472	53	35	32	21	391.6	398.9
Las'	367	242	998	2,457	1,874	2,340	895	643	454	348	71	43	38	23	450.9	471.2
Jatt	194	11	219	761	599	981	349	261	203	168	66	62	48	46	271.6	283.8
Sayyid	305	113	536	954	780	1,182	380	271	283	248	41	32	28	22	305.0	334.6
Other Muslimans	76	49	205	455	385	457	179	140	70	68	67	41	36	22	452.7	459.7
	106	60	273	527	421	583	182	130	145	126	54	35	33	21	779.5	391.9
Hindus	25	12	51	111	87	110	34	32	24	20	56	41	30	21	477.5	463.9

CHAPTER II.

THE POPULATION OF CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Statistical data.

Subject	TABLES.	
	Imperial	Subsidiary
Towns and villages	III	I
Urban variation	IV	...
Urban population by religion . . . . .	...	II
Towns classified by population . . . . .	...	III

Explanatory Remarks.

Towns. 49. A Census Report on towns in Baluchistan somewhat resembles the famous essay on "Snakes in Iceland" which began with the remark that there were no snakes in that country. It can almost be said that there are no indigenous towns in Baluchistan. The only two unimpeachable town-ships are Quetta and Sibi, both of British creation. Loralai, Fort Sandeman and Chaman may be characteristically urban, but they are after all mere glorified cantonments. Kalat and Las Bela being capitals of States are called towns by courtesy, but Mastung is as large as both put together, though even this addition is hardly a formidable one. Mr. Bray expressed the fear that Pishin might disappear from the next Census, but we cannot afford to lose any of our "towns" and have all the more excuse for keeping it on our list as it has more than doubled its population during the decade (§ 52).

Villages. 50. If there are no indigenous towns in Baluchistan there is also a paucity of villages—taking this term in its usual accepted sense. The basis of our village Census in the Districts was the "revenue village," which in this Province—more often than not—is merely a collection of unconnected hamlets. In the States even the convention of the revenue village was absent and an arbitrary grouping together of hamlets had to be employed. But both in the Districts and States a large number of localities--bare of permanent inhabitants--had to be classed as so-called "villages" simply because they were occupied by large groups of people at certain seasons of the year.

Individual Towns.

Quetta. 51. The population of Quetta is 49,001. It is by far the largest town in the Province (for Census purposes indeed being ranked as a city), the next--Sibi--having only 6,386. Nearly half of the Quetta population is made up by the garrison—the cantonment figures reaching 21,781. Of the remaining 27,220 only 2,730 belong to the indigenous population, Pathan, Baloch and Brahui, which indicates how little an attraction town-life has for the tribesmen. But if we go further and divide this total up into males and females we find that the latter only make up 881 which seems to be a fairly clear proof that even the small number of tribesmen in the town are only there in search of temporary employment.

The alien population—apart from the garrison—comes chiefly from the neighbouring provinces of the Punjab and Sind. No tenement Census was taken but it may be remarked that the quarter of the town known as Gharibabad, built before the Municipal Law was enacted, is inclined to be over-crowded. It is ill-ventilated, and the lanes dividing the houses are very narrow. The other and more recent quarters are better built with wide streets. There are also fine vegetable, fruit and meat markets.

The figure of 49,001 as the population of the town, is misleading: the normal population being really much larger. The Census is taken in the Winter season when there is a general flitting to avoid the cold. Ten years ago, on the basis of a previous Summer enumeration of Quetta, Mr. Bray calculated that - though

Quetta was in no way a Summer resort—the Summer population of the town was perhaps as much as a quarter more than that of the Winter one. There has been in this decade no summer Census, but if we assume that the variation is the same—it is probably more)—i.e., 11,000 we can bring the population of Quetta upto about 60,000.

Comparing the Quetta of 1921 with that of 1911 we find an increase of 15,079.

	Quetta Town.	
Total	49,001	About 5,000 of this can be attributed to an increase in the garrison itself. As the latter increases, a corresponding rise occurs in the civil population, by far the greater part of which is non-indigenous, and is in one way or another dependent on the military forces for its subsistence.
Indigenous	2,730	
Semi-indigenous . .	3,365	
Aliens	42,906	

52. After, a long after, Quetta comes Sibi. The town is the Winter Headquarters Sibi. etc.

	Sibi		
	Population	Variation	
1891	2,044	.....	of the Local Government and of the Political Agent of the District. Sibi sometimes holds a small garrison but this is too small to affect materially the number of the local population. Unlike Quetta the population of Sibi decreases in Summer when
1901	4,551	+1,607	
1911	6,597	+2,046	
1921	6,386	-211	

there is a general exodus to escape the heat which is very severe.

Loralai, Fort Sandeman and Chaman are garrison towns that have sprung up during our occupation. Their population varies with the strengths of the garrisons.

	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921	
Loralai	3,674	3,561	2,936	4,303	The population of Pishin had dwindled down to 754 in 1911 and its rise to 1,804 in 1921 is mainly due to an increase in the garrison at the time of our Census. Kalat, Mastung and Las Bela,
Fort Sandeman . . . .	.....	3,552	3,391	4,228	
Chaman . . . . .	.....	2,233	2,009	4,226	
Pishin	532	1,552	754	1,804	
Kalat . . . . .	.....	2,000	1,971	1,834	
Bela . . . . .	.....	1,183	3,006	2,712	
Mastung . . . . .	.....	.....	5,007	4,569	

are each a collection of hamlets with the addition of the local bazar. No record is available to show what hamlets were included in each town in 1911 and so no satisfactory comparisons can be drawn.

Urban and rural population.

53. Excluding 3,736 enumerated as roadside and railway population and 79,063 Villages.

Year.	Urban or Rural.	Population.	Actual variation	Percentage of variation.	
1911	Urban .	59,593	+ 19,470	+32.7	enumerated in the nine towns, the remaining population (716,826) was enumerated in villages. The meaning of the term "village" in the Baluchistan sense has already been explained above. (§50) and the meaning we attach to the word "house" was set forth
1921	.. .	79,063			
1911	Rural .	775,144	-54,582	-7.0	
1921	.. .	720,562			

in paragraph 47. As for Census purposes a "village" was made up of so many "houses" it is obvious that the term "village" covers a large number of individuals who, far from being villagers in the ordinary sense of the word, belong to a class from whom since the beginning of time they have been sharply differentiated, i.e., nomads. (The latter class are dealt with in Chapter III.) The majority of the villages are small. There are only 15 which contain more than 2,000 inhabitants. At the other end of the scale are 3,365 hamlets of under 500 inhabitants each. In between are 78 villages of under 2,000 and 235 villages of under 1,000. The chief point of interest is that while the Province as a whole has in the decade decreased by some 35,000, the urban population has increased by more than 19,000. This does not, however, indicate any permanent movement of the rural population into the towns. The analysis of Quetta town given above shows this clearly enough. The Urban population has been chiefly recruited from alien elements outside the Province. It is the Districts—as might be expected—containing as they do the garrisons and the civil headquarters on which the alien population mainly depend, which supply practically all the urban population, the States showing a deficit of 869. Of the Districts, Quetta-Pishin naturally leads the way with 18,346. Loralai comes next with 1,367, and then Zhob with 837. Sibi shows a decrease of 211; Kalat State of 575 and Las Bela of 294.

	Urban population.	
	Variation	
	1911-21	
Districts	+20,339	
States	- 869	

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

XI.—Distribution of the population between Towns and Villages.

DISTRICTS AND STATES			NUMBER PER MILE OF URBAN POPULATION RESIDING IN TOWNS WITH A POPULATION OF					NUMBER PER MILE OF RURAL POPULATION RESIDING IN VILLAGES WITH A POPULATION OF												
			AVERAGE POPULATION PER					POPULATION OF					POPULATION OF					POPULATION OF		
			Town	Village	Towns	Villages	1,000 under	1,000 to 2,000	2,000 to 3,000	3,000 to 4,000	4,000 to 5,000	5,000 to 6,000	6,000 to 7,000	40,000 to 50,000	200 and under	200 to 500	500 to 1,000	1,000 to 2,000	2,000 to 5,000	Un- classified.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
BALUCHISTAN																				
Districts	8,785	195	99	901		46	34		219		81	620	295	277	219	147	57	5		
Quetta-Pishin	11,658	253	168	834		26			132		91	701	225	268	278	155	63	11		
Loralai	18,344	227	401	599		33			77			890	200	273	285	192	57	4		
Zobor	4,303	192	52	948					1,000				278	312	203	167	31	9		
Bolan	4,228	196	75	925					1,000				302	208	206	118	107	4		
Chagai		132		1,000									298	75	365			274		
Subt	6,348	203	53	945							1,000		117	198	461	57	133	34		
Administrative area	6,545	314	77	923							1,000		184	250	323	164	73	6		
Mari-Bugti Country		237		1,000							1,000		150	232	363	169	68	9		
States	3,038	169	24	976		201	298		501				360	288	182	139	51			
Kalat	3,202	167	20	930		250			714				364	283	180	144	49			
Sarawan	3,502	293	713	932		286			714				293	288	177	191	61			
Jhalawan		125		1,000									515	311	99	30	45			
Kachhi		126		1,000									473	242	104	117	64			
Dombki-Kahera Country		210		1,000									269	84	264	263	120			
Makran		293		1,500									213	313	203	211	30			
Kharan		293		1,000									152	375	264	209				
Las Bela	2,712	192	53	947			1,000						339	319	178	102	63			

XII.—Number per mille of the total population and of each main religion who live in towns.

DISTRICTS AND STATES.	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO LIVE IN TOWNS.						
	Total Population.	Musalman.	Hindu.	Neo- Hindu.	Sikh.	Christian.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BALUCHISTAN	99	53	523	802	755	957	964
Districts	166	84	678	802	754	959	967
Quetta-Pishin	101	218	956	954	970	998	997
Loralai	52	27	538	783	533	901	1,000
Zhob	75	50	258	667	774	489	1,000
Bolan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chagai . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sibi	53	33	351	429	207	639	1,000
Administered Area	77	50	368	429	207	639	1,000
Muri-Bugti Country . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
States	24	22	76	667	813	133	...
Kalat	20	18	63	667	769	154	...
Sarawan	118	106	491	1,000	1,000	...	...
Shikharan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuchhi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dombki-Kuheri Country . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Makran . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kharan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Las Bela	53	49	177	...	1,000	...	...

XIII.—Towns classified by population.

CLASS OF TOWNS	Number of towns of each class in 1921.	Proportion to total urban population.	INCREASE PER CENT. IN THE POPULATION OF TOWNS AS CLASSIFIED AT DIFFERENT CENSUSES.			
			Number of female, to 1,000 males.	1901-11.	1911-21.	1901-21.
				1901-11.	1911-21.	1901-21.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TOTAL	9	100	316	+29	+33	+72
1,000 and under . . . . .	...	...	...	...	+139	...
1,000 to 2,000	2	5	370	-51	-7	+16
2,000 to 3,000	1	3	895	-6	+172	+43
3,000 to 4,000 . . . . .	...	...	...	-11	+8	+20
4,000 to 5,000	4	22	233	+10	...	+4
5,000 to 6,000 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	-9	...
6,000 to 7,000	1	8	404	...	-3	...
20,000 to 50,000	1	62	310	+38	+44	+99

CHAPTER III.

MIGRATION.

Statistical data.

Subject.	TABLES.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Sub-idiary.
Birth Place	XI	...	..
Race	XIII	...	...
Nomadism . . . . .	...	I	XVIII
Immigration . . . . .	...	...	XIV
Emigration . . . . .	...	...	XV
Migration between District . . . . .	...	...	XVI
Migration between Baluchistan and other parts of India. . . . .	...	...	XVII

Nomadism of Baluchistan.

Birthplace no
criterion of
migration in
Baluchistan.

54. In his report of 1911 Mr. Bray commenced this chapter as follows :—

In departing from the orthodox method of gauging the ebb and flow of migration by the statistics of birthplace. I have been largely influenced by the uneasy feeling that birthplace is a singularly treacherous guide to rely upon after all. Stated in the rough the theory seems to be simply this: that persons enumerated in one province but born in another are emigrants from the latter to the former. On this theory all migration difficulties at once resolve themselves into a delightfully easy sum of addition and subtraction. Take the population actually enumerated in the Province: subtract the population born elsewhere; add the population born in the Province but absent at the time of enumeration (but how you are to get the figures from Afghanistan or Persia, for instance, I cannot tell you), and you arrive at once at the so-called natural population—the population of the Province purged of its alien immigrants and with its absent emigrants restored to it once more. A very pretty theory this, but one that will never reflect the real facts of life so long as immigration and emigration exist. For until migration ceases, there will always be people born where, according to the theory, they should not be born—outside their mother country. As a guide to emigration, birthplace statistics are a makeshift at best, only to be pressed into service in the absence of something better. In Baluchistan we have no need to rely on such a broken reed. Here there is a great gulf fixed between aliens and the true natives of the country, and it will probably be many generations before it is bridged. Race and race alone suffices (except in a few very special cases) to weed out the immigrants and to sift the whole population into three heaps—indigenous, semi-indigenous and aliens. And truth to tell, I have discarded birthplace for another and a very different reason. While in the regular areas we fell into line with the rest of India and recorded birthplace as a matter of course, we were faced in the tribal areas with the obvious difficulty of recording the birthplace of individuals on a schedule which applied to the family as a whole. Had the matter been of vital importance, we could, I dare say, have found a way round the difficulty. But if birthplace is of little value in tracing the movement of aliens into the Province, it is of still less value in tracing the movement of the indigenous population from one part of the province to another. So shifting are many sections of the indigenous population, that what is true of it in the Spring is almost certainly wide of the mark in the Summer or Autumn or Winter. Where movement is so common, local knowledge—backed, as we took care to back it by general statistics of nomadism—is a much safer guide to the many channels in which it flows than any bookish comparison between birthplace and the place of enumeration at some particular date.....Thus all that seemed really necessary in the tribal areas was to record the birthplace, first, of those whose race stamped them as aliens, then of Hindus and others who (as far as race went) might or might not be natives of Baluchistan, and finally in a few special cases, of tribesmen who were enumerated in some part of the country with which they had no recognised concern. In other words not only did we assume that all members of races and tribes indigenous to Baluchistan were actually born in Baluchistan, and ignore the existence of inevitable exceptions to the general rule, like births on the other side of the Afghan Frontier or births in Sind during the Winter migrations of the Jhalawan Brahuis down country; we also assumed that all members of races and tribes indigenous, in some

sense, to the district in which they were enumerated, were actually born in that district, and ignored the existence of inevitable exceptions to the general rule, like births in the course of wanderings outside it. In either case the exceptions though common enough, are mere accidents had they been recorded, we should have had to exercise a deal of caution in groping our way through the treacherous fog of statistics."

These remarks indicate briefly the special circumstances of Baluchistan—some adverse to, others facilitating, the consideration of the important subject of migration. These circumstances have not altered in the last decade—it takes considerably more than ten years to change the ingrained habits of a people—and after due consideration I have decided to follow in Mr. Bray's foot steps and deal with this section of the Census in like manner, entitling this chapter—as he did—**Migration** instead of **Birthplace**.

Census population in 1921	799,625
Subtract "Immigrants"	78,387
All traceable "Emigrants"	60,415
Natural population	781,653

55. Apart from exclusively nomadic regions—such as Central Arabia—**Migratory population.**

	Tribal Census.		
	1911.	1921.	Variation.
Nomad	255,338	157,744	—97,594
Semi-nomad	96,995	125,025	28,030
Settled	419,363	422,720	3,357

probably no country in the world with any claim to a settled population has a greater leaven of nomadism than Baluchistan. Its people seem indeed to have discovered the secret of perpetual motion. The Autumn and Spring are—as all over the world—the two seasons for migration, in the former towards the plains, in the latter towards the high-lands. Travelling in Baluchistan at either of these seasons—in Zhob, Quetta—Pishin and Loralai one finds the Pawindah on the march on the way to, or back from India; in the Bolan masses of Sarawan Brahuīs seeking or avoiding the warm of the Kachhi; in any of the southern Passes hordes of Jhalawan coming from or going down to Sind. These are among the great seasonal migrations, but all the year round a considerable proportion of the inhabitants are on the road. Even the agriculturists often only occupy their so-called permanent villages for certain periods and return to tent life as soon as the season permits. If one had to sum up the main characteristics of the Baluchistan population in a single word, that word would be nomadism. The marginal figures show what a grip nomadism has on the people of the country. In 1911 of the total indigenous population only 54 per cent. passed their life permanently under roof; 13 per cent. used both roof and tent while 33 per cent. were nomads pure and simple. Similar figures for this decade are 60, 18 and 22. Thus the settled classes have gone up by 6 per cent., the semi-nomad by 5, while the nomad has dropped by 11. These figures would seem to bear out Mr. Bray's prophecy of 10 years ago:—

"Speaking broadly I fancy that, though the growth of village life will be slow, it will be sure from now onwards. Different conditions will doubtless give rise to different results. But the most notable trend of evolution, as pastoralism gradually gives way before agriculture will probably be from tent all the year round to mud huts in the winter, from mud huts to hamlets, from hamlets to villages."

He added that migration into towns would only become general when the tribal system fell hopelessly into decay. As we have seen (§53) there are no signs as yet of this latter movement. One consideration must, however, be borne in mind before attributing to these figures a clear indication of a natural movement from pastoralism to agriculture, and that is the unnatural effect of famine (§41). This visitation caused abnormal migration and it is possible that some of the immigrants who would naturally be nomads left Baluchistan before the Census commenced (§19) and thus escaped enumeration. Another fact to be considered is that amongst our indigenous population we have included various tribal parasites or satellites: Jatt, Dehwar, Sayyid, etc. If we exclude these, as we should do if we are to get at the true tribesmen of the country, the nomad percentage of course goes up. Notwithstanding all this, however, the general impression one receives from these figures is that there is a distinct movement from pastoralism to agriculture, and this impression is confirmed by the review of racial nomadism which follows below.

56. The main and normal causes of nomadism in Baluchistan are the same as elsewhere in Asia:—climate—extremes of heat and cold, pastoralism, and lack of cultivable and irrigable land. Of the three indigenous races with which **Causes of Nomadism.**

we are dealing, speaking very generally, the Brahui is most affected by the first, the Baloch by the second, and the Pathan by the second and third. Two other abnormal causes for migration may be added, which in the present decade played a large part, famine and pestilence.

Pathan, Baloch and Brahui Nomadism.

Pathan Nomadism.	57. Though amongst the Pathan there are many pure nomads, the semi-nomads depending on both agriculture and flocks for their livelihood, and living alternately in huts and tents, predominate. There are others who, though they depend entirely on agriculture, possess lands in different parts of the country, and move from holding to holding as the			
	Percentage of nomadism.			
	Pathans.			
	1911.	1921.	Variation.	
	Nomad	24	3	—21
	Semi-nomad	33	39	+ 6

Settled	43	58	+15
	100	100	

varying seasons come round. There are villagers who in the Summer leave their villages for *Kizhdi* (mat tents) and *Jhuggi* (summer shelter made of branches) erected near their crops. Temporary immigrants—chiefly from the settled classes in search of labour and trade—travel into India and Afghanistan. There is in fact only one tribe of any importance, the Kasi, representing only one per cent. of the total Pathan population, which as a whole can be said to be settled. The Pathan tribes for the most part indeed are continually on the move, crossing and recrossing from one District to another—seeking the up-lands in Summer and the low-lands in Winter. Sometimes these movements take them far afield beyond the provincial boundaries:—into independent territories—as with the Shirani. or into Afghanistan—as in the case of Achakzai and the Barech. Only a very small proportion of the latter are, however, indigenous to the Province. So much for the Pathan in general—the marginal figures certainly bearing out our theory of a general trend of the indigenous population from pastoralism towards settled conditions only in a more marked degree. Thus while in the Province nomadism has fallen by 11 per cent, amongst the Pathans the drop has nearly doubled this. On the other hand the increase amongst the semi-nomads has been considerably less, but that among the settled considerably more.

Pawindahs.	58. According to instructions received from the Census Commissioner some account of these Pathans—nomads <i>par excellence</i> (Pawindah in itself means nomad) is to be included in this Report, and further details will be found in Appendix I at the end of Chapter XI, kindly supplied by Rai Bahadur Diwan			
	Pawindahs.			
	1911.	1921.	Variation.	
	Nomad	81	60	—21
	Semi-nomad	5	3	— 2
	Settled	14	37	+23

	100	100	
--	-----	-----	--

Jamiat Rai, C.I.E., who has already written a full account of these interesting people which is being published locally. It therefore only remains here to point out that—as in the case of the indigenous Pathan—the Pawindah nomad element has considerably decreased, curiously enough almost exactly to the same proportion. The semi-nomad figures are too small for any safe conclusion to be drawn. It is the settled elements that provide the greatest surprise; that the proportion of these inveterate wanderers to take to a sedentary life has gone up to 23 per cent. is indeed a striking commentary on the decline of nomadism in Baluchistan.

Baloch Nomadism.	59. The Baloch—taking them as a whole—are less nomadic than either of the Brahui or the Pathans. The Rind and the Magasi, for instance, are the colonizers of the Kachhi, Nasirabad and Dombki-Kaheri plains, and have acquired settled characteristics. A considerable proportion of the large number of the			
	Baloch.			
	1911.	1921.	Variation.	
	Nomad	37	34	— 3
	Semi-nomad	5	10	+ 5
	Settled	58	56	— 2

	100	100	
--	-----	-----	--

Baloch domiciled in Makran too inhabit permanent villages or temporary hamlets. The real Baloch nomads are the Mari and Bugti who wander up and down their country with their flocks and herds, and among whom the proportion possessing permanent abodes is very small indeed. Mostly their movements are confined to their home boundaries but in Winter some migrate into the Barkhan and Duki Tahsils of Loralai, and to the Kohlu valley and others into the neighbouring provinces of Sind and the Punjab. Kharan too is a great stronghold of Baloch

nomadism. The Baloch like the Pathan show a decrease in nomadism and a corresponding increase in the semi-nomad elements. The settled population of the race has remained constant during the decade.

60. The most important and interesting of all the Baluchistan migration is **Brahui Nomadism.**

Percentage of nomadism.			
	1911.	1921.	Variation.
Nomad . . .	60	38	—22
Semi-nomad . . .	13	19	+ 6
Settled . . .	27	43	+16
	100	100	

the Autumn exodus of the Brahuis into the Kachhi and Sind to escape the Winter rigours of the high-lands.* Mr. Bray pointed out that this seasonal emigration must be as old as the Baluchistan hills themselves, but that probably the stream

at one time flowed in quite a different direction into Afghanistan and Persia. It is only in comparatively recent times through the instrumentality of the great Nadir Shah—that the Kachhi and Sind, (the former of course then part of the latter), were politically open to the Brahuis. Previous to this though the Brahuis urged on by grim necessity, and led by their Khans, made desperate attempts to open a way to these much coveted winter quarters, they were repulsed. But once the way was opened they were not slow to avail themselves of it, and the movement once begun soon became an yearly migration as regular and inevitable as the seasons to which it owes its origin. The movement can be divided into two main streams, that of the Sarawan Brahuis to the Kachhi and of the Jhalawan to the Sind.

61. Besides opening up Sind to Brahui migration, Nadir Shah presented the Kachhi plain to the Brahui Khan of the day, who—reserving a large share of that fertile area to himself and his family—divided the rest between the Sarawan and Jhalawan tribes; the former receiving the northern part—towards the Bolan and the latter the southern—towards the Jhalawan hills. Whether the original division was a fair one or not, at any rate the Sarawan have to-day by far the best of the bargain. More enterprising and intelligent than their Southern neighbours—no doubt as being more in touch with the outer world—they have succeeded in appropriating large slices from the original reservations of the ruling family, and have also used their Jatt cultivators to good purpose in making the most of their land (§29). At the present time they not only possess rich cultivable areas but also large tracts of good pasture, and it takes a very bad year indeed to force them to migrate in any large numbers. **The Sarawan migration to the Kachhi.**

62. It is far otherwise with the Jhalawan. Not only have they been jockeyed out of their original inheritance by the Sarawan but they have even allowed the lowly Jatt to deprive them of some of their rightful acreage. Their chiefs, it is true, own lands in the more fertile parts of the plains but the tribesmen **The Jhalawan migration to Sind**

Percentage of nomadism.				
	1911.		1921.	
	Sarawan.	Jhalawan.	Sarawan.	Jhalawan.
Nomad . . .	34	75	28	42
Semi-nomad . . .	29	5	21	18
Settled . . .	37	20	51	40
	<hr/> 100	<hr/> 100	<hr/> 100	<hr/> 100

themselves are for the most part confined to the bare Jhalawan hills, from which they are perforce compelled to seek Winter quarters in Sind. The figures in the margin show clearly the difference between the two great Brahui branches—i.e., the excess of nomadism amongst the Jhalawans. It is a difference brought about mainly by the factor already touched on, and is an interesting study in the effect of environment on racial characteristics. The figures also maintain the main thesis of this chapter that nomadism is on the decrease in Baluchistan. Whether these figures can be taken quite literally—in view of the many factors which may influence them—is of course questionable, but there seems little doubt that in the bulk they are correct. Both amongst the Sarawan and Jhalawan—specially amongst the latter—the nomads have decreased. The Sarawan semi-nomad element also shows a decrease, but that of the Jhalawan has gone up—presumably gaining its recruits from the great nomad defection. Both sections show a considerable increase in the settled classes.

63. On this subject Mr. Bray wrote :—
“ Nothing in the emigration statistics can vie in interest with this Jhalawan emigration into Sind. As the Bombay figures of race and birthplace give us a very vague idea of it, I had the less scruple in bothering my courteous colleague in Bombay for duplicate instance. **Migration or permanent settlement.**

* Exactly the same migrations take place all over Persia, amongst the Bakhtiari and Kashgai tribes for instance.

slips of the 60,389 Brahuīs enumerated in Sind.....Look at the picture from whatever stand-point I will, it seems to have the same tale to tell—that the once purely seasonal migration is tending to become permanent, that Jhalawan is slowly but surely draining into Sind. Take first and foremost the way that the numbers of the Brahuīs in Sind have been going up by leaps and bounds in the last 20 years. To-day there are more than twice as many as there were in 1891, in the last 10 years alone they have increased by over 12,000.....Take sex proportion, for instance. Among Sind Brahuīs as a body, there are 809 females to every 1,000 males. Divide them up according to birthplace, and the proportion among the Sind born jumps to 865; among those born in Baluchistan it drops to 758.....Take language. For every Brahui in Sind who talks Sindhi there are roughly four who speak Brahui. Divide them up by birthplace: for every Sind born Brahui who speaks Sindhi there are but two who speak Brahui, yet for every Baluchistan—born Brahui who speaks Sindhi, there are nine or ten who still speak their mother tongue. Clearly no accident of birthplace can explain away discrepancies such as these, or the similar discrepancies that might be traced in other branches of the statistics. We are here face to face with no mere seasonal migration, but with a migration that in a large part has already developed into permanent settlement.....Just look at this amazing paradox: in the last 20 years the Brahuīs in Sind have more than doubled their numbers, yet the Brahui language has not even held its ground; in the last 10 years alone the Brahuīs have gone up by well over 26 per cent. yet the Brahui language has gone down by 40. To me these figures came as a revelation.....Conscious though I was that Sind was luring Brahuīs away from their own country, I little thought that Jhalawan was veritably draining into Sind.”

I have the less hesitation in quoting thus at length from the 1911 Report

Brahuīs enumerated in Sind.					Brahui Speakers.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1881 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	24,510
1891 . . . . .	..	..	29,907	..	28,984
1901 . . . . .	..	..	47,758	..	47,898
1911	33,383	27,006	60,389	..	28,930
1921	32,020	22,371	54,391	..	..

Proportion of females to males in 1921 is 70 per cent. against 81 per cent. in 1911.

as I am unable to carry the discussion but little—if any—further. The special information on which Mr. Bray based his remarks is not—unfortunately—available at this Census. When this information was applied for, the Bombay slips had already been desorted from their caste bundles and the details required could not be supplied. Such figures as we have got show only that there is a considerable Brahui emigration to Sind; that this emigration has fallen in numbers since 1911; and that the proportion of females is also less. The drop in numbers has probably been caused by the ravages of influenza (§40). The lesser proportion of females (70 per cent. to 81 per cent.) would not *prima facie* support Mr. Bray’s theory of a permanent Jhalawan settlement in Sind, but where he had so much data to go on and I have so little (and the female variation is in any case small) I do not adduce the drop as a serious argument against his proposition. Under the circumstances I am afraid that the final solution of this interesting problem will have to be left to the investigations of my successor of 1931.

Emigration to and out of India.

Emigration to India.

64. The emigration figures to India are of course made up from the statistics of people born in Baluchistan but enumerated in other Provinces. There is thus a certain element of artificiality about them: there must be many foreigners born in Baluchistan, and many belonging in race to Baluchistan who				
	1911.	1921.	Variation.	
			1911-21.	
Total emigration to				
India	76,031	60,341	—15,690	
Bombay	69,373	54,352	—15,021	
Punjab	3,704	3,567	— 137	

are born outside the Province (§54). However taking the statistics as a whole they represent more or less the actual state of affairs. Bombay, it will be seen, takes by far the greater proportion of our emigrants, of whom Sind receives the lion’s share—very few going further afield. Far behind Bombay comes the Punjab, while the other provinces between them make up the small quota which remains. An analysis of the Bombay emigration figures shows that about 11,000 of the total number of the emigrants came from Kalat, some 4,300 from Las Bela (the emigrants from the former being mainly of course Brahuīs), and more than 36,000 from “Baluchistan unspecified.” Quetta-Pishin, Bolan and Sibi make up the insignificant balance between them. The chief point of general interest in the figures is the fact that the total number of the emigrants

has fallen considerably—Bombay, the chief emigration area, naturally showing the largest decrease. There seems little doubt that this decrease is due to Influenza. Baluchistan as a whole lost over 61,000 persons from this epidemic and Kalat and Las Bela some 31,000 between them (§ 40). It is obvious that an abnormal death rate such as this, occurring too in the very period when the Census was being taken, cannot fail to seriously lessen the emigration totals.

65. The following remarks were made on this subject in the 1911 Report :— Sex proportion of emigration.

“ We know further that there are 845 females to 1,000 males in the indigenous population of Baluchistan. According to our very rough and ready line of argument, every 845 females in the so-called emigrants can be fairly paired off with at least 1,000 males, and as there are 31,765 female emigrants in all, 37,592 males out of the grand total of 44,266 are at once disposed of. In other words, if we ignore the emigration of a few females on marriage, gloss over other difficulties, and accept the argument in principle, we seem to be well on the safe side in concluding that over 90 per cent. of the emigration to India is of a family character, and that 6,674 male emigrants or thereabouts make up the balance. We can even go one step further, I think, and assume that this surplus emigration is made up of able-bodied men, for the boys of Baluchistan are not given to running away from their parents and seeking their fortunes abroad.”

On the same lines turning to our present figures we find that the emigrant total of 60,415 is made up of 24,370 females to 36,045 males. The proportion of females to 1,000 males in the indigenous population at this Census was 824—a distinct decrease since 1911 (§82). Pairing off the females with the males in this proportion we dispose of 29,575 males leaving a surplus of 6,470 and showing that over 89 per cent. of the emigration to India is still of a family nature. The emigration in short though smaller in numbers would not seem to have altered its character in any way. In fact the similarity of the proportion to those of 1911 is remarkable.

66. The Baluchistan emigration out of India—except to Afghanistan and Persia, from which of course no figures are available Emigration out of India.
Emigration out of India. British Colonies 74 —is of such an exiguous and fortuitous nature that it is not worth a mention. The case is, however, different with the two countries mentioned above. Many Pathan tribes on the Afghan Frontier live sometimes on one side of the border and sometimes on the other, according to climatic, pastoral, or local political conditions. The Barech Pathans, for instance, and a number of Mengal Brahuīs spend their time indifferently between Nushki and the Afghan district of Shorawak, and some of the Achhakzais between Chaman and Kadni. The Shirani Pathans are equally at home either in Baluchistan or independent territory. The Baloch of Makran, Kharan and Chagai, frequently pass over into Persia and there remain for varying periods.

Immigration.

67. The chief immigration into Baluchistan comes from the alien elements, Immigration.

	Immigration.		
	1911.	1921.	
Aliens	56,898	77,023	the artificial nature of which has already been indicated more than once (§53)
Europeans	4,210	4,751	as well as the effect which the date of Census—early in the year—has on this
Anglo-Indians	123	234	immigration (§51). The Europeans are
Indians	52,565	72,038	nearly all absorbed in the army ; the Indians

fill most of the billets in the Local Administration as well as in the army and the police, besides monopolizing the bulk of the trade in the towns, and supplying hands for the labour market. The Indian aliens come chiefly from the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, the United Provinces and Bombay. The first and second give Baluchistan its sepoys, police-men and clerks ; the third its gardeners, washermen and domestic servants ; and the fourth—from Sind—its traders. If ever the British Government left Baluchistan, the great mass of the immigrants would go with it, leaving only a few “ natural ” immigrants such as the Pawindahs. (§ 58).

Summary.

68. It may be convenient to summarize the main features of Baluchistan migration. First—birthplace in the Province is no criterion of migration. Second—among the indigenous population both as a whole, and in every race, there would appear to be a distinct movement from pastoralism towards agriculture. Third—the most interesting feature in our emigration statistics is the Jhalawan emigration into Sind. There is a very great probability that this emigration is becoming, in some sort, a permanent settlement, but final proof for this must be deferred to the next Census. Fourth—it is conclusively proved that the migration into India continues to be of a family character. Fifth—emigration out of India is negligible except in the case of Persia and Afghanistan, where it takes the form of border tribes moving to and fro across the frontier. Sixth—immigration into the Province—composed of aliens—is almost entirely of a purely artificial nature.

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

XIV.—Immigration (Actual figures).

District where enumerated.	BORN IN											
	THE PROVINCE.			CONTIGUOUS PARTS OF OTHER PROVINCES, ETC.			NON-CONTIGUOUS PARTS OF OTHER PROVINCES, ETC.			OUTSIDE INDIA.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1												
BALUCHISTAN.	721,938	395,382	325,876	46,696	38,149	8,547	19,470	17,083	2,387	12,221	10,408	1,815
Districts.	339,570	187,360	152,210	45,633	37,390	8,243	19,373	17,007	2,366	12,202	10,390	1,812
Quetta-Pishin	88,438	48,146	40,292	27,155	21,031	6,124	12,170	10,323	1,847	9,260	7,639	1,621
Loralai	76,563	41,647	34,916	3,489	3,072	417	1,332	1,261	71	725	674	51
Zhob	48,356	26,936	21,420	5,194	5,100	94	2,009	1,999	10	1,106	1,081	25
Bolan	607	343	264	1,523	1,276	247	392	333	59	196	180	16
Chagai	17,055	9,322	7,733	2,380	2,152	228	1,259	1,155	104	297	245	52
Sibi	108,551	60,966	47,585	5,892	4,759	1,133	2,211	1,936	275	618	571	47
States	381,668	208,002	173,666	1,063	769	304	97	76	21	19	16	3
Kalat	331,234	181,193	150,041	810	594	216	80	62	18	16	13	3
Las Bela	50,434	26,809	23,625	253	165	88	17	14	3	3	3	...

XV.—Emigrants born in Baluchistan and enumerated in other Provinces.

Provinces or States where enumerate d.	1921.		1911.		1901.		VARIATION.					
	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.	Males.	Females.	1901-1911.		1911-21.		1901-21	
							Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
TOTAL.	36,045	24,370	44,266	31,765	41,364	28,903	+2,902	+2,862	-8,221	-7,395	-5,319	-4,533
Ajmer-Merwara	18	6	13	10	11	2	+2	+8	+5	-4	+7	+4
Andaman and Nicobar	67	..	39	..	..	..	+39	..	+28	..	+67	..
Baroda	206	26	31	10	..	..	+31	+10	+175	+16	+206	+26
Bihar and Orissa	32	17	18	1	..	..	1	1	+14	+16	+32	+17
Bengal	75	17	75	38	25	11	-396	+47	..	-21	+50	+6
Assam	155	33	180	30	644	11	..	..	-25	+3	-489	+22
Bombay	31,911	22,411	39,385	29,988	38,141	27,528	+1,244	+2,460	-7,474	-7,547	-6,230	-5,087
Burma	24	7	27	3	6	2	+21	+1	-3	+4	+18	+5
Central India	131	27	25	5	..	..	+25	+5	+106	+22	+131	+27
Central Provinces and Berar	566	69	971	93	173	4	+798	+89	-405	-24	+893	+65
Ceylon	99	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	+99	+	+90	+6
Hyderabad	34	12	171	10	13	..	+158	+10	-137	+2	+21	+12
Kashmir	20	74	17	3	15	1	+2	+2	+3	+71	+5	+73
Madras	135	12	116	10	16	7	+100	+3	+19	+2	+119	+5
Mysore	47	16	8	3	2	5	+6	-2	+39	+13	+45	+11
North-West Frontier	4	7	226	43	2,137	1,308	+484	+44	-222	-36	+83	+84
Punjab	2,190	1,377	2,395	1,309					-205	+68		
Delhi	26	8	..	..					+26	+8		
Rajputana	40	15	140	70	48	9	+92	+61	-100	-55	-8	+6
Sikkim . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	+1	..	-1	..	..
Travancore	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+1	..	+1	..
United Provinces	209	156	429	138	133	15	+296	+123	-220	+18	+76	+141
Gwalior	20	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	+20	+5	+20	+5
Africa.												
Kenya	24	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	+24	+38	+24	+38
Nyasa land	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	+8	+1	+8	+1
Tanga Nika	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+3	..	+3	..

XVI.—Migration between Districts (actual figures) according to the Census of 1921.

District or State in which born.	NUMBER ENUMERATED IN THE DISTRICT OR STATE OF							
	Quetta-Pishin.	Loralai.	Zhob.	Bolan.	Chagai.	Sibi.	Kalat.	Las Bela.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Quetta-Pishin	87,002	169	161	244	81	769	12	..
Loralai	41	76,412	11	1	3	96	1	..
Zhob	105	153	48,030	20	6	28	14	..
Bolan	3	..	1	599	..	4	..	..
Chagai	77	3	2	14	16,934	25	..	..
Sibi	247	68	62	85	20	108,067	2	..
Kalat	1,016	122	94	544	363	1,750	327,345	..
Las Bela	6	..	..	..	..	4	..	50,243
Outside the Province (In India, etc.)	48,585	5,546	8,309	2,111	3,936	8,721	906	273

XVII.—Migration between Baluchistan and other parts of India, etc.

Province or State.	IMMIGRANTS TO BALUCHISTAN.			EMIGRANTS FROM BALUCHISTAN.			EXCESS (+), DEFICIENCY (-) OF IMMIGRATION OVER EMIGRATION.	
	1921.	1911.	Variation.	1921.	1911.	Variation.	1921.	1911.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TOTAL.	66,166	42,309	+23,857	69,415	76,031	-15,616	+5,751	-33,722
Ajmer-Marwara	257	207	+50	24	23	+1	+233	+184
Andaman and Nicobar . . . . .	...	...	...	67	39	+28	-67	-39
Baroda	12	7	+5	232	41	+191	-220	-34
Bihar and Orissa	150	63	+87	49	19	+30	+101	+44
Bengal	456	125	+331	92	113	-21	+364	+12
Assam	22	10	+12	188	210	-22	-166	-200
Bombay	5,371	4,958	+413	54,352	69,373	-15,021	-48,981	-64,415
Burma	208	39	+169	31	30	+1	+177	+9
Central India	53	133	-80	158	30	+128	-105	+103
Central Provinces and Berar	128	124	+4	635	1,064	-429	-507	-940
Ceylon . . . . .	...	...	...	105	...	+105	-105	...
French and Portuguese Settlements	173	183	-10	...	...	...	+173	+183
Hyderabad	249	76	+173	46	181	-135	+203	-105
Kashmir	2,229	899	+1,330	94	20	+74	+2,135	+879
Madras	340	135	+205	147	126	+21	+193	+
Mysore	127	57	+70	63	11	+52	+64	+496
North-West Frontier	5,016	4,100	+916	11	269	-258	+5,005	+3,831
Punjab	36,309	24,176	+12,133	3,567	3,704	-137	+32,742	+20,472
Delhi	493	...	+493	34	...	+34	+459	...
Rajputana	1,934	850	+1,084	55	210	-155	+1,879	+640
Sikkim	14	...	+14	...	1	-1	+14	-1
Travancore	6	5	+1	1	...	+1	+5	+5
United Provinces	12,317	6,035	+6,282	365	567	-202	+11,952	+5,468
Gwalior	242	...	+242	25	...	+25	+217	...
Africa (Kenya, Niasaland and Tanganyika). . . . .	...	...	...	74	...	+74	-74	...
Cochin	8	...	+8	...	...	...	+8	...
India unspecified	52	127	-75	...	...	...	+52	+127

XVIII.—Nomadism among selected tribes.

Tribe.	TRIBAL CENSUS.						REGULAR CENSUS.	
	NOMAD.			SEMI-NOMAD.			Males.	Females.
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Baloch (indigenous only).								
(i) Eastern	32,745	25,649	10,029	7,918	51,695	43,913	1,094	352
Bugti	25,835	19,556	3,560	2,183	30,773	25,801	798	199
Dombki	12,373	9,300	2	2	536	504	17	3
Khethan	32	32	...	...	3,201	2,670	55	35
Magasi	988	870	333	212	7,670	7,018	27	5
	1,917	1,484	18	14	2,638	2,194	16	1
Mari	8,940	6,520	2,753	1,912	1,308	1,026	117	7
Rind Buledi	193	195	...	...	2,414	1,857	54	35
" Jamali	32	25	...	...	1,496	1,278	30	...
" Khosa	129	111	...	...	1,724	1,471	21	2
" Lashari	144	129	...	...	2,184	1,791	37	2
" Unspecified	613	482	453	342	7,430	5,848	190	24
Umrani	444	399	...	...	138	111	12	...
Baloch unspecified	...	...	1	1	34	33	222	85
(ii) Western	6,910	6,093	6,469	5,435	20,922	18,112	296	153
Buledi	635	544	...	...	61	49	...	...
Dashti	220	213	3	1	2,136	1,901	...	...
Gichki	49	46	...	...	245	235	...	...
Kaudai	210	180	...	...	697	603	4	...
Rais	323	302	1	3	2,662	2,405	...	...
Rakshani	2,344	2,122	6,361	5,309	2,885	2,417	167	72
Rind	1,204	1,051	77	93	7,914	6,792	3	2
Sangur	402	305	...	...	1,960	1,669	...	...
Sanjrani	251	229	...	...	...	...	1	...
Others	1,272	1,101	27	29	2,362	2,041	121	79
Brahui.								
(i) Original Nucleus	33,219	26,865	16,727	13,463	36,745	29,977	2,270	468
	5,154	4,354	1,170	1,028	3,249	2,790	173	38
Ahmadzai	...	...	...	...	43	66	5	5
Gurgnari	525	442	41	37	165	175	6	...
Itkazai	135	86	20	15	104	91	...	...
Kalandrari	1,755	1,601	41	53	558	516	7	1

Tribe.			TRIBAL CENSUS.					REGULAR CENSUS.		
			NOMAD.		SEMI-NOMAD.		SETTLED.			
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Brahui—contd.										
(i) Original Nucleus—contd.										
Kambrari	.	.	407	323	384	307	507	435	33	18
Mirwari	.	.	539	416	46	48	824	717	...	...
Rodeni	.	.	388	327	215	200	352	263	36	7
Sumalari	.	.	1,405	1,159	423	368	696	527	86	7
(ii) Sarawan	.	.	7,976	6,293	5,978	4,746	14,115	11,287	1,312	250
Bangulzai	.	.	2,385	1,786	697	493	2,569	2,074	320	47
Kurd	.	.	121	97	49	39	1,480	1,106	69	21
Lahri	.	.	1,182	839	428	298	1,497	1,194	111	23
Lanzav	.	.	674	567	2,972	2,435	1,363	1,059	184	47
Mamasabhi	.	.	239	181	165	124	1,009	907	89	16
Raisani	.	.	313	249	363	292	696	579	66	20
Rustunzai	.	.	12	8	..	...	333	275	7	1
Sarpura	.	.	117	99	406	345	564	497	80	4
Satazai	.	.	283	209	91	72	532	385	16	...
Shahwani	.	.	995	779	377	237	3,114	2,472	147	42
Zagr Mengal	.	.	1,655	1,439	520	411	898	739	223	29
(iii) Jhalawan	.	.	19,962	16,089	8,591	6,944	19,068	15,625	384	169
Bizanjav	.	.	1,961	1,598	530	423	2,925	2,486	...	...
Haruni	.	.	226	189	124	99	250	221	5	...
Mamasani	.	.	3,639	2,980	2,608	2,087	1,873	1,586	59	13
Mengal	.	.	6,270	5,226	1,493	1,240	5,297	4,202	235	58
Nichari	.	.	39	28	333	250	680	495	35	25
Pandriani	.	.	84	66	197	142	544	455	...	...
Sajji	.	.	1,130	874	172	140	1,016	804	1	...
Zalri	.	.	6,613	5,128	3,134	2,563	6,483	5,376	49	13
(iv) Miscellaneous	.	.	127	129	988	745	313	275	401	71
Nighari	.	.	39	39	730	559	74	61	...	...
Rekizai	.	.	5	4	252	186	112	94	...	...
Others	.	.	83	86	6	...	127	120	401	71

XVIII.—Nomadism among selected tribes—continued.

Tribe.	TRIBAL CENSUS.						REGULAR CENSUS.	
	NOMAD.		SEMI-NOMAD.		SETTLED.		Males.	Females.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Pathan (indigenous).								
Batoch	2,947	2,322	35,897	29,780	53,340	45,426	3,705	644
Jafar	216	186	90	71	406	327	195	59
Kakar . . . . .	...	...	324	269	398	348	11	5
Dumai	2,251	1,749	23,056	18,809	24,571	19,824	2,073	267
Kakar Sanzarkhel	411	314	1,013	850	2,856	2,233	56	8
Sargara	1,774	1,389	15,020	12,153	8,482	6,991	569	60
Snatia . . . . .	...	...	418	334	843	721	33	3
Targhara	27	19	2,645	2,329	9,316	7,321	787	75
Others	32	27	3,923	3,116	2,558	2,132	189	44
Kasi	7	...	37	27	516	426	439	77
Luni . . . . .	...	...	...	...	634	604	39	18
Pani	24	28	136	114	1,520	1,362	3	...
Main branch	219	153	5,070	4,177	9,573	8,288	203	44
Isaf . . . . .	...	...	4	1	2,591	2,293	62	21
Laun	39	19	117	115	1,254	1,057	...	...
Mandokhel . . . . .	...	...	573	478	2	1	27	...
Musakhel	2	2	1,857	1,462	247	205	73	22
Zarkun	178	132	2,464	2,080	4,455	3,796	39	1
Unspecified . . . . .	...	...	55	41	1,000	921	...	...
Shirani . . . . .	...	...	...	...	24	15	2	...
Tain	52	47	3,615	3,252	115	88	89	39
Tain Abdul Achakzai	88	79	3,073	2,703	15,326	13,882	783	76
Spin Tain	60	47	299	217	9,442	8,573	449	59
Tor Tain	27	30	2,757	2,468	2,218	1,868	231	14
Unspecified	1	2	17	18	3,554	3,359	71	1
Zmarai . . . . .	...	...	...	...	112	82	32	2
Other Pathans	60	51	530	385	340	333	1	...
Pathan Semi-indigenous	37	29	3	...	457	370	308	136
Ghilzai	2,905	2,447	193	156	2,445	1,875	2,934	512
Durrani	2,656	2,242	152	122	1,704	1,292	1,380	111
Others	232	197	13	10	634	448	632	178
	17	8	28	24	107	135	922	223

CHAPTER IV.

RELIGION.

Statistical data.

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Religion of Urban and Rural Population	XXI

Principal Religions.

69. In his instructions for this Chapter the Census Commissioner remarks :— **General Review.**

" We are concerned in this Chapter with the numbers of those who have been returned as professing certain religions, not with the philosophy, doctrine or ceremonies of the religions which they profess except in so far as these influence the figures."

Descriptive matter, therefore, on my part is distinctly barred. Moreover, Mr. Bray in his Report made a most interesting study of local beliefs and religious and quasi-religious customs to which the reader in search of information on such matters can turn. It is only ten years since the publication of that Report and though of course the customs and manners of a primitive people do alter, they do not alter at a rate which puts out of date a review merely a decade old.

The Statement below shows that Islam claims the most adherents, *i.e.*, over 91 per cent of the population :—

Religions	1911.				1921.			
	Indige- nous.	Semi- indige- nous.	Aliens.	Percent of total popu- lation.	Indige- nous.	Semi- Indige- nous	Aliens	Percent of total popu- lation.
Musalman	734,610	27,868	20,170	93.8	685,624	18,658	29,195	91.7
Hindus	14,985	...	22,617	1.5	17,446	...	31,791	6.2
Sikhs	2,799	...	5,591	1.0	841	..	6,900	1.0
Neo-Hindus	...	...	724	.1	23	..	2,078	.3
Christians	...	...	5,085	.6	...	...	6,693	.8
Parsis	...	...	170	...	...	...	165	...
Jews	...	...	57	...	...	...	19	...
Jains	...	...	10	...	...	...	17	...
Budhists	...	...	16	...	..	...	160	...
No Religion	...	...	1	...	..	...	5	...

Hinduism comes next with under 7 per cent. These figures show a decrease, actual as well as by percentage, of the Muhammadans and a corresponding increase

of the Hindus. Something of this sort was only to be expected. The Hindus have gained their increase chiefly from the aliens, and as has already been shown (§ 46), while the population of the Province on the whole has decreased, that of the aliens has increased, thus throwing the whole of the decrease on to the indigenous and semi-indigenous elements who represent the back-bone of Islam in Baluchistan. Other religions are almost negligible and their figures too exiguous to provide much matter for discussion. The two most important—Sikhism and Christianity—appear to be more or less stationary.

Islam, Hinduism and Sikhism.

Islamic Sects.

70. Though the indigenous population of Baluchistan—with the exception

	1911.		1921.	
	Persons.	Percent of total Musal-mans.	Persons.	Percent of total Musal-mans.
Musalmanas	782,648	100	733,477	100
Sunni	749,909	95.82	706,355	96.30
Shiah	4,823	.62	3,739	.51
Zikri	27,588	3.52	23,301	3.18
Ahmadi	47	.01	64	.01
Ahl-i-Hadis	17		18	
Sufi	1			
Chuhra	263	.03	*	*

*There were 639 Chuhras who under instructions from Census Commissioner were included under Sunni.

of the old Hindu families as well as a few Sikhs and Neo-Hindus—is Musalman to a man, it must not be thought that the Islam of the Province is the orthodox belief current in other parts of India. In 1911 Mr. Bray wrote :—

“ But the living beliefs of the tribesmen of Baluchistan have little to do with the religions which they profess, or the various sects under which they range themselves. There is as much difference between the Islam of the average tribesman and the highly developed Islam of the Indian Maulvi, as between the Hinduism of the domiciled Hindu

families and the Hinduism of orthodox Brahmanism. As regards outward observances, the Pathan stands no doubt on a fairly high level ; for all his ignorance of the inner meaning of his Faith and his weakness for ancestor worship he is usually as punctilious over his prayers and his fasts (if not over the pilgrimage and alms giving) as his more enlightened co-religionists ; what he lacks in doctrine he is quite capable of making up in fanatical zeal. The Baloch lags far behind. Though there are signs of a religious revival, ancient custom still holds sway in the vital affairs of his life ; to him religious precepts are little more than counsels of perfection ; religious practices little more than the outward and awe inspiring marks of exceptional respectability. Among the Brahuis a truly devout Musalman, learned in doctrine and strict in practice, is rarer still ; with the vulgar mass Islam is merely an external badge that goes awkwardly with the quaint bundle of superstitions which have them in thrall.”

There has been a mild Islamic revival in the Province during the decade, and the standard of orthodoxy has risen-especially among the leading men. The duty of *hajj*—for instance—is now beginning to be more generally performed. The progress of Islam in Baluchistan is of course only part of the wide-spread Moslem revival all over Asia and one may look forward to a considerable advance in the working religion of our indigenous population in the next decade. At present, however, it is doubtful whether the revival has permeated very deep below the surface. Under these circumstances one can hardly expect the average tribesman to have any very clear idea as to what sect he belongs and the marginal figures are approximate only though probably correct enough on the whole. While the number of Musalmans in Baluchistan has seriously decreased—as already noted—the proportion of the various sects to each other is the same as 10 years ago. It would seem as if the general causes leading to a decrease in the indigenous population—influenza, famine and migration—had functioned in equal degrees amongst the various sects. The Sunnis are in a huge majority followed by the curious Zikri persuasion, and then comes the Shiah. At the last Census, certain sects of the Dombki Baloch were returned as Shiahs—under the heading of Jafaris. At this Census these sections have been returned as Sunni. Possibly they have returned themselves as such to placate the Sunni majority amongst whom they live. They might best be described perhaps as Shiahs in Sunni garb. Other Baloch tribes also, such as certain of the Rind, Magasi and Lashari, appear to have some Shiah sympathies. Most of the remaining Shiahs are Hazaras from across the Frontier, while a few Khojas are chiefly found in the sea-ports of Kalat and Las

Bela States. The Chuhras under instructions from the Census Commissioner have been absorbed into their component religions—Islam or Hinduism as the case may be; the Ahmadis and the Ahl-i-Hadis continue to be small and select; and our solitary Sufi of 1911 has disappeared—back to free-thinking Persia or perhaps to a still more distant destination where his doubts will have been solved once and for all.

71. The head-quarters of the Zikri sect are in Makran, but the sect has also adherents in Jhalawan and Las Bela. The movement was apparently originally started in India towards the end of the 15th century by one Sayyid Muhammad Jaunpuri. The beliefs and practices of the sect are obscure and vague. As the tribesman has but a hazy knowledge of Islam—his regular and orthodox belief—it is hardly to be expected that he would be able to probe very deeply the mysteries of an esoteric cult such as Zikriism. The chief tenet of the sect is the

	1911.	1921.	the last Prophet sent from God, their <i>kalima</i> being “there is no God but God, and the Mahdi is his Prophet.” This is of course the very negation of Muhammadanism, and it is not strange that the sect should in the past have been subject to some persecution, the main result of which
Zikri	27,588	23,301	
Makran	16,433	11,307	
Jhalawan	4,970	4,216	
Las Bela	6,068	4,504	
Kharan	116	274	
Quetta	1	..	

—as generally with persecution—was to strengthen rather than to exterminate it. The sect take their name from the word *zīkr*, or mention of God, holding that the age of *zīkr* has taken the place of the age of *numaz*, i.e., prayer. Their services thus consist of the repetition of the name of God and some other phrases, until the whole congregation work themselves up into a state of ecstasy much like the performances of certain sects of Darvishes. Ten years ago, Mr. Bray remarked that there seemed no real signs of the decay of Zikriism, and from the marginal figures it would appear to be holding its own. The decrease of 4,000 or so in its number can be attributed to the general decrease in the indigenous population and not to any falling away of its adherents into the regular Moslem fold. Now and then indeed a Zikri wishing to marry a Sunni woman has changed his beliefs accordingly. One case is on record where a Zikri twice—for this reason—became a temporary Sunni only on each occasion to revert to his old persuasion on the death of his wife. When my informant last saw him, there was some talk of a third marriage and a third conversion. Though now-a-days there is of course no actual persecution, the Zikri minority are by no means popular with the Sunni majority who profess to despise them and endeavour to bring pressure on them in various ways to recant. So far the Zikris have stood firm chiefly—it is said—owing to influence of their women folk.

72. Like Islam the Hinduism of Baluchistan is far from orthodox. Mr. Bray wrote :—

“Proverbially elastic though the term is, Hinduism is stretched almost to breaking point in Baluchistan. It is not merely that the Hinduism of the domiciled Hindu families (§ 257 *seq.*) is widely different from the Hinduism they see practised among the alien immigrants; there is precious little in their religion that would pass for Hinduism in more enlightened parts of India. It almost looks as if the singular freedom from persecution which the old Hindu families have always enjoyed at the hands of their Musalman over-lords had given Islam greater scope to impart its subtle influence to their inward beliefs and outward practices. Knowing no sacred books but the Sikh scriptures, and with priests (Brahmans though they may be) as ignorant of the *Shastras* as themselves, these benighted Hindus have allowed nearly all their rites and ceremonies to become coloured with an Islamic tinge. They reverently resort to Muhammadan shrines; they invoke Muhammadan saints; in times of trouble they are glad of the help of charm-mongering mullas. It is not uncommon to find them observing Muhammadan fasts, or participating in the Muharram and other Muhammadan festivals. They have little scruple in performing the investiture with the sacred thread at Muhammadan places of sanctity. Still less scruple have they in keeping Muhammadan men-servants and maid-servants to sweep their dining floor, to fetch their water, to cleanse their eating vessels and their cooking pots. Not only they themselves but their Saisut Brahmins drink freely from water skins; they even use these waters of defilement—*horresco refocus*—in their offerings to the family deity As for sect, the old Hindu families care less than nothing. At a pinch they may be able to remember that

they are supposed to belong to the orthodox *Sanatan-dharma* ; but this shred of knowledge is beyond the reach of most of them. There is accordingly little of interest in the statistics of Hindu sects that we collected."

	1911.	1921.
Hindus	37,602	51,348
Indigenous	11,985	17,479
Aliens	22,617	33,869
Sikhs	8,390	7,741
Kesdhari	4,613	6,603
Sahjdhar	3,777	1,138
Sikhs	8,390	7,741
Indigenous	2,799	841
Aliens	5,591	6,900

These remarks on the unorthodoxy of the indigenous Hindus still hold good for those living in the Districts and States. Those in the towns, however, by reason of continued association with their more orthodox co-religionists, have become more orthodox themselves. There are signs that an advance in local Hindu orthodoxy all round may be expected in the next decade.

Unlike Islam, Hinduism shows an increase instead of a decrease in the decade, and a very respectable increase at that. This increase, however, is chiefly from the alien elements which supply over 11,000 out of the variation of 14,000 odd. The alien Hindus have just as artificial a foothold in the Province as any other foreigners and are found chiefly in Quetta and other garrison towns, either as members of the garrison or of the local trading community. The indigenous Hindus show a somewhat surprising increase of about 2,500. In this connection it is worthy of note that the Sahjdhari Sikhs show a decrease of some 2,600, and it is possible that at this Census these returned themselves as Hindus. Migration which has such an effect on the indigenous Muhammadan population—specially in times of famine—leaves the Hindu, whether alien or indigenous, untouched. Good years or bad he stays where he is. Death rate from Influenza too was less amongst the Hindus than amongst the Moslems. Of the 7,741 Sikhs enumerated in Baluchistan, the bulk (6,603)—or about 85 per cent. of the whole—consist of the Kesdhari Sikhs, most of whom live in the bazars and cantonments of the military stations, the remaining 1,138 being made up of the Sahjdhari Sikhs.

Other Religions.

Christianity.

73. Christianity has no adherent amongst the Indigenous population. Indeed			
			conversion of the tribesman is not a direct
	1911.	1921.	aim of local missionary efforts. The Chris-
Christianity	5,085	6,693	tian population has increased during the
Europeans	4,210	4,751	decade by about 1,600 persons, the Euro-
Anglo-Indians	123	234	pean and Anglo-Indian Communities re-
Indian Christians	752	1,708	presenting an increase of 41 per cent. and the
Indian Christians, 59 per cent. The number of the European and Anglo-Indian			
population fluctuates from year to year according to variation in the strength of			
the European regiments stationed at Quetta. The increase in the Indian Christi-			
an population is due mainly to the fact that at the time of the Census there			
were Indian regiments stationed at Quetta whose composition included Indian			
Christians. Camel and other transport Corps have also generally some Indian			
Christian followers.			

Miscellaneous.

74. The remaining miscellaneous religions have each a small following, far too microscopic for any discussion beyond the remark that the rise in Buddhism is due to the fact that 160 soldiers have returned themselves as Buddhist in the Census. In conclusion I feel I cannot pass over in silence the phenomenon in our 1911 Census of the only individual—of a truth “In the glorious minority of one”—who, of all the 315 millions in India, alone averred that he had no religion. We can no longer claim this distinction at this Census as Assam has produced three who make a similar statement, and perhaps there may be more hidden away under the discreet heading of “Indefinite Beliefs.” Still there would seem to be something tending to scepticism in the air of Baluchistan, as a glance at the marginal figures will show that in the last decade unbelief in the Province has gone up by 400 per cent.—though to be sure this time our unbelievers are not so categorical and merely confess to some “philosophic doubt” under the heading of agnosticism.		
	1911.	1921.
Zoroastrianism	170	165
Judaism	57	19
Buddhism	16	160
Jainism	10	17
No religion	1	5

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

XIX.—General Distribution of the Population by Religion.

DISTRICTS OR STATES.	NUMBER PER THOUSAND OF THE POPULATION WHO ARE									
	Musalman		Hindu.		Sikh.		Christian.		Others.	
	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BALUCHISTAN	917	938	64	45	10	10	8	6	1	1
Districts	873	911	92	62	18	13	16	12	1	2
Quetta-Pishin	755	836	163	104	35	19	45	36	2	5
Loralai	951	950	44	37	4	11	1	1	...	1
Zhob	923	968	60	19	15	10	2	2	...	1
Bolan	680	678	268	250	32	51	19	12	1	9
Chagai	895	974	91	23	12	2	2	1	...	...
Sibi	934	926	54	62	11	9	1	2	...	1
Administered Area	907	899	75	84	16	13	2	2	...	2
Mari-Bugti Country	992	989	8	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
States	966	965	34	28	...	7	...	...	...	...
Kalat	966	963	34	28	...	9	...	...	...	...
Sarawan	982	982	17	16	1	2	...	...	...	...
Jhalawan	995	994	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kachhi	907	910	93	77	...	13	...	...	...	...
Dombki-Kaheri Country	866	874	134	54	...	72	...	...	...	...
Makran	997	997	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	...
Kharan	998	998	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Las Bela	971	970	29	29	...	1	...	...	...	...

XX.—Christians, Number and Variation.

DISTRICTS OR STATES.	Actual number of Christians in		Variation per cent
	1921.	1911.	
	2	3	4
BALUCHISTAN	6,693	5,085	+32
Districts	6,678	5,030	+33
Quetta-Pishin	6,139	4,564	+35
Loralai	101	71	+42
Zhob	141	168	—16
Bolan	69	26	+165
Chagai	45	9	+400
Sibi	183	192	—5
Administered Area	183	192	—5
Mari-Bugti Country	...	...	...
States	15	55	—73
Kalat	13	51	—75
Sarawan	2	...	—60
Jhalawan	...	...	...
Kachhi	...	6	...
Dombki-Kaheri Country	...	...	...
Makran	11	40	—73
Kharan	...	...	...
Las Bela	2	4	—50

XXI.—Religion of Urban and Rural Population.

DISTRICTS OR STATES.	NUMBER PER THOUSAND OF URBAN POPULATION WHO ARE					NUMBER PER THOUSAND OF RURAL POPULATION WHO ARE				
	Musalman.	Hindu.	Sikh.	Christ-ian.	Others	Musalman.	Hindu.	Sikh.	Christ-ian.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BALUCHISTAN	493	347	74	81	5	964	33	3	...	...
Districts	442	379	82	92	5	959	35	5	1	...
Quetta-Pishin	410	387	86	111	6	986	12	2	...	...
Loralai	486	457	36	21	...	977	21	2	...	...
Zhob	616	217	151	16	...	948	47	4	1	...
Bolan	...	...	...	...	...	680	268	32	19	1
Chagai	...	...	...	...	...	895	91	12	2	...
Sibi	581	357	42	18	2	953	37	9	1	...
<i>Administered Area</i>	581	357	42	18	2	935	51	13	1	...
<i>Mari-Bugti Country</i>	...	...	...	...	...	992	8	...	...	...
States	885	106	9	...	...	968	32	...	...	...
Kalat	879	111	10	...	...	966	34	...	...	...
<i>Sarawan</i>	879	111	10	...	...	996	4	...	...	...
<i>Jhalawan</i>	...	...	...	...	...	995	5	...	...	...
<i>Kachhi</i>	...	...	...	...	...	907	93	...	...	...
<i>Dombki-Kaheri Country</i>	...	...	...	...	...	866	134	...	...	...
<i>Mukran</i>	...	...	...	...	...	997	3	...	...	...
<i>Kharan</i>	...	...	...	...	...	998	2	...	...	...
Las Bela	898	95	7	...	...	975	25	...	...	...

CHAPTER V.

AGE.

Statistical data.

SUBJECT	TABLES	
	IMPERIAL	SUBSIDIARY
General	VII	...
Puberal Distribution by Race . . . . .	...	XXII
Puberal Distribution by Locality . . . . .	...	XXIII

Regular Areas.

75. Table VII, part A, gives the age statistics as taken on the regular schedule in Municipalities, military stations, railways, etc. The peculiar character of the population so enumerated has already been emphasised in the foregoing chapter. It is chiefly made up of aliens—including the local garrison—who temporarily sojourn in Baluchistan under entirely artificial conditions. The indigenous element included in the regular Census is—for the most part—also living under unnatural conditions having migrated to the Regular Areas, generally without their families (§ 95), in search of casual labour. Both classes consist mainly of men in the prime of life actually engaged in earning their livelihood and in both classes, consequently, there is a very low proportion of the very young and the very old, with a great deficiency of females. Under these abnormal circumstances it would seem hardly worth while to consider such figures from which no useful deductions can be drawn.

Age statistics in the Regular Areas.

Tribal Areas.

76. Unfortunately the peculiar conditions of Baluchistan make any attempt at a detailed consideration of Age impossible even with regard to the indigenous population. Where we have the requisite figures—as in the Regular Areas—conditions are abnormal, and where conditions are normal—as in the Tribal Areas—figures are wanting. With regard to the latter, for one thing the tribesman has little idea as to his age. A young man will say he is 12 years old, and a man of 30 will confess to anything up to 50 or more. This is a difficulty met with in Census work all over India—though not, I think, to the same degree—and might have been circumvented somehow or other. Another and much more serious difficulty lay in the sensitiveness of the tribesman with regard to his female folk. As Mr. Bray wrote in 1911 :—

Difficulties in Tribal Census.

“ Specific questions of any kind regarding individual women are questions best avoided in Baluchistan. Questions that touch on the marriage state however remotely—and questions of age touch it much more nearly in the minds of the tribesmen than in the mind of the most fastidious spinster at home—are questions that are rarely safe outside the frigid atmosphere of the courts. It is a little difficult for any one who has not actually lived on this frontier to appreciate the extreme delicacy of the subject. * * * * *

To have bade our enumerators go forth and record the women of such tribes individual by individual on the inquisitive lines of the ordinary Census, would have been like asking them to take lighted torches into cellars full of gun-powder.” * * * * *

Prejudices are moreover catching. Mr. Bray quotes the amusing case of the Dumar Kakars who are (or were at that time) more renowned for their hospitality than their morals, in that they considered the provision of a maiden for the

night as one of their obligations towards their guest, but who nevertheless stoutly refused to submit to a catechism about their women which was held to be too searching for their neighbours. Nor has the passing of a decade materially changed tribal prejudices and susceptibilities on this subject, and the same limitations as to Age had to be observed in our Tribal Census, the only division made in either sex being between adults and non-adults.

Success of methods employed.

77. But if we necessarily lost much interesting details by this rough and ready division, we more than gained in other ways. First—we avoided stirring up feelings amongst the tribesmen, and political considerations such as these must of course outweigh any claims based on the requirements of a Census. Second—by humouring the feelings of the indigenous population, we won them over to our side, and denied them any excuse for concealment of their women or the wilful fabrication of false answers. Even supposing that a Census carried out on the ordinary searching lines had not led to actual trouble—a very large supposition indeed—information so acquired however full and spacious it might have appeared on the surface, would certainly have been full of errors from top to bottom. Now the information we acquired, while doubtless very scanty as compared with Indian standards, is nevertheless accurate as far as it goes—which after all is the basic desideratum of all Census work. It is far more important, for instance, to have the actual number of females as they really are than to have a mass of figures alleging fanciful ages and equally fanciful marriage particulars.

Tribal super-sensitiveness.

78. It throws some light on tribal super-sensitiveness that as in 1911 even our innocuous classification into two main divisions met with some difficulty. The idea of puberty—especially in relation to their female relations—disturbed the propriety of the more modest of the tribesmen. Circumlocutions, however, were employed which overcame the bashfulness of the various races concerned. Thus with regard to his women the Pathan could be asked “Has she begun to say her prayers yet,” the Pathan girl not commencing her devotions—such as they are—until after her first period of menstruation. The Baloch who blushed at any mention of puberty, could be asked “Is she above or below such and such age?” while to the fastidious Brahui, who shied at even the mention of age, was put the harmless query “Is she big or small?”

Female Precocity.

79. At what age are we to put puberty? Even in a single province like Baluchistan this varies with race, sex, environment and climate. Probably the most potent factor in accelerating puberty is climate, and as compared with temperate Western countries, the age of puberty comes sooner in the East. Probably also—I speak under correction—females all over the world are more precocious in this respect than males. This is certainly the case in Baluchistan as the marginal figures show. Taking the indigenous figures in bulk there is a consistent surplus of non-adult males both in 1911 and now. In 1911 there was a surplus emigration of 6,674 full grown males. When these were added to the number of indigenous males, the excess of boys over girls dropped from 25 to 18. In 1921 we have similar surplus of 6,470 (§§ 65 and 86), and a similar calculation gives us exactly the same result—the male excess dropping to 18. But even this does not represent the real state of affairs since—notwithstanding that it flies in the face of all European experience—the proposition laid down at the last Census that infant mortality in Baluchistan is higher among females than males, has been confirmed by the present one. (§ 42 and Subsidiary Table X.) When, however, we come to compare the details of racial figures, many and large variations stare us in the face. The Sayyids as before head the list. This lead is probably accounted for by their matrimonial customs. Sayyids marry women of other classes, but do not give their girls in marriage outside their own circle. Many a Sayyid women therefore was not a Sayyid at birth, and these—together with the Sayyid—born women—give a large proportion of adult females nominally Sayyids, and of course a corresponding small proportion of non-adult Sayyid girls. During

Non-adults in 1,000 of each sex.				
Male excess over female.				
	1911	1921	Variation.	
Indigenous . . .	+ 25	+ 25	...	
Sayyid. . .	+ 69	+ 53	+ 16	
Miscellaneous. . .	+ 34	+ 34	...	
Brahui. . .	+ 17	+ 26	- 9	
Baloch. . .	+ 35	+ 25	+ 10	
Pathan . . .	+ 14	+ 22	- 8	
Jatt . . .	+ 21	+ 19	+ 2	
Lasi . . .	+ 34	+ 11	+ 23	
Sikh . . .	- 34	+ 17	- 51	
Hindu . . .	+ 32	- 1	+ 33	

NOTE.—Actual figures per thousand for males and females are given in Table XXIII at the end of the Chapter.

the decade the proportion of non-adult Sayyid males—for some reason or other—has gone up. What this reason is, I suppose, I ought to be able to say, but I must confess frankly that I cannot. It may be that the Sayyids are inter-marrying still more extensively with women of other classes. It is true that the proportion of indigenous females in Baluchistan has fallen in this decade, but unless this proportion contains an increased percentage of non-adults or adults, our present figures are not affected, and the fact that the excess of adult males has remained the same would seem to show that no such increased percentage has occurred. As for the other figures, they are still more contradictory. Mr. Bray’s conclusions on the figures of 1911 are as follows :—

“Only among the erratic Hindus do the girls appear to have any difficulty in outstripping the boys in the race towards maturity. In the heats run off among the Brahuis and the Baloch and the Pathans the girls make good their lead with curious regularity. Among the Jatt, and still more among the Lasi, it looks as if the girls were beginning to flag ; but this is probably an optical illusion, the truth being that Jatt and Lasi girls have little time to increase their lead in the warmth of the plains, where the first lap in the race of life is shortened by the early arrival of puberty.”

What conclusions we should draw in 1921, it is difficult to say. Baloch female precocity has gone down, while that of the Pathan and Brahui has increased. Amongst the Jatt there has been practically no change. The Lasi show a large increase of non-adult males. The Hindus are more erratic than ever. Under the circumstances mentioned in paragraph 72 they might be lumped with the Sikhs, when the combined figures give us +16 for 1911, and –2 for 1921, but I do not know that this throws any further light on the matter.

Non-adults in 1,000 persons.				Proportion of children.
	1911.		1921.	
	NON-ADULTS.	SURVIVALS PER FATHER.	NON-ADULTS.	SURVIVALS PER FATHER.
Indigenous . . .	339	3.6	400	3.5
Pathan . . .	402	3.4	433	3.8
Sayyid . . .	395	3.3	424	3.7
Baloch . . .	385	4.1	407	3.7
Brahui . . .	375	3.0	382	3.2
Lasi . . .	367	4.2	409	4.8
Miscellaneous . .	360	3.9	393	3.3
Jatt . . .	357	3.9	354	2.8
Sikh . . .	317	...	307	...
Hindu . . .	315	2.8	220	3.0

non-adults, the greater proportion of children in a race, the better of course the prospect for its future development. In this respect our races—with the exception of the ‘Lasi—keep their respective places, though—as will be seen—there have been variations during the decade. Pathan prospects seem distinctly good, Baloch fair, Brahui medium. Many anomalies, however, present themselves. The number of Baloch non-adults has increased, but survivals has fallen. With regard to the Jatt and the Lasi it was remarked in the 1911 Report :

“ Thus, if birth or rather survival statistics are any criterion at all, the Lasi and the Jatt should be at the top of the list or near it, instead of sinking as they do, towards the bottom. The obvious explanation for their humble position on the list is not that they breed little or rear few, but that their children ripen early to maturity in the warmth of the plains they inhabit.”

But now the Lasi show an increase large in the case of non-adults, and small with regard to the survivals, while the Jatt show a decrease in both—small in the former but distinct in the latter. I feel at the end of this Chapter as Mr. Bray did in similar circumstances, and am also “far from satisfied with the lame and impotent conclusions I have been able to draw from the puberal division of the Baluchistan people”. However, the figures are there and doubtless may convey to the learned statistician a good deal more than they have to me.

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

XXII.—Puberal Distribution by Race.

(Tribal Indigenous only.)

RACE OR TRIBE.	NON-ADULTS PER MILLE PERSONS.	PUBERAL DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF EACH SEX.			
		NON-ADULTS.		ADULTS.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6
INDIGENOUS.	400	412	387	588	613
Baloch	407	423	388	577	612
Eastern	396	411	377	589	623
Western	426	442	407	558	593
Brahui	382	390	373	610	627
Original Nucleus	374	377	370	623	630
Sarawan	370	378	360	622	640
Jhalawan	391	400	330	600	620
Miscellaneous	398	399	397	601	603
Pathan	433	440	426	560	574
Kakar	435	440	429	560	571
Pani	419	433	403	567	597
Tarin	413	449	436	551	564
Lasi	409	425	391	575	609
Jatt	354	363	342	637	658
Sayyid	424	457	588	543	612
Other Musalman	393	410	376	590	624
Hindu	320	335	303	665	697
Sikh	307	294	328	706	672

XXIII.—Puberal Distribution by Locality.

(Tribal Indigenous only.)

DISTRICTS OR STATES.	NON-ADULTS PER MILLE PERSONS.	PUBERAL DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF EACH SEX.			
		NON-ADULTS.		ADULTS.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6
BALUCHISTAN.	400	412	387	588	613
Districts.	422	433	409	567	591
Quetta-Pishin	431	446	414	554	586
Loralai	436	442	431	558	569
Zhob	431	433	428	567	572
Bolan	372	398	340	602	660
Chagat	466	477	456	523	544
Sibi	396	412	375	588	625
Administered Area	388	404	369	596	631
Mari-Bugti Country	409	427	386	573	614
States.	382	394	369	606	631
Kalat	378	390	364	610	636
Sarawan	356	363	348	637	652
Jhalawan	377	388	363	612	637
Kachhi	329	354	321	616	679
Dombki-Kaheji Country	365	374	356	626	644
Mafran	419	436	400	564	600
Kharan	429	443	413	557	587
Las Bela	410	419	400	581	600

CHAPTER VI.

SEX.

Statistical data.

SUBJECT.	TABLES.	
	Imperial.	Subsidiary.
Actual Population— Variation by Age	VII	..
Natural Population— Variation by Migration	XVII
Indigenous Population— General Proportion of Sexes	XXIV
Variation by Locality	XXV
Variation by Race	XXVI
Variation by Nomadism	XXVII

The actual and indigenous population.

81. The sex proportion of the population of a country is not of course the sex proportion of the population born in it. Emigration and immigration affect the proportions to a very large degree. As has been seen, the population of Baluchistan presents certain peculiar features which materially affect the consideration of Census problems, and the subject of this chapter—Sex—is no exception. Take for instance the alien population which makes up about one-tenth of the whole. Its purely artificial character has already been emphasized (§ 53) and need not be detailed again. Normally speaking, emigration takes more males along with it than females, and thus we should expect the proportion of females to be smaller amongst the actual than amongst the natural population, which is just what the marginal figures show. The so called ‘natural’ population, however, is evolved on the same lines as employed for migration (§ 54), and labours under the same unreality. Under these circumstances our best course is to follow the procedure of the 1911 Report, and deal only with the indigenous population which we have little difficulty in discriminating. In the quick-sands of Baluchistan statistics it is something to feel under our feet the firm rock of the indigenous elements.

Sex proportion in the actual and natural population.

	1911.		1921.		Variation.
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	
Actual population	1,000	790	1,000	735	—55
Natural population	1,000	833	1,000	812	—21

82. Even limiting ourselves to the indigenous population, we have to contend with some difficulties: as for instance nomadism and migration. Of the two, it is the latter which affects sex proportion the most. The large nomadic emigration from Baluchistan into Sind, for example, in so much as it consists of whole families obviously does not affect the sex proportion of those left behind. But where emigration proper occurs, which takes the males and leaves the females, the normal proportion may be considerably upset. Thus the total indigenous male emigrants in excess of female appear to be some 11,675 (§ 65). But leaving these emigrants out of our calculations, for a moment, i.e., deliberately reducing the number of males, the

Paucity of females in the indigenous population.

Females to 1,000 males.	
Baluchistan	735
Baluchistan (Indigenous)	824
England	1,068*
India	945
North-West Frontier Province	848
Punjab	828
Bombay	919
United Provinces	909
Central Provinces	1,002
Bengal	932
* This figure is from the Census of England and Wales, 1911. (In 1921 the female proportion must have gone up.)	

with some difficulties: as for instance nomadism and migration. Of the two, it is the latter which affects sex proportion the most. The large nomadic emigration from Baluchistan into Sind, for example, in so much as it consists of whole families obviously does not affect the sex proportion of those left behind. But where emigration proper occurs, which takes the males and leaves the females, the normal proportion may be considerably upset. Thus the total indigenous male emigrants in excess of female appear to be some 11,675 (§ 65). But leaving these emigrants out of our calculations, for a moment, i.e., deliberately reducing the number of males, the

paucity of females as revealed by the marginal figures is remarkable enough, whether compared with European figures or with those of other Indian provinces, even though the excess of males over females in India generally, as compared with the reverse state of affairs in Europe, is a well known phenomenon. If we add in the 11,675 males mentioned above, the female paucity is still further accentuated and drops to 800 for 1,000 males (§ 65).

Causes for female paucity.

Normal reasons for female paucity.

83. What are the causes for this phenomenal female paucity? The normal causes usually adduced to account for the low proportion of females to males in the population of India are:—(1) Infanticide, (2) neglect of female children, (3) evil effects of early marriage and premature child bearing, (4) high birth rate and primitive methods of midwifery, (5) hard treatment accorded to women, specially widows, and (6) hard work done by women.

I think one may safely say that the first named of these causes as a general practice is absolutely non-existent in Baluchistan.* Mr. Bray was unable to find any trace of it in 1911. The only quarters where such a custom had existed in the past—but was even then acknowledged to be dead—was amongst the families of the Mari and Bugti Baloch chiefs, where it owed its existence to strict endogamy within such families. (§ 101.) No traces of these practices have come to light in the decade. The practice of female infanticide is of course against the teachings of the Koran and was indeed one of the reforms which the Prophet brought about in Arabia, where—before his mission—it was fairly common. To put it on lower grounds, a female of marriageable age is a source of wealth to her family, more especially in these days of high bride-price (§ 98), and why should a tribesman deliberately deprive himself of this windfall? I also doubt very much whether the second cause mentioned above has any practical effect on our female vital statistics. Boy babies are more welcome than girls, but once born the two sexes would appear to receive the same care. Causes (3) and (4) are certainly operative in Baluchistan, though to what actual extent it is difficult to say. The indigenous birth rate does not appear to be particularly high, as birth rates go in the East, but the conditions of tribal life certainly bear extremely hardly on expectant mothers, and the midwifery†—conducted by some old women of the tribe—is of the crudest description. On the other hand, by one of Nature’s compensations, with the primitive tribal woman parturition is a distinctly easier process than with her civilised European sister. Moreover the tribesmen often show considerable kindness and consideration towards the future mother, relieving her for instance, as far as their circumstances permit, of the heavy drudgery which usually falls to her lot. With regard to the fifth and sixth causes, women in Baluchistan do not come in for any special hard treatment, and a widow, like a maiden, in certain cases is a possible source of wealth to her family (§ 99). The women of a tribe certainly have to work hard, but this factor is bound up with that of nomadism which will be discussed later.

Sex proportion at birth.

84. By far the most outstanding cause for our female paucity is the sex proportion at birth. The marginal figures show this clearly enough. Baluchistan figures—as in the previous paragraph—whether compared with European or other Indian Statistics are easily at the bottom of the list. A Province with such a disproportion of females at birth can only expect a later disproportion of females at all ages. This is self-evident enough, and the point needs no labouring. But what is much less clear is the reason of this natal sex proportion.	
Sex proportion at birth. Females to 1,000 males.	
Baluchistan 1911 Census.	795
Western Europe	948
Indian Provinces	937
North-West Frontier Province	819
Punjab	909
Bombay	926

In fact in our present state of knowledge this question is unanswerable. Not only in Baluchistan, but all over the world, sex-determination still remains a mystery to the best brains that have devoted themselves to sexual problems. There are theories innumerable but so far they remain only theories. It may be that the heart-felt wish for male issue amongst the races in Baluchistan plays its part. Even in this faministic age Western women prefer

*Abortion and “birth control” are equally absent from the Province. With regard to the former, some rumours reached Mr. Bray as to it being practised occasionally amongst the more uncivilized Makranis of Pasni and Kulanch, but as a practice at the present day it may be safely said not to exist.
†The Lori women—though of course untrained—may be said to be the professional midwives of the province.

to bear sons to daughters and a son and heir is the natural desire of most Western† husbands. But this is merely a mild preference compared to the similar feeling in Baluchistan. As Mr. Bray says :—

To leave a son behind is the lifelong prayer of every man in the country. To have no children at all is of all calamities the most calamitous. But hardly less pitiable is the plight of the man who has nothing but daughters ; for a daughter (as the shrewd proverb puts it) is little better than a gift to your neighbour after all. I cannot but feel that the intensity of the desire for male issue and the universality of the belief in the inherent inferiority of the female sex are factors not to be overlooked in any discussion of sex proportion in Baluchistan.

To anyone inclined to reject this theory as far fetched I would commend a consideration of the following. For a considerable period there has been another theory—held popularly—that when, after war or famine, men are wanted to fill up the gaps, the male birth proportion goes up. This theory has now been generally accepted by the learned as correct—though the connecting link between supply and demand still remains obscure. Of the two above theories I find the latter more wonderful and—if there had not been considerable evidence in its favour—the less credible. I am afraid I have no theory of my own to offer on the subject but one of Mr. Bray’s is worth quoting. Briefly it is as follows :—Taking the birth statistics of Western Europe as a whole while more males are born than females, the proportion of still births among the latter is considerably lower than that amongst the former, the explanation lying in the larger body or rather head of the male which makes its birth more difficult. Hence Galton’s saying that the physical proportions of a race are largely dependent on the size of the female pelvis. Now whether the female pelvis in Baluchistan is unusually large or the infant’s head unusually small we do not know, but we do know that here indigenous parturition is distinctly easier and less dangerous than in Europe. Therefore still births should be rarer, and therefore the birth proportion of males to females should go up. Mr. Bray sums up the argument as follows :—That the sex proportion of a race is largely dependent on the ease of parturition. This theory *primâ facie* is convincing, but I must leave to others—better equipped for dealing with such matters than myself—the task of passing final judgment upon it.

85. Mr. Bray was of opinion that one of the causes of paucity of females in the Province was nomadism.

	Nomad.		Semi-nomad.		Settled.	
	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.
Pathan .	828	788	862	830	878	851
Baloch .	818	783	839	790	864	850
Brahui .	798	809	815	805	831	816

males. Certainly the figures for 1911 support this view very strongly, as on the whole do those of 1921. Amongst our three indigenous races the regular rise of the female proportion through nomadism and semi-nomadism to settled is indeed remarkable, as a glance at the marginal statement will show. The drop in the female proportion in each race in 1921 as compared with 1911 (the only exception being the Brahui nomad) has of course been caused by the total decrease of females throughout the Province (§ 82).

86. The birth proportion of females is, as we have seen, 795 per 1,000 males, but the total female proportion among indigenous population is 824. How has this come about ? It is of course a well known fact that while all the world over more males are born than females, high infant mortality soon equalizes the proportion of the two sexes. If we take the Western European figures in 1911, for instance, we find that a female proportion of 948 at birth becomes 1,038 in the living population. On the same basis our 795 would become 870. Disregarding, however, this easy solution of the difficulty, we find a more local one in emigration. Nomadism—taking whole families with it—may have an effect on sex proportion, but at any rate this effect is of indirect nature. Emigration, on the other hand, has naturally a very direct and appreciable effect on sex proportion as it removes a greater proportion of males, and this is exactly what emigration does do in

† Everywhere of course more males are born than females. Perhaps this world-wide desire for sons rather daughters is one of the causes ?

Baluchistan. The surplus male emigrants are roughly 6,470 (§ 65). If these are added to the total population, the female proportion drops to 810, against a similar calculation in 1911 of 832.

Variation.

General variation in the decade.

87. Not only is there a paucity of females in Baluchistan but this paucity

Indigenous females per 1,000 males.

	1911.	1921.	Variation.
Baluchistan . .	845	824	—21
Districts . .	836	803	—33
States . .	852	842	—10

has increased in the last decade as the marginal figures show, there being a drop of no less than 21 per 1,000. It is difficult to assign any specific cause for this. One of the chief causes for female paucity in general, as we have seen, was the sex proportion at birth, but

when it comes to variation, this only provides 4 out of the decrease of 21 (*vide* next para.). No proportional figures are available for deaths due to Influenza amongst males and females, but it is generally conceded that such epidemics select adversely against the latter. We can only suppose also that the other causes already mentioned have been functioning with increased vigour. That there was nothing inherently improbable in such a decrease is indicated by the fact that such a movement is not confined to Baluchistan alone. The Indian Census of 1911 for instance revealed the fact that—taking India as a whole—since 1901 there had been a decrease in the proportion of females, and possibly this general decrease has continued in the present decade. With regard to the curious variation between Districts and States it will be noticed that a variation of similar character existed in 1911 when the States—as now—held a larger proportion of females. This is doubtless due to the presence of the alien population in the Districts, who have a small proportion of females amongst them. Alien males, for instance, in the Province number 63,196 and their females only 13,827.

Variation in Sex proportion.

88. The sex proportion at birth has gone down slightly during the decade ;

Sex proportion at birth. Females to 1,000 males.

	1911.	1921.	Variation.
Baluchistan . .	799	795	—4
Western Baloch . .	902	842	—60
Brahui . .	815	836	+21
Pathan . .	797	763	—34
Eastern Baloch . .	787	756	—31

the decrease is not large but at any rate goes to confirm the female paucity at last Census. The relative positions of the various races are confirmed by the 1921 figures, though there has been a large variation during the decade—too large perhaps altogether to inspire confidence. *Prima facie* we seem to be driven to the conclusion that locality

(Subsidiary Table X) has more effect on sex proportion than race, which conclusion is logical enough considering the very mixed nature of our races. There is for instance a wide difference between the Western and Eastern Baloch. In the two Pathan districts of Zhob and Loralai in 1911 the latter's proportion exceeded that of the former by almost a hundred.

Local variation.

89. With regard to the 1911 figures Mr. Bray remarks that it was almost

Local variation of Females to 1,000 males.

	1911.	1921.	Variation.
Makran . .	915	904	—11
Las Bela . .	880	881	+1
Kharan . .	869	838	—31
Dombki—Kaheri . .	865	841	—24
Loralai . .	864	836	—28
Quetta-Pishin . .	853	836	—17
Kachhi . .	850	818	—32
Zhob . .	824	795	—29
Sibi (Administered area) . .	823	778	—45
Sarawan . .	821	789	—32
Chagai . .	820	805	—15
Mari—Bugti . .	803	756	—47
Jhalawan . .	802	825	+23

impossible to come to any definite conclusion, their order defying any attempt at concrete generalisations. A glance at the top of the marginal statement would seem to indicate that the more backward and arid an area, the higher proportion of females, while an inspection of the bottom indicates the exact opposite. The Kachhi is probably the least characteristic of all Baluchistan areas, but its female proportion is nearest the average. It is again a low lying plain yet its sex proportion is nearly

similar to that of the mountainous division of Quetta-Pishin, and stands somewhere between the difference of the highland and adjacent districts of Zhob and Loralai. Zhob and Loralai. Kharan and Chagai. are—each to each—fairly similar in physical features and climate, yet present great difference in sex proportion

And so on. The only inference that could be drawn, was that for some mysterious reason, conditions were generally more favourable to female birth or life—or both—in the North-East than in the South-West. Nor do our present figures advance the discussion much further. Speaking generally, with one or two exceptions such as Jhalawan and Chagai, the localities preserve their respective positions and to this extent confirm the above inference. The variations are, however, numerous and have this in common, that except for Las Bela, they all show a natural decrease: natural since the female proportion of the whole Province has declined (§ 82).

90. Here again we have somewhat bewildering variations though the various races maintain their relative places. Racial variation.
General review.

Females per 1,000 males.		1911.	1921.	Variation.
Sayyid . . .		935	918	—17
Miscellaneous . . .		933	921	—12
Lasi . . .		870	877	+7
Pathan . . .		811	815	—26
Baloch . . .		810	814	—26
Jatt . . .		837	801	—36
Brahui . . .		802	796	—6
Sikh . . .		948	578	—370
Hindu . . .		845	809	—36

with a figure approximating roughly to that of their country—Las Bela. The Pathan and Baloch occupy the same relative position to each other as 10 years ago—the former confirming the average locality figure for Zhob and Loralai combined, the two Pathan districts *par excellence*. Similarly the Baloch sex-proportion is the same as that for the average of the typically Baloch areas of Sibi, Mari-Bugti country, the Kachhi and Makran. We do not get a similar confirmation from the Jatt—taking as his habitat Sibi, the Kachhi and Dombki-Kaheri country, the sex proportion of these localities working out at 812; but the Jatt areas coincide so largely with those of other races that conformity was hardly to be expected. The same remark applies to the Brahui, even limiting his natural home to Sarawan and Jhalawan which gives us 807. Taking them as a whole, however, the racial sex proportions confirm in a general way those of locality. The constant minus variation between 1911 and 1921 is due of course to the general drop in the female proportion (§ 82)—the Lasi alone showing an increase.

91. Births and deaths are not recorded in any part of the Province except in the Quetta town, the population of which Brahui, Baloch
and Pathan.

Females per 1,000 males.		1911.	1921.	Variation.
Brahuis . . .		802	796	—6
Nucleus . . .		812	842	+30
Sarawan . . .		809	768	—41
Jhalawan . . .		797	808	+11
Miscellaneous . . .		797	667	—130

and during the Census operations (1920-21) the Census Agency obtained information on the number of births and deaths in certain selected families during the twelve months preceding the enumeration. These figures, rough as they are, go to show that among many of the indigenous tribes the birth rate of females is comparatively small and their death rate comparatively high. This accounts for the large decrease in the proportion of females to males amongst the Sarawan Brahuīs. Owing to the prevalence of famine some of the Brahui tribes who are held to be of somewhat inferior social status disposed of their marriageable girls to outsiders at a nominal bride-price which reduced the proportion of females to males still further, while the higher classes were not so seriously affected. There is also a large Jhalawan migration to Sind. During the period covered by this Census the Jhalawans to a considerable extent left their families behind them owing to want of transport caused by drought. This therefore is an additional cause for the female rise amongst the Nucleus in general—largely composed of Jhalawan elements—and for the rise amongst the Jhalawan themselves.

The decrease in proportion of Baloch females to males is chiefly due to high rate of death among the females during the prevalence of Influenza and to some

other minor causes. The principal tribes included in the Eastern Baloch are :— Bugti, Dombki, Khetran, Magasi, Mari and Rind, among whom the death rate per thousand of males was 294 while among the females it was 336. Western Baloch comprise among others Dashti, Gichki, Kaudai, Rais, Rakhshani, Rind, Sangur, and Sanjrani. Here again the deaths of males per thousand were 343 against 463 amongst the females.

Females per 1,000 males.

	1911.	1921.	Variation.
Baloch . . .	840	814	—26
Eastern . . .	824	788	—36
Western . . .	871	861	—10

Amongst the Pathans also the deficit in the proportion of the females is

	All Pathans.		Kakar.		Tarin.		Pani.	
	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.
Baluchistan .	841	815	819	782	863	869	881	840
Loralai . . .	860	823	836	784	904	847	880	844
Quetta-Pishin .	841	830	823	788	859	887	..	..
Zhob . . .	827	800	816	786	..	..	836	791
Sibi . . .	851	801	789	766	859	869	956	879

accounted for by the higher death rate of the latter. The clans for which the information was collected for the Kakars were :— Du-

mar, Sanzar-Khel, Sargara, Snatia and Targhara, which gave 425 deaths among males and 507 amongst the females per thousand.

The principal Tarin tribes included in the estimate are :—Achakzai, Spin Tarin and Tor Tarin. Here the deaths among 1,000 males are 460 against 557 amongst the females. Among other and numerically speaking, less important tribes are Kasi, Luni, and Shirani. their death rates being males 464, females 525. The principal Pani tribes are :—Main branch (Sibi Pani), Isot, Mando Khel, Musa Khel and Zarkun, among whom the proportion of births of females was 722 while the proportion of death of females was 873 per thousand males. This accounts for the decrease amongst females.

Variation by age.

92. One of the outstanding facts of European vital statistics is the superior

* Birth Statistics. Females per 1,000 males.

	At birth.		Among Survivals.	
	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.
Baluchistan . . .	799	795	779	774
Western Baloch . . .	902	842	830	782
Brahu . . .	815	836	775	826
Pathan . . .	797	763	795	735
Eastern Baloch . . .	787	756	771	732

* These figures were collected by the Census agency from certain selected families only and are of course very rough. No regular record of births and deaths is kept in the Province outside Quetta town.

tenacity of the woman on life, both at its beginning and at its close. This of course is not the only factor which brings about the superfluity of females—the extra dangers which the more adventurous life of the male exposes him to is another, and so forth. But this great tenacity is undoubtedly a most important factor. When, however, we turn to Baluchistan, the

result is an exact reversal of European experience. Far from the female showing a greater tenacity of life she would appear to show less. Such was the conclusion come to in 1911, and our present figures confirm this conclusion. Both in the Province as a whole and in every individual race not only is the proportion of females amongst survivals less than that at birth but—with the exception of Brahuis—this proportion is less than it was 10 years ago. The female of Baluchistan is not increasing her tenacity on life but to all appearance losing it. The average European statistician would be inclined to attribute this anomaly to some artificial interference with the ways of Nature, such as female infanticide or deliberate neglect of female children.

But neither of these causes are really operative in Baluchistan (§ 83). The only apparently assignable cause is nomadism which—from the above figures—would appear to bear more hardly on women than on men. When we come to consider non-adult and adult female proportion, we find that once more our figures

confirm those of 1911. In every case the proportion of females amongst adults as compared with non-adults has gone up. This indicates that after puberty female proportion rises. Two facts have to be considered, however, first that the dividing line of puberty is uncertain and that girls cross it sooner than boys (§ 79), and second that it is amongst the adult males that emigration has most effect (§ 65). If we add in the surplus male emigrants to the number of 6,470 the female proportion in Baluchistan would run from 795 at birth and 787 amongst non-adults to 848 amongst adults.

	Non-adults.		Adults.	
	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.
Baluchistan	792	787	829	873
Western Baloch	804	795	916	919
Brahui	748	774	837	835
Pathan	796	812	873	861
Eastern Baloch	780	728	853	841

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Summary.

93. Owing to the peculiar nature of local conditions our analysis of sex statistics has to be confined to the indigenous population. The most remarkable feature revealed by this analysis is the paucity of females in the Province, the chief cause for this paucity being the extraordinarily low female proportion at birth. The reason for this low female birth rate is obscure, but a possible explanation is Mr. Bray's theory :—That the sex proportion of a race depends on the ease of parturition. A secondary cause for our female paucity is the effect of nomadism which—on the whole—would seem to bear harder on women than men. Emigration, which removes a greater proportion of males, naturally has a great effect on sex proportion, and reduces the balance somewhat in favour of the females. But to get the real sex proportion of the Province we must retrieve these emigrants and add their numbers to the total population when of course the female proportion drops still further. As well as there being a paucity of females in the Province, this paucity has actually increased in the last decade. The female proportion at birth has also slightly decreased. Local variations are so heterogeneous that no useful conclusions can be drawn except perhaps the very general one that for some reason or another conditions are more favourable to female life or birth—or both—in the North East than in the South West. Racial variations are equally bewildering, though the various races maintain the relative places. When we turn to variation by age, we find that not only has the paucity of females in the Province increased but that the female—contrary to all European experience—shows a less tenacity of life than the male as she goes older. For this phenomenon the only assignable cause is the one already given above—nomadism.

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

XXIV.—General proportion of the sexes by Districts and States.

District or State.	NUMBER OF FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES, ACTUAL POPULATION IN		1911.		1901.
	1921.		Tribal.	Regular.	Tribal and Regular.
	Tribal.	Regular.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
BALUCHISTAN	836	239	850	279	820
Districts	830	229	848	280	741
Quetta-Pishin	869	289	869	333	655
Loralai	841	124	859	166	794
Zhob	820	24	840	103	759
Bolan	754	181	926	253	305
Chagai	865	144	834	301	900
Sibi	795	257	829	266	780
Administered Area	817	257	842	266	779
Mari-Bugti Country	755	...	802	...	782
States	841	217	851	208	897
Kalat	835	221	847	210	898
Sarawan	788	193	819	386	802
Jhalawan	825	...	800	...	947
Kachhi	818	...	848	500	850
Dombki-Kaheri Country	840	...	865	...	846
Makran	903	249	919	176	...
Kharan	838	...	869	...	...
Las Bela	879	...	875	...	888

XXV.—Sex Variation by Locality.

(Indigenous only.)

Locality.	Number of births recorded.	VITAL STATISTICS.		CENSUS STATISTICS.		
		FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES AMONG		FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES.		
		Births.	Survivals.	Non-adults.	Adults.	All.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BALUCHISTAN	20,297	795	771	787	873	824
Districts	9,162	781	745	787	867	803
Quetta-Pishin	1,344	799	750	812	925	836
Loralai	3,461	817	852	828	864	836
Zhob	887	774	712	809	825	793
Bolan	40	1,857	1,571	659	544	332
Chagai	260	1,167	712	826	899	805
Sibi	2,340	733	661	723	546	778
<i>Mari-Bugti Country</i>	350	637	621	632	811	756
States	11,135	806	791	783	877	842
Kalat	8,557	804	788	780	872	836
<i>Sarawan</i>	1,251	790	743	760	806	789
<i>Jhalawan</i>	2,629	531	889	772	859	825
<i>Kachhi</i>	1,948	769	728	742	859	818
<i>Dombki-Kaheri Country</i>	1,401	782	718	800	865	841
<i>Makran</i>	919	823	750	829	962	904
<i>Kharan</i>	406	888	882	780	884	838
Las Bela	2,578	813	801	841	10	881

NOTE.—The figures in columns 2 to 6 are for 'Tribal areas' only, i.e., areas in which Special Tribal Schedule was used while those in column 7 are for the indigenous population enumerated on the Special as well as the Standard Schedule.

XXVI.—Sex Variation by Race.

(Indigenous only.)

Race.	Number of births recorded.	VITAL STATISTICS.		CENSUS STATISTICS.		
		FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES AMONG		FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES.		
		Births.	Survivals.	Non-adults.	Adults.	All.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Baloch	6,432	776	743	754	869	814
Eastern	4,907	756	732	728	841	788
Western	1,525	842	782	795	919	861
Brahui	4,444	836	826	774	835	796
Original Nucleus	802	810	829	838	864	842
Sarawan	1,117	822	731	758	818	768
Jhalawan	2,484	818	864	771	840	808
Miscellaneous	41	952	833	794	800	667
Pathan	4,331	763	735	812	861	815
Kakar	2,423	787	770	787	822	782
Pani	787	722	784	789	894	840
Tarin	629	772	618	876	922	869
Others	492	697	654	855	895	827
Lasi	1,360	787	777	808	929	877
Jatt	1,734	818	783	765	836	801
Sayyid	840	846	835	801	1,060	818
Miscellaneous	948	799	783	850	980	921
Hindu	208	874	897	749	854	797
Hindu	208	874	897	754	871	809
Sikh . . . . .	...	...	...	651	558	578

NOTE.—The figures in columns 2 to 6 are for 'Tribal areas' only, i.e., areas in which Special Tribal Schedule was used while those in column 7 are for the indigenous population enumerated on the Special as well as the Standard Schedule.

XXVII.—Sex Variation by Nomadism.

(Tribal Census only.)

Race and Tribe.	PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION THAT IS			FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES.		
	Nomad.	Semi-nomad.	Settled.	Nomad.	Semi-nomad.	Settled.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Baloch	34	10	56	783	790	850
Baloch, Eastern	42	6	52	757	697	838
Baloch, Western	20	19	61	882	840	866
Brahui	38	19	43	809	805	818
Original Nucleus	54	12	34	845	879	859
Sarawan	28	21	51	789	794	800
Jhalawan	42	18	40	806	808	819
Miscellaneous	10	67	23	1,016	754	846
Pathan	3	39	58	788	830	851
Kakar	5	46	49	777	816	806
Pani	1	31	65	699	824	866
Tarin	1	16	83	898	880	906
Others	4	52	44	877	871	888

CHAPTER VII.

MARRIAGE.

Statistical data.

SUBJECT.	TABLES.	
	Imperial.	Subsidiary.
Marriage in General	VII	
Marriage in the Indigenous Population . . . . .	...	XXVIII
Distribution by Civil condition of 1,000 of each sex, etc. .	...	XXIX

94. It will already have been seen that owing to the special conditions prevalent in this Province while our statistics are fairly adequate on some subjects—such as Migration and Sex, on others—such as Age—they are perforce very far from being complete. The subject of the present chapter is one of the latter class. As Mr. Bray remarked,

“ There is some irony in prefacing this chapter with an imposing list of statistical data, for if statistics were the only data for a discussion of marriage in Baluchistan, the chapter would never have been written at all. Not only are there no statistics for the tribal areas, the bulk of the statistics for the regular areas are concerned with aliens and can be of little interest to any body.”

In default of marriage statistics Mr. Bray was able to turn to the interesting subject of marriage customs. In the present Census, however, as already noted, descriptive matter is ruled out, and in any case the said customs having once been fully dealt with need no further description.

95. But what of the indigenous population in the Regular Areas, about whom statistical information on the standard schedule was collected? Cannot we base our discussion on them? Their number is not large, though it has increased greatly since 1911 (§ 75), but might they not afford us a picture in miniature of matrimony in the Province? They certainly would if they were typical representative of Baluchistan, but unfortunately they are not (§51). The undue preponderance of able bodied men, for instance in comparison with females and children (Subsidiary

Indigenous population per 1,000 males.						
	1911.			1921.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1,000 males	670	296	34	659	298	43
Non-adult	385	6	..	404	8	...
Adult	285	290	34	255	290	43
1911—845 Females						
(1921 824)	319	422	164	316	405	103
Non-adult	289	20	60	298	21	..
Adult	30	402	104	18	384	103

Table

XXVIII) is so large that the picture they represent is the very reverse of a true one, and any conclusions drawn from it would be equally fallacious. We can, it is true, adjust the number of females by raising them to their proper proportion of 824 to 1,000 males (§82), and deal similarly with the children by raising them up to 412 among 1,000 males and to 319 among 824 females.

The result—compared with a similar adjustment in 1911—is given in the margin. It is doubtful, however, whether such figures are of much practical value. To begin with, the proportion of females in 1921 is 824 and not 845, which of course renders any comparison quite artificial. In 1911 the figures for the Civil condition of Brahuīs enumerated in Sind were available and a comparison showed that for every 1,000 Brahui males there were 300 Brahui spinsters in Baluchistan, and 317 in Sind. As the indigenous population in the Regular Areas of Baluchistan in all probability contains a large proportion of bachelors (*vide* Subsidiary Table XXVIII), this comparison might be taken as a rough and somewhat surprising confirmation of the marginal adjustment. On the other hand 1,000 Brahui males in Baluchistan were supposed to contain no less than 686 bachelors amongst them or 114 more than their corresponding proportion in Sind, which was obviously incorrect. At this Census the figures for Civil condition of Sind Brahuīs are not available (§63), so no such comparison can be made, but under the circumstances it is doubtful if we have lost—in connection with Marriage—any useful information by the omission.

Universality of marriage.

96. Universality of marriage is one of the chief social points in which the East generally, India included of course, differs from the West and there is no doubt that in this respect the East follows a natural and the West an unnatural path. It is only the artificial economic and social conditions of Western countries which “have exercised an unnatural restraint on the much more natural feeling that marriage is indispensable and inevitable.” We have no figures from which we can prove universality of marriage in Baluchistan, but all local experience points to the fact that the marriage rate is very high. In the chapter on **SEX**, for instance, the intense desire for children—especially for male issue—was emphasized (§84). It is a rule to which there can be few, if any exceptions, that the more primitive a people the more universal is marriage—of some kind or another, and the indigenous people of Baluchistan are certainly comparatively primitive. They are moreover enjoined by their religion, and forced by local public opinion, to marry, while—since the woman is the house-hold drudge—a man's comfort largely depends on his taking to himself a wife. (A bachelor is generally looked on with some pity while an unmarried woman of marriageable age is a source of shame both to herself and to her family.) Without any figures to guide us, therefore, we may safely say that the marriage percentage of the indigenous population is at least as high in Baluchistan as in any other Indian province—probably higher than some.

Factors affecting marriage.

Polygyny and scarcity of women.

97. Notwithstanding that the marriage rate is high in the Province there are certain factors which—on the surface at any rate—should tend to lower it. The most obvious is the paucity of females (§82). There are only 824 females to every 1,000 males, yet not only is the marriage rate high but we find also the practice of polygyny. How is it that polygyny and a paucity of females can exist side by side? To begin with, while polygyny is in theory open to all—up to the Islamic limit of four, in practice it is confined to the comparative few who can afford it, as for instance those who marry their deceased brother's wives (§ 99). Apart too from the question of expense, it is doubtful if the average Pathan, Baloch or Brahui, provided that his first wife presents him with male issue, has any desire to take a second. Another point is that while the number of bachelors and spinsters is very small, the number of the former is greater than that of the latter. The third consideration is the most important and is as follows: Women marry at a much earlier age than men; girls generally soon after the age of puberty is reached, but men not until some years later (§79). Widow remarriage is the universal custom and a woman after her first husband has died, or divorced her, marries a second or third, but the man is often content with one wife. These factors, if they do not altogether balance the disparity between the two sexes, at any rate correct it in part.

Bride-price.

98. A factor which considerably affects local marriage is the custom of bride-price, the bridegroom—or his father—having to pay a stiff price for his bride. It is outside my scope to consider this custom in any detail—how, or whether, it grew out of the older marriage by exchange, etc., but it is probable that it has only become widespread in comparatively recent times. One reason for its present existence, if not its growth, is due to the ancient law of supply and demand. I

suppose it is generally true that subject to modification by local religious beliefs and social and racial ideas—where women are largely in the minority they have to be bought as wives, and where largely in excess have to be given dowries to enhance their desirability. The former is certainly the case in Baluchistan, and every girl is a source of wealth to her family, the exact amount varying with her looks, her social position and her youth. Rates in the marriage market—like in everything else—have gone up in Baluchistan since pre-war days. The record bride-price so far is, I believe, Rs. 14,000. and though of course the usual price is very far below this, it is still high enough in every class and race to render marriage a matter of some difficulty for the average young man. It thus has a natural tendency to raise the age of marriage, since the man has to wait until he or his family has put by enough capital to purchase a wife, and the girl—specially if she is of a good family—is kept waiting by her relations until a suitor of sufficient wealth materializes.

99. Though the purchase of the bride is widespread in the country, it does not hold the field altogether to itself. The older custom of exchange is still in being—either wholly or in part. Where for instance, like can be changed for like—a mutual exchange of maidens between families in order to provide for their respective sons—the transaction is an exchange pure and simple. But where this is not so, where for instance one is a maiden and the other a widow, compensation has to be paid as a make-weight. Another exception to bride-price is the custom whereby—in many tribes—the widow is considered the free perquisite of the deceased husband's brother and remarriage in such cases is probably the most fruitful cause of polygyny in the country. Exceptions to bride-price.

100. We are inclined to condemn off-hand, any customs which do not fit in with our Western ideas and that of bride-price—with its suggestion of the offering of a daughter to highest bidder—is not an attractive one. At the same time there is something to be said in its favour. In some cases the temptation of bride-price is too much for the practisers of strict endogamy (§101), and this opens up a larger scope for marriage to the girls of certain exclusive families. Much more important still it is a distinct deterrent against female infanticide (§83) and tends to insure the careful nurture of the child from infancy to maidenhood. It also acts to some degree as a check on whole sale polygyny. Defence of bride-price.

101. Among certain families of the big chiefs endogamy is strictly practised—a daughter of the Bugti ruling family, for instance, is never allowed to marry out of it and is fated to become one of the several wives of a near relation or pass her days unmarried. As has been noted, however, bride-price is tending to break down even the strictest tribal endogamy and elsewhere there are no particular hard and fast rules on the subject, though endogamous ideas are at the back of many of the tribal feelings on the subject of marriage. Thus cousin marriage is much in favour specially amongst the Brahuis and Baloch. and where the ages of the cousins are mutually suitable such unions are almost compulsory. Should the father or the uncle of the girl refuse to give her in marriage, he is pestered with deputations first from near relations and then from Sayyids and holy-men until he consents. Should he still refuse, an inter-family feud is not unlikely. Amongst the Pathans, girls are supposed to marry within their parental tribe. The right of the deceased husband's brother for the hand of his widow (§99) is also presumably a species of endogamy. A wider form of the same feeling is attached to race; a Baloch girl should marry a Baloch, a Pathan girl a Pathan, and a Brahui girl a Brahui. Endogamy.

102. It has already been pointed out (§79) that women marry at an earlier age than the men. Usually in fact a girl is betrothed before puberty—sometimes indeed she is contracted away before birth. Amongst Pathans indeed the ceremonies of betrothal and marriage are so intermingled that it is difficult sometimes to know whether a girl is a veritable wife or only a betrothed maiden. Nevertheless though early betrothals are the fashion, the marriage is not consummated, nor does the girl actually go and live in her husband's house until she is well passed puberty. Avoiding exceptional cases at either end, the high-born families who have a tendency towards child marriage, and the very poor who may take years to gather the bride-price, the average marriage age for a girl is a year or so after puberty, and for a man about 6 or 7 years later; say 16 and 22 respectively. Age of betrothal and marriage.

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

XXVIII.—Civil Condition among the Indigenous Population.

(Regular Areas only.)

PLACE.	0—15.						15 AND OVER.					
	MALES.			FEMALES.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All Indigenous.	1,542	29	2	1,129	78	1	3,729	4,246	625	64	1,414	380
Baloch	127	4	...	116	11	..	303	610	93	7	179	39
Brahui	230	4	...	165	12	...	836	1,115	109	10	241	40
Pathan	480	11	2	279	7	...	1,731	1,316	214	21	277	65
Others	705	10	...	569	48	1	799	1,306	209	26	717	236

XXIX.—Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each sex, religion, and main age periods.

RELIGION, SEX AND AGE.	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
	2	3	4	5	6	7
ALL—RELIGIONS.						
0—5	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...
5—10	995	5	...	934	16	...
10—15	954	45	1	786	212	2
15—20	783	206	11	141	845	14
20—40	429	529	51	41	915	44
40—60	95	765	110	19	611	310
60 and over	74	650	296	6	295	699
MUSALMANS.						
0—5	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...
5—10	996	4	...	991	9	...
10—15	969	31	...	759	211	...
15—20	825	167	8	153	833	14
20—40	448	502	50	49	909	42
40—60	113	756	131	28	646	316
60 and over	61	653	266	12	293	695
HINDUS.						
0—5	1,000	...	...	999	1	...
5—10	993	7	...	974	26	...
10—15	959	39	2	777	218	5
15—20	714	269	17	80	905	15
20—40	335	604	61	11	932	57
40—60	65	771	164	4	582	414
60 and over	66	563	366	...	271	729
SIKHS.						
0—5	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...
5—10	1,000	...	...	984	16	...
10—15	925	75	...	844	156	...
15—20	754	242	4	106	896	8
20—40	402	543	55	2	943	24
40—60	89	792	119	...	752	248
60 and over	62	679	259	...	167	833
CHRISTIANS.						
0—5	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...
5—10	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...
10—15	963	28	9	954	46	...
15—20	928	67	5	546	441	10
20—40	765	233	12	150	834	16
40—60	111	786	103	57	733	210
60 and over	74	759	167	...	519	481
OTHERS.						
0—5	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...
5—10	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...
10—15	1,000	...	...	875	125	...
15—20	879	130	...	857	143	...
20—40	615	385	...	74	889	37
40—60	133	800	67	...	923	77
60 and over . . . . .	...	800	200	...	500	500

CHAPTER VIII.

LITERACY.

Statistical data.

SUBJECT.	TABLES.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Subsidiary.
Literacy by Religion and Age	VIII	.....	.....
Education by selected Tribes and Races .	IX	.....	XXXI
Education among Musalmans . . . . .	.....	.....	XXX & XXXI
Education by Locality . . . . .	.....	II	XXX
Number of Institutions and Pupils . . .	.....	.....	XXXII

Literacy in
Baluchistan.

103. The educational test laid down for Baluchistan was the standard one for India: ability to read a letter and write a reply. Statements in this respect—specially in the case of women—had to be taken more or less on trust. A curious anomaly according to Western ideas is the man who can read but not write. Yet such individuals are by no means rare in Baluchistan, where the first—and generally the last aim—of indigenous education is the reading of the Koran. Thus many a boy can read Arabic but not his mother tongue—and cannot write a word in any language whatsoever. It was hardly practicable for our enumerators to consti-

Literates per mille.

	1911.		1921.		Variation.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Literate	51	2	44	3	+13	+1
Literates in English	7	1	11	1	+4	..

tute themselves their own examination board, and doubtless not a few such semi-literates were returned as literates. On the other hand, prob-

ably a few Mullas—used in this connection by the tribesmen for literates—were overlooked in the indigenous population amongst whom literacy is not regarded as particularly important, or even admirable. The standard of literacy amongst males and females has gone up—this was only to be expected as the number of schools and their pupils has much increased in the decade: from 187 and 3,964 respectively in 1911 to 328 and 7,093 in 1921 (*vide* subsidiary Table XXXII).

Indigenous Literacy.

104. At the same time the marginal statement attached to the preceding paragraph is quite misleading—since it includes not only the entirely artificial alien immigrants (§ 75), but also the old Hindu families (§ 138).

Amongst both these classes the standard of literacy is far higher than that amongst the indigenous population, and to get any real idea of literacy in Baluchistan we must confine our attention to the latter elements only. Amongst a

Literates per 10,000.

	1911.	1921.	Variation.
Indigenous Musal-			
mans	41	61	+ 14
Districts	46	66	+ 20
States	48	57	+ 9
Sayyid	170	222	+ 52
Lasi	68	99	+ 31
Jatt	57	58	+ 1
Pathan	50	73	+ 23
Miscellaneous . .	44	42	— 2
Baloch	58	47	— 9
Brahui	32	49	+ 17

tribal people such as composes the indigenous population of Baluchistan, we cannot, of course, expect a high standard of literacy, and this standard is still low though it has risen appreciably since last Census. The Sayyids, as might be expected, still head the list. Taking them as a whole they are the best educated and most intelligent of our indigenous Muhammadans, their religious position necessitating in them a certain amount of literacy. They have thus been well placed

for taking advantage of the extra facilities for literacy which have been created in

the Province during the decade. The Lasi still continue to keep second place ; this is presumably partly due to their more settled conditions and contact with the outside world. New schools too have been opened in Las Bela during the decade. The Jatt live under much the same conditions as the Lasi but have been ousted from the position of third on the list by the Pathans. This would seem to be due to the latter's greater religious enthusiasm and also to the establishment of new schools in the Pathan areas : Quetta-Pishin, Loralai and Zhob. The Brahuīs have been replaced at the bottom of the list by the Miscellaneous, and the Baloch have fallen below the Brahuīs. All classes—except the Miscellaneous who are too heterogeneous a lot to merit discussion—show an increase in literacy. Literacy amongst indigenous females is practically non-existent, there being only 37 such in the whole of the Province.

105. The local attitude towards education is naturally of importance on the principle that you can take a horse to the water but you cannot make him drink. Indigenous attitude towards education. You can provide all manner of facilities for the education of a people but if they will not use them there is an end of the matter. It cannot be said that the local attitude towards education is that of enthusiasm. The Pathan—of our three races—is most favourably (or least unfavourably) inclined towards education. This attitude—it is interesting to note—is directly based on his greater religious zeal, and respect for his Mullahs, in whose hands all the indigenous education lies. With the Pathans, therefore, a grounding in the Koran amongst their boys is an object to be aimed at by the pious and the well-to-do ; by the former with the idea of turning their sons into Mullahs and by the latter as—in consequence of the Islamic revival in the Province (§ 70)—some religious knowledge is now considered correct in those of superior station. This revival has also affected Brahuīs and Baloch, but by nature they are less zealous than the Pathans and have less respect for their Mullahs. The latter term in Baluchistan—as already pointed out—is synonymous with “literate,” and amongst the Brahuīs and Baloch has often the further significance of book-worm—something in the nature of a term of reproach. Under these circumstances it is only natural to find that religion amongst these two races should not conduce to the same degree as amongst the Pathans to educational progress, but apart from any special feelings as to education amongst this race or that there is a general prejudice against education amongst all our tribesmen. As Mr. Bray pointed out :—

“Education is instinctively regarded as a mysteriously insidious enemy of ancient custom and ancient custom is dearer to the tribesmen than any thing else ; it is more revered than religion itself.”

Doubtless during the decade this feeling has somewhat decreased with a general spread of literacy but it is still strong, and cannot be neglected—for instance—by any young chief who has an inclination to be better educated than his forefathers. He must tactfully avoid giving any ground for the accusation which will probably be brought against him that he is adopting new fangled ways and neglecting the old customs of his clan. So long as this feeling holds ground with the tribesmen, the most we can expect is a very gradual advance in education amongst them. Again—and most important—from the severely practical point of view the tribesman can well ask “Of what use is your education to me” ? His is indeed a simple way of life which can very well be lived without even the most rudimentary book learning. There is inducement enough towards education for the boy of good family who can thereby obtain a post under the Local Administration when he grows up, but the average tribesman is quite content to remain where he is. All things considered, the spread of education amongst the indigenous population can only be very slow. Personally I am surprised that it has been as rapid as it has.

106. What may be termed indigenous education is confined to instruction Indigenous education. by the Mulla—generally in the village mosque. The instruction is of the most elementary kind, and is confined to reading only—no attempt at writing being generally made. First comes the study of some rudimentary Arabic grammar, combined perhaps with the elements of Persian, and then the perusal of the Koran, until the pupil can read the whole of it through when his education is considered finished. Unless indeed the boy is destined for the priesthood when he will become a *Talib-i-Ilm*, and will continue to study various religious works, sometimes wandering about—like the Continental student of middle ages—from Mulla to Mulla imbibing the particular branch of learning each is famous for.

The Indigenous and the Alien population.

107. The marginal statement, compiled from figures supplied by the Education Department, is of interest in showing how far Government Education has

	1911.	1921.	Variation Per cent.
<i>Government Schools.</i>			
Number of indigenous teachers	12	28	+133
Number of alien teachers	68	80	+18
Number of indigenous and semi-indigenous boys	1,003	1,261	+26
Assumed number of indigenous and semi-indigenous boys of school-going age	63,682	59,670	-6
Number of alien boys	977	2,078	+113
Assumed number of alien boys of school-going age	6,281	9,479	+51
<i>Mosque Schools.</i>			
Number of indigenous boys	1,542	2,765	+79

touched the indigenous and alien population respectively. Turning to teachers first we find that though the number of indigenous teachers has gone up considerably, the aliens are still in a large majority. This is only to be expected in a province such as Baluchistan where the local standard of literacy is low. The number of indigenous and alien boys of school-going age has been calculated by assuming this to be 15 per cent. of the indigenous and alien male population respectively. With regard

to the latter it must be remembered that the alien population is of an entirely artificial character (§ 75), including military garrisons, etc., made up largely of males without families. If this population had been of a normal character, then its percentage of school-going boys would of course have been much higher. But even as it is, they easily beat the indigenous element in this respect. The proportion of actual indigenous scholars in the Government schools to the indigenous boys of school-going age was only 1·6 per cent. in 1911 and 2·1 per cent. in 1921. Similar figures for alien boys are 14 and 22 respectively. The Mosque schools are patronised exclusively by the indigenous boys and adding the number of these to those attending the Government schools we find that the proportion of indigenous boys receiving some sort of education to the indigenous boys of school-age was 4 per cent. in 1911 and 7 per cent. in 1921.

Literacy by Language.

108. In 1911 the curious anomaly was brought out in the Census figures that literacy in the States was higher than in the Districts. This was, of course, the very opposite of what might be expected since—amongst other factors—our

Literates per 10,000.			
(Indigenous Muhammadans.)			
	1911.	1921.	Variation.
Districts	46	66	+20
States	48	57	+9

scholastic activities were then practically confined to the former. Mr. Bray attributed this anomaly to the fact that Persian, the ancient literacy language of the Province, was more than holding its own against Urdu—the medium of present day official

education. Ten years ago, for instance, for every indigenous Muhammedan who could read and write Urdu there were more than two who could read and write Persian. Of the 2,121 literates among the Pathans, Brahuīs and Baloch, 1,544 returned themselves as literates in Persian; and 555 only as literates in Urdu. On these significant figures Mr. Bray based a plea for Persian as our educational medium instead of Urdu, and—as far as primary education was concerned—for working through the Mullahs as much as possible.

“However difficult it may be to work through or with the Mullahs, the sole indigenous scholastic agency in the country, the experiment would deserve a patient trial even on grounds of mere policy: as long as their monopoly is threatened by our entrance into the educational field so long will the dead-weight of their powerful influence be thrown into the scale against our educational efforts.”

It has been the educational policy of the Local Administration during the decade to work through the Mullahs, and this has not been without results. With regard to the introduction of Persian as a general medium for education, my personal sympathies—as an admirer of this fine language—are all on its side. There are, however, certain difficulties in the way of its introduction as a substitute for Urdu. In the Appendix to this chapter, “Education in Baluchistan,” which Mr. Cornah, Superintendent of Education in the Province, has kindly contributed, this point, with others of interest, is fully discussed.

Our present figures show that the position of Districts and States has been reversed and that the former now have a higher standard of literacy than the latter. This is primarily due to the number of Government schools opened in the Districts

during the decade. Our second marginal statement shows a distinct rise in indigenous literacy all round. There has been a most significant increase in English and Urdu. Persian literacy has also increased but less than has Urdu. The large rise in the Arabic literacy is satisfactory and presumably is partly due to our encouragement of the Mullas' schools. Some of this rise is also attributable to the Islamic revival throughout the Province, and a greater interest taken generally in religious study.

Total Literates. (Baloch, Brahuīs and Pathans.)			
	1911.	1921.	Percentage
Total Literates	2,121	2,854	+35
Persian . . .	1,544	2,149	+39
Urdu . . .	555	993	+79
Sindhi. . .	65	57	-12
Arabic. . .	226	503	+123
English . . .	32	113	+253

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

XXX.—Literacy among Musalmans by Locality.

District or State.	LITERATES.												LITERATES IN 10,000 INDIGENOUS MUSALMANS OF EITHER SEX.
	TOTAL.			ALIEN		SEMI-INDIGENOUS		INDIGENOUS		Males.	Females.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
BALUCHISTAN	9,771	9,445	326	4,858	241	425	48	4,162	37	111	1		
Districts	7,487	7,196	291	4,685	236	394	46	2,117	9	119	1		
Quetta-Pishin	4,192	3,967	225	2,757	183	246	39	964	3	481	2		
Loralai	958	945	13	519	7	73	4	353	2	97	1		
Zhob	842	837	5	580	2	18	1	239	2	80	1		
Bolan	90	87	3	74	3	1	...	12	...	111	...		
Chagai	373	366	7	259	6	13	...	94	1	102	1		
Sibi	1,032	994	38	496	35	43	2	455	1	76	...		
States	2,284	2,249	35	173	5	31	2	2,045	28	163	2		
Kalat	1,898	1,877	21	136	5	31	2	1,710	14	99	1		
Suratun	549	546	3	58	1	8	...	480	2	163	1		
Jhalawan	279	279	...	5	...	2	...	272	...	63	...		
Kachhi	382	379	3	19	1	...	...	360	2	96	1	
Dombki-Kaheri Country	73	73	...	6	...	...	...	67	...	72	...	
Makran	435	420	15	48	3	13	2	359	10	96	3		
Kharan	180	180	...	...	...	8	...	172	...	115	...	
Las Bela	386	372	14	37	...	...	...	335	14	129	6	

XXXI.—Literacy among Indigenous Musalman Tribes.

RACE OR TRIBE.	Literates per 10,000.	Female literates to 1,000 male literates.	NO. PER CENT. OF TOTAL LITERATES WHO ARE LITERATE IN						
			Persian.	Urdu.	Arabic.	Sindhi.	Lande.	English.	Other languages.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Indigenous Musalmans	61	9	74	35	15	8	...	3	...
Baloch	47	10	72	34	15	5	1	26	1
(i) <i>Eastern</i>	37	2	55	62	17	9	1	5	2
Bugti	11	...	4	92	8	8	...	...	...
Khetran	59	...	54	66	27	1	...	2	...
Magasi	25	50	90	29	24	...	...	5	...
Mari	16	...	54	92	...	...	...	5	...
Rind	58	...	62	50	18	18	2	4	1
(ii) <i>Western</i>	64	17	89	6	13	1	...	...	...
Rakhshani	69	14	97	9	7	1	...	1	...
Brahui	40	1	89	21	3	2	...	2	...
(i) <i>Original nucleus</i>	54	...	92	15	1	4	...	2	...
(ii) <i>Sarawan</i>	71	3	88	28	1	1	...	2	...
Bangulzai	28	...	97	48	...	...	...	3	...
Langav	70	...	92	5	2	3	...	1	...
(iii) <i>Jhalawan</i>	30	...	94	11	3	3	...	2	...
Bizanjav	25	...	88	8	4	...	...	...	...
Mamasani	42	...	100	5	3	...	...	...	...
Mengal	22	...	85	25	4	12	...	...	...
Zahri	26	...	94	13	5	4	...	5	...
(iv) <i>Miscellaneous</i>	187	...	75	26	2	3	...	...	2
Pathan	73	4	68	44	28	...	...	6	...
Kakar	60	2	75	39	23	...	...	6	...
<i>Sanzarkhel</i>	48	5	79	24	43	...	...	2	...
<i>Snatia</i>	75	...	68	62	11	...	...	7	...
<i>Targhara</i>	79	...	87	15	...	...	...	2	...
Pani	61	6	61	32	51	...	...	10	...
<i>Musakhel</i>	58	...	43	30	83	...	...	...	...
Tarin	78	...	76	45	21	...	...	1	...
<i>Abdal Achakzai</i>	41	...	51	51	30	...	...	...	...
<i>Tor Tarin</i>	182	...	88	45	10	1	...	...	...
Lasi	99	4	18	23	7	88	...	...	...
Jatt	58	3	81	37	11	14	...	1	...
Sayyid	222	14	84	42	10	3	...	3	...
Other Musalmans	42	53	79	30	5	8	...	3	3
Darzada	71	...	96	7	5	...	...	...	...
Tribal followers	7	...	82	18	...	...	...	...	...
Lori	13	...	100	67	...	...	...	...	...

XXXII.—Number of Institutions and pupils according to the returns of the Education Department.

Class of Institutions.	1921 (31st MARCH 1921).						1911 (31st MARCH 1911).					
	No. of Institutions.		NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.				No. of Institutions.		NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.			
	Tribal.	Regular.	Males.		Females.		Tribal.	Regular.	Males.		Females.	
			Tribal.	Regular.	Tribal.	Regular.			Tribal.	Regular.	Tribal.	Regular.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
GRAND TOTAL	314	14	4,423	1,681	...	989	174	13	2,653	869	...	442
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.												
Total	1	9	36	1,681	...	210	...	4	...	869	...	...
For boys—												
English	...	7	...	1,681	...	...	...	4	...	869	...	...
Vernacular	1	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls—												
English	...	1	...	...	...	133	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular	...	1	...	...	...	77	...	...	...	...	...	...
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.												
Total	66	5	1,622	...	...	380	44	9	1,111	...	...	442
For boys	66	...	1,622	...	...	...	44	...	1,111	...	...	...
For girls	...	5	...	...	...	380	...	9	...	...	...	442
MADRAS SCHOOLS.												
Total	247	...	2,765	...	...	399	130	...	1,542	...	...	...
Mixed	...	...	...	...	...	399	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys	247	...	2,765	...	...	...	130	...	1,542	...	...	...

NOTE.—1. Normal School at Quetta is not included, for it is a special school, neither Secondary nor Primary.
2. The figures of the European School at Quetta are also not included in this Table.
3. The Education Office was not in existence in 1901, hence figures for that year are not available.

APPENDIX I.

NOTE ON THE PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN BALUCHISTAN, 1911-1921

BY

MR. J. R. CORNAH, B.A., I.E.S., SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION IN BALUCHISTAN.

In attempting to write a note of this kind, it is difficult to avoid dwelling on points that seem rather to concern material and moral progress than on matter strictly relevant to a Census, and since Education cannot be measured by figures alone, it is necessary to deal, to a certain extent, with the general history of school-work of the last ten years, and to discuss the policy and systems best suited to the needs of the people.

First, it is convenient to define the various classes and types of schools with some description of the work done in each. All schools in India are arranged in ten classes, which are frequently sub-divided into sections. Kinds of Schools.

I. The primary school in Baluchistan consists of four classes (class I being the lowest) through which an average boy can pass in three years, though four are usually taken so as to avoid over-pressure. The Education is free. The subjects taught are the three R's with elementary history and geography, nature study, and (in class IV) Persian. The medium of instruction is Urdu.

All the village and some of the town schools, are Government institutions: the rest are aided by Government grants. Where a private school exists, it is usually about to ask for Government aid.

The Primary course is the same for all schools, town or village, but the town boy usually looks to going on to a Middle School while the villager is apt to consider his education complete when he has passed the Primary.

The largest class is nearly always the lowest; for many boys try school and then drift away: only about 20 per cent. of village school boys go on to a Middle education, but the tendency is for this percentage to increase, with the ever growing desire for a knowledge of English.

The Primary school, with all its faults, fulfils three functions which are essentially sound in principle: (a) it offers to all a chance of escape from the reproach of illiteracy; (b) it picks out the more intelligent, and with the aid of scholarships fits a boy for a Middle, and later, for a High School education; and (c) it presents the aspects of an ordered life, spent in association with one's fellows, with a possible chance of individual advancement.

II. The Middle School, which has its own Primary Classes attached to it, has four classes numbered V, VI, VII and VIII. It may be either a Government or an aided school; and further, it may be either an Anglo-Vernacular, teaching English and charging fees (Rs. 1-8-0 per month), or a Vernacular Middle, charging no fees and having no English. There is only one of this latter kind in Baluchistan, namely at Gulistan. So great is the desire to learn English that there is no demand for the Vernacular Middle School.

All the Middle Schools have flourished and grown in numbers during the decade, and several new ones for boys and for girls have sprung up: for there is a growing desire on the part of all communities to have and to manage their own institutions, a desire which proves an increasing interest in education, both religious and secular. At the end of the Middle School course comes a public examination, after passing which a pupil qualifies for admission to the High Classes. Up to this stage Urdu is the medium of instruction: after it, for the High Classes, English becomes the medium, officially, though as a matter of fact frequent explanations in the Vernacular are still required.

III. The High School (there are now two, both in Quetta, whereas in 1911 only the Sandeman School, Quetta, existed), has two classes numbered IX and X, in which work is done for the Punjab University Matriculation. Every High School also maintains its own Middle and Primary departments.

Besides Matriculation classes which lead to a further, that is a College, education the Sandeman School has also Commercial classes which work for the School leaving Certificate of the University. This branch is intended for those who do not aspire to a College education and provides such subjects as Shorthand, Typing, Précis writing and Office management. In the years 1911-1921, 19 local Muhammadans have passed the Matriculation and School leaving Examinations. For every "local" that passes there are at least 10 non-locals who are successful from the two High Schools—a natural result, because the "local" is a new comer in the field, and has hardly yet grasped the idea that the Matriculation is but a gateway for further education, while the non-local has long seen that a B.A. by the age of 22 is the thing to aim at, in these days of thrusting competition. None-the-less the "local" boy is probably instinctively right: he has to come into his own by slow degrees; he is at present at the stage where he feels that the matricula-

tion, which also gives him an immediate opening in Government service, is all that he need aspire to.

General progress.

Signs of progress in the decade which can neither be mistaken nor ignored are seen in the excellent school buildings which exist generally in Baluchistan, in the increased pay of all teachers, in the large amount of money provided for scholarships, in the existence of the Normal Training School for Primary masters, in the progress made in the education of girls, in the doubling of the number of pupils in Mosque Schools between 1911-1921, and in the rise in the number of pupils in secondary schools, *viz.*, from 869 to 1,927 in the same period. It may also be noted that the average annual cost of a boy's schooling has risen from Rs. 27 in 1911 to Rs. 54 in 1921, this average being for all scholars, Primary, Middle and High.

Buildings.

As to buildings, nearly every Primary School possesses accommodation, with master's quarters attached, intended for school purposes. Very often the school constitutes one of the best buildings in the village. Many of the Middle Schools have excellent buildings in good airy surroundings. Sibi, Loralai, Fort Sandeman are instances of Government Schools, while the Anjuman-i-Islamia School, Quetta, has new premises of which it may justly be proud. The Sandeman High School, Quetta, is in the matter of buildings at any rate, a model of what a school should be.

Pay of Primary teachers.

Baluchistan is also fortunate in the matter of teachers' pay. The Primary trained man begins on Rs. 40 and rises to Rs. 60. This compares very favourably with his wage of Rs. 25 rising to Rs. 40 of ten years ago, and is about double what Primary teachers are paid in the rest of India.

Scholarships.

As to scholarships the "local" boy can get Rs. 2 per mensem in the Primary School, Rs. 12 in the Middle and Rs. 15 in the High. Open scholarships are of the same value, and much is spent on special stipends for the deserving. It is interesting to note that at the end of the period 1911-1921 three "local" boys won open scholarships, which shows promise that the "local" is coming into line with the others.

Training of teachers.

The Normal School was started in 1912 at Gulistan, and later transferred to excellent quarters in Quetta. Most of the Primary teachers have received training here. Preference is given to "locals" and with the improvement of teachers' pay, a surer and steadier demand for this training is setting in.

Girls schools.

There are only about a dozen "local" girls in the Girls' schools, but even this is an increase. Numbers have gone up in the decade from 412 pupils to 590. Moreover, the demand for Middle education has grown. There were 2 Girls' Middle Schools in 1921 and none in 1911.

Mosque schools.

As to Mosque schools, there were 130 in 1911 with 1,542 pupils while in 1921 there were 247 with 3,164 pupils and it is here that what may be called the indigenous education of Baluchistan is being carried on. The Superintendent of Education and the Inspector have no official connection with these schools, but friendly visits are occasionally invited and there has been no instance of any friction or trouble of any kind between the Mosque schools and the ordinary schools. The Education Department, it may be said, has great sympathy with the Mosque schools. M. Najmuddin, who has been Inspector for the best part of the decade is in favour of more and larger grants for their encouragement, and thinks highly of many of these schools, the best of which are in the Nasirabad Sub-Division of the Sibi District. The Inspector says that in these schools most of the scholars read first the Quran and then a few Persian books; a smaller number of students, some of whom come from a distance, attracted by the fame of a teacher go through such Persian books as the Gulistan, and Sikandar Nama, then proceed to Arabic Grammar, in Persian, a little logic, and books on theology. Sometimes boys who have completed the Primary Education course go on to a Mosque school with a view of becoming teachers in a Mosque school of their own. The Headman of a village is frequently the manager of the school, making himself responsible for the pay and maintenance of the teacher. At Goth Umar Khan, Nasirabad, the Mulla is a very learned man, and is also a physician. He recently had about 70 pupils. Near Usta is a similarly flourishing school where the teacher was given a plot of land for his support. The pupils all looking to the teacher earned their subsistence by working in the fields with him. This excellent economic method was only upset by two or three years of drought, after which the teacher applied for an allowance. These instances are merely given to show that the Mosque school can be a success and the combination of religious teaching with practical agriculture opens up a vista of what might be!

High and Middle Schools.

The growth of secondary education in the decade has been remarkable—from 4 to 10 secondary schools, from 869 to 1,927 pupils, but though the number of "locals" under this head has been doubled, the increase is really due to the progress of that part of the population which is immigrant from India, with whom in the matter of learning the "local" finds it hard to compete. For, to begin with, the "local" boy's schooling is taken up for the first two years or more with learning Urdu.

The case of Persian.

This brings one to a consideration of the courses of work and the medium of instruction, and to Mr. Bray's remarks on the possible substitution of Persian for Urdu in the Census Report of 1911.

Facts as they stand prove that it is possible to have two trees of learning growing side by side : people can cultivate the one or the other at their pleasure harmoniously, and can even pass from one to the other. The one is the tree of the religious knowledge, Arabic, Persian, the old growth and of the old world, belonging to the soil. The other is of secular knowledge, for such as wish to move with the times, representing the modern side of education as opposed to the classical. It seems equal wisdom to encourage both ; and the people have their free right of choice. To help on the old learning, the apparent way would seem to be the awarding of higher grants to teachers and for the rest, to leave the schools to their own devices, each institution depending, as indeed is the case all the world over, on the energy of its head. The time has long gone by for any attempt to be made to substitute Persian for Urdu as the medium of instruction in Government Schools. There is no large supply of Persian knowing masters ; the standard of Persian varies considerably, the majority of our town pupils are boys from outside Baluchistan ; the end in view of all school-work is the Punjab Matriculation, which sets the standard prescribing Urdu as the common medium ; and Urdu is the usual business medium of intercourse between Baluchistan and the rest of India.

Attempts have been made in the Sandeman School, Quetta, to improve the teaching of Persian but the results are meagre : no larger number of scholars take up the Persian language ; nor would the attendance at village Primary Schools be any better than it now is, were Persian the compulsory medium.

The number of Primary (Government) Schools has gone up in the decade from 53 to 71 Primary schools, and the number of pupils from 1,553 to 2,002. This is no wonderful increase, but it must be remembered that no pressure is exercised either on boys or on parents. Rightly enough absolute freedom of choice is exercised. The period of the war offered chances of remunerative labour even to young boys. Illiteracy is no reproach, though not infrequently it begins to be a matter of regret when a youth has reached twenty years of age. As for the blame directed against the Primary School system that a boy who has "passed" is unfit even for a petty Muharrirship, people have yet to learn that a Primary School course is only a beginning. In no part of the world can it fit a man for any spacious form of life without some additional training. And as for the demand for Government service, herein too people are learning ; for they see that even those who have passed the High stage cannot always be sure of a Government post. One of the lessons that our system is trying to teach is that education is something to be desired of itself to make life fuller and happier, a road on which the individual may develop his own faculties, and a gateway to a variety of avenues of advancement.

CHAPTER IX.

LANGUAGE.

Statistical data.

Subject.	TABLES.	
	Imperial.	Subsidiary.
General	X	...
Bilingual by Locality	XXXIII
Bilingual and Race	XXXIV
Race and Bilingual	XXXV
Loss of Racial Language	XXXVI

General.

109. It is impossible to go further back in our treatment of language than the last Census since that of 1901 produced no linguistic statistics. The marginal statement indicates all the languages spoken by the people in Baluchistan whether alien or indigenous. Baluchistan Vernaculars are spoken by 90 per cent. of the population and the foreign languages by the remaining 10 per cent.

Languages spoken in Baluchistan.

	1911.	1921.
Baluchistan Vernaculars	769,322	721,759
Languages of other parts of India	57,388	69,211
Languages of other Asiatic Countries	3,935	3,598
European languages	1,358	5,057

Bilingual Census¹.

110. Both in 1911 and 1921 a somewhat elaborate linguistic Census was carried out, which recorded not merely the mother-tongue but also any other language which was freely spoken by majority of the members of the household outside the family circle (§ 116). Primitive people do not take up a secondary language from a scientific interest in linguistics but because it is absolutely necessary to them in their every day life, and the fact that another besides the mother-tongue is needed indicates that a struggle of tongues is going on, which is worthy of attention and analysis. A point to be noted is that our statistics are for the family and not for the individual. If the latter had been the case, the figures for mother-tongue would doubtless have been the same, but those for secondary language—by reason of individuals for some cause or the other taking up a tongue unknown to the rest of their family—would have been larger. The family basis renders it difficult to apply our system to the Regular Areas, and in fact this was not attempted, but in the natural indigenous areas where it did function it served as a good practical test that the secondary language was a living reality and not a mere fortuitous accomplishment.

Baluchistan Vernaculars.

Chief Local vernaculars.

111. The Vernaculars of Baluchistan belong to three families, Eranian, Indian, Dravidian, between whom a three cornered struggle for mastery is eternally in progress; whilst in two out of the three families themselves civil war is waged amongst the various members. Thus Pashto and Balochi, the two chief members of the Eranian family, are very old rivals. The Indian champion is Jatki or Jadgali

(¹) A full discussion from the philological point of view of the languages and dialects of Baluchistan, will be found in the corresponding chapter of Mr. Bray's Report, 1911.

whose members are contesting among themselves for the supremacy of Sindhi or Western Punjabi. Brahui the sole representative of Dravidian, and just because it is the sole representative and has no friends or allies elsewhere, alone presents a united front to the enemy. Indian gets reinforcements from India, Eranian from Persia and Afghanistan. Brahui alone stands isolated and beleaguered.

112. The relative positions of our three main families Eranian, Indian and Dravidian, as well as that of the three branches of the first named is shown in the marginal statement. There is a natural decrease all round concomitant with

Present position of
Baluchistan Vernac-
ulars.

	1911.	1921.	Variation per cent.
Eranian . . .	468,119	433,268	-7
Balochi . . .	232,987	225,127	-3
Pashto . . .	227,553	201,873	-11
Dehwari . . .	7,579	6,268	-17
Indian . . .	155,351	148,523	-4
Dravidian . . .	145,299	139,727	-4
Unclassified . . .	253	241	-5

the general decrease in the population (§ 39). Eranian shows by little the largest decrease, chiefly owing to the drop in Pashto assisted by that in Dehwari. Indian and Dravidian show an equal decrease. Of the total population of Baluchistan—alien as well as indigenous—55 per cent. speak some form of Eranian, 27 per cent. Indian and 17 per cent.

Dravidian. Notwithstanding its greater decrease, therefore Eranian still has a large proportion over its two rivals. These three families as a whole cover 90 per cent. of the total population of the Province. Balochi is spoken by 28 per cent. of the total population, Pashto by 25 per cent., Jatki by 19 per cent. and Brahui by 17. Only one per cent. of the population speak Dehwari and Lori Chini—the gipsy slang argot of the Loris. The remaining 10 per cent. of the population speak foreign languages.

113. Considering the artificial nature of the alien population (§ 75) it is more interesting perhaps to eliminate them and concentrate on the indigenous Muhammadans alone. For the sake of greater clearness the Dehwar too can be ignored—their absence making little or no difference to the great preponderance of the Eranian, which is thus divided up into its two main divisions—Balochi and Pashto. The results of this classifica-

Languages of
Indigenous
Muhammadans.

Languages of Indigenous Muhammadans.

	1911.	1921.	Variation per cent.
Balochi . . .	229,935	222,800	-3
Pashto . . .	201,775	185,965	-8
Brahui . . .	145,167	139,632	-4
Jatki . . .	141,464	126,227	-11
Other languages . . .	16,269	11,000	-32

tion are as given in the margin. In 1911 Mr. Bray summed up the situation thus:—

“Balochi still holds the mastery. But Pashto presses it hard, and if it were allowed assistance from outside, would press it harder still. Yet the battle is not always to the strong, and the final issue will almost certainly not rest with Balochi. It may not even rest with Pashto, stubborn language though it is. In despised Jatki there is a yet more dangerous rival in the field. For though Jatki has a lot of ground to make up, many of the conditions are in its favour and no one would be particularly surprised at its ultimate triumph. Brahui, I fear, is no longer in the running.”

In 1921 though there has been a drop all round (commented on in the previous paragraph), the various languages preserve their respective positions. Balochi—spoken by 32 per cent. of the indigenous population as against 31 per cent. in 1911—is still first and has increased its lead from Pashto. Both the Brahui and Pashto languages have about the same percentage of adherents, *i.e.*, 20, and 27 respectively, as in 1911. Jatki shows no signs of progress, and has in fact fallen still further back in the race, being only spoken by 19 per cent. as against 20 per cent. ten years ago, notwithstanding that—as Mr. Bray pointed out—it has the benefit of our administration at its back. That is to say that Jatki, an Indian language, has naturally some affinity with Urdu, which again is the medium for instruction in the Primary and Secondary schools. A corrupted form of Urdu indeed is spoken by indigenous tribesmen who come in contact with aliens.

114. Normally a language coincides with race but the subjoined statement—somewhat long and detailed perhaps for a statement in the body of the Report but interesting nevertheless—shows that this is by no means always the case. Balochi stands easily at the top of the scale as spoken amongst the indigenous Muhammadans, and has increased its proportion from 313 per mille to 325. At the same time, in fidelity to his native tongue the Baloch stands at the bottom

Racial Distribution
of Baluchistan
Vernaculars

of the list, only 852 Baloch per mille speaking it, which represents a drop of 18 per

LINGUISTIC DISTRIBUTION PER MILLE OF EACH RACE.									
		Indigen- ous. Musal- mans.	Baloch.	Pathan.	Brahui.	Jatt.	Lasi.	Sayyid.	Others.
Balochi	{ 1911	313	870	1	210	48	52	43	502
	{ 1921	325	852	3	201	20	25	72	546
Pashto	{ 1911	275	4	974	8	2	...	707	16
	{ 1921	271	4	968	3	3	...	731	19
Brahui	{ 1911	198	17	2	773	3	30	52	123
	{ 1921	204	14	4	789	2	7	51	127
Jatki	{ 1911	192	108	21	8	878	918	151	248
	{ 1921	184	127	23	6	925	968	111	222
Others	{ 1911	22	1	2	1	69	...	47	111
	{ 1921	16	3	2	1	50	...	35	86

mille during the decade. The number of Brahuīs and Jatts speaking Balochi has fallen, but that of the Sayyids has risen. Since the Sayyids are mostly Pathan or half Pathan or at any rate live in a Pathan environment, this indicates a Baloch encroachment on Pathan preserves. Pashto stands next to Balochi amongst indigenous Moslems, and the Pathan is at the head of the list in loyalty to his own tongue with 968 per mille though this represents a small drop since 1911. The number of Pashto speaking Brahuīs has slightly fallen. Amongst the Jatt the position is practically stationary, while the Lasi continue to have nothing to do with this tongue. Amongst the Sayyids Pashto has gone up. Brahui stands third on the list amongst the indigenous Muhammadans, and has increased its proportion amongst them from 198 to 204 per mille. In fidelity to his own tongue the Brahui stands only 4th on the list with 789 though this marks an increase of 16 for the decade. The proportion of Brahui speaking Sayyids has remained stationary. The Jatki hold on the Jatt and Lasi tribes is only natural but its insidious encroachments in other directions are significant. Though it has had a slight set back among the Sayyids from the position it occupied ten years ago nevertheless its success amongst this class who—as already pointed out—are Pathan *par excellence*, is worthy of note. Jatki seems indeed to have a knack of ousting its betters. In 1911 the number of Jatki speaking Baloch was 108, it is now 127. Linguistically it has taken over the whole Tahsil of Barkhan from Balochi (*vide* next paragraph).

115. The 1911 Report contained a map showing linguistic distribution. This time no such map has been inserted, the racial distribution map being also used to indicate linguistic distribution (§ 12).

A glance then at this map shows that—of our four main languages—Pashto is a solid block in the north-east. Balochi has a stronghold in the west, with a more confined but much thicker populated area in the east, and a small enclave in the south in Las Bela State. The Jatki forces do not appear very imposing, and are moreover dispersed, but this very dispersion gives them opportunity of influencing their neighbours over large areas of country. They divide, for instance, Balochi into two parts, eastern and western, and have—as already pointed out—annexed Barkhan from both Balochi and Pashto. In the south they have begun to drive a wedge between Brahui and Balochi. Brahui is entrenched in the middle of the Province, but with the advance guards of its rivals creeping towards its very centre. On the map Brahui makes a good show but in this connection—as with the other languages—the relative density of the linguistic areas (see map) must be taken into consideration. It is not so much the number of square miles covered by any particular language that is of importance as the number of inhabitants per square mile covered. Even in area, however, Brahui is losing ground. Makran is nearly entirely Balochi speaking and Sarawan and Jhalawan—veritable Brahui strongholds—are by no means free from Balochi linguistic influence.

116. An interesting phase of the local war of the languages is the bilingual struggle which our special statistics—epitomised below—enable us

Geographical dis-
tribution of
Baluchistan
Vernaculars.

Bilingual Struggle.

to watch. The general standard of bilingualism has gone down not only in the Province as a whole in every particular language—except Pashto where it has remained stationary. It is difficult to account for this drop except on the supposition of a more accurate enumeration in our present Census. As already explained (§ 110) our bilingual Census was carried out on a family and not individual basis, and only where the majority of the members of a family spoke a second language, was the family entered as bilingual. In a sense the bilingual figures for both 1911 and 1921 are estimates and not strict enumerations, but I am under the impression that the latter is more accurate of the two. The Brahuīs are the best linguists, followed by the Baloch (thus changing the order of 1911), and the Pathan the worse, as before, only 16 claiming to be bilingual as compared with 191 Baloch. The other races maintain more or less their respective positions. Insidious Jatki comes first as a subsidiary language spoken by 43 per mille of the indigenous Muhammadans. Excluding Miscellaneous as being too heterogeneous for discussion, its biggest inroads—as in 1911—are made on the Baloch, and after that on the Brahuīs. Brahui comes next and close behind Jatki as a subsidiary tongue. Its chief recruits have come from Sayyids, Baloch and Lasi, in the order named—Balochi comes third with the Brahuīs as their best supporters, and exclusive Pashto—neither giving nor receiving recruits to or from outsiders—fourth.

		SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGE PER MILLE OF EACH RACE.							
		Indigenous Musalmans	Baloch.	Pathan.	Brahui.	Jatt.	Lasi.	Sayyid.	Miscella- neous.
All	{ 1911	202	342	30	268	132	143	167	272
	{ 1921	126	191	16	202	47	82	96	155
Balochi	{ 1911	37	18	6	94	32	32	27	42
	{ 1921	31	23	3	75	22	44	15	25
Pashto	{ 1911	6	7	4	10	1	...	23	4
	{ 1921	6	8	1	13	...	...	11	6
Brahui	{ 1911	68	89	7	81	21	79	97	175
	{ 1921	37	31	10	56	5	29	51	99
Jatki	{ 1911	62	194	11	41	14	17	8	23
	{ 1921	43	112	...	48	14	8	17	15
Others	{ 1911	29	34	2	42	64	15	12	28
	{ 1921	9	17	2	10	6	1	2	10

Foreign Languages.

117. The speakers of languages of other parts of India have considerably increased, 69,211 as against 57,388 in 1911. This increase is due in general to the large immigration of aliens from the various Indian Provinces (§ 54) and also to the increase in the local garrison composed mostly of aliens. Every language has increased its speakers with the exception of Sindhi which has notably decreased. The cause of this drop seems to be due to the fact that the great majority of the local Sindhi-speaking population have returned themselves as Jatki Sindhi speakers. The increase in Eastern Pahari (spoken in Nepal) is due to the larger number of Gurkha troops stationed in the Province during 1921, while that in Central Pahari (Garhwal) can be put down to the larger number of Garhwali Hindus now found in Baluchistan. With regard to the Lahnda rise, special instructions this time were issued to the enumerators to enable them to distinguish between Lahnda and Punjabi proper, and considering the large number of Lahnda speaking immigrants from the N.-W. F. Province and the Western Districts of the Punjab, the figures shown in the marginal statement do not appear to be exaggerated.

Languages of other parts of India.

	1911.	1921.	Variation.
Total	57,388	69,211	+11,823
Punjabi	27,542	35,378	+7,836
Hindustani	10,983	16,267	+5,284
Lahnda, Western			
Punjabi	168	1,556	+4,388
Sindhi	14,429	3,661	-10,768
Eastern Pahari	1,956	2,919	+993
Central "	392	2,452	+2,150
Marathi	846	1,124	+278
Other languages	1,162	2,824	+1,662

Other Asiatic and European Languages.

118 The speakers of other Asiatic languages show a decrease, 3,598 as against 3,935 in 1911. Persian is by far the most important of such languages and is spoken by 3,591 persons. It is chiefly spoken in the Quetta-Pishin District where the majority of the Hazaras and other Persian speaking indigenous and semi-indigenous Pathan tribes live. Of the European languages, English is the only one which is of any			
		1911.	1921.
Other Asiatic Languages . . .		3,935	3,598
Persian		3,833	3,591
Misc. Asiatic languages . . .		102	7
European Languages		4,358	5,051
English		4,349	5,053
Misc. European languages . . .		9	4

importance whatsoever as can be seen from the marginal statement. Its increase during the decade has chiefly occurred, as might be expected, in the Quetta-Pishin District where almost the whole of the British garrison is concentrated, and where men of European and Anglo-Indian extraction are engaged in the Railway and other offices.

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

XXXIII.—Local Distribution of the four chief languages.
(Indigenous Musalmans only).

District or State.	BALUCHI.			PASHTO.			BRAHUI.			JATKI.		
	TOTAL.	As principal language.	As subsidiary language.	TOTAL.	As principal language.	As subsidiary language.	TOTAL.	As principal language.	As subsidiary language.	TOTAL.	As principal language.	As subsidiary language.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
BALUCHISTAN	243,826	222,800	21,026	190,378	185,965	4,411	164,944	139,632	25,312	155,955	126,227	29,728
Districts	78,327	72,066	6,261	189,839	185,436	4,403	25,108	22,073	3,035	50,558	38,009	12,549
Quetta-Pishin	682	623	59	73,456	70,453	3,002	12,042	9,281	2,761	61	61	...
Loralai	3,705	631	3,074	40,431	49,242	189	180	180	...	17,130	16,832	298
Zhob	67	67	...	48,026	48,026	...	97	97	...	10	10	...
Bolan	642	630	12	139	139	...	550	550	...	82	81	1
Chagai	9,756	8,644	1,112	373	362	11	7,821	7,451	270	4	4	...
Sibi	63,475	61,471	2,004	18,414	17,214	1,200	4,418	4,414	4	33,271	21,021	12,250
Administered Area	26,901	25,300	1,601	18,412	17,212	1,200	4,418	4,414	4	32,867	20,617	12,250
Mari-Bugli Country	36,574	36,171	403	2	2	...	...	...	...	404	404	...
States	165,499	150,734	14,765	537	529	8	139,836	117,559	22,277	105,437	88,218	17,219
Kalat	153,262	140,181	13,081	536	528	8	135,727	114,259	21,468	66,479	53,028	13,451
Sarawan	11,574	6,999	4,575	497	489	8	49,856	39,300	10,556	12	9	3
Jhalawan	18,088	14,844	3,244	13	12	...	68,183	64,183	4,000	2,094	51	2,043
Kachhi	23,297	22,537	760	14	14	...	3,840	3,151	689	50,559	40,493	10,066
Dombki-Kaheri Country	5,019	4,317	702	6	6	...	125	125	...	13,793	12,454	1,339
Makran	71,423	71,423	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	11	11	...
Kharan	23,861	20,061	3,800	3	3	...	13,743	7,500	6,243	10	10	...
Las Bela	12,237	10,553	1,684	1	1	...	4,109	3,300	809	38,958	35,190	3,768

XXXIV.—Bilinguality and Race.

(Indigenous Musalmans only.)

Language and Race.	Both as principal and subsidiary language.	TOTAL.	AS PRINCIPAL LANGUAGE							As subsidiary language.
			Without subsidiary language.	With subsidiary language.	PRINCIPAL TO					
					Balochi.	Pashto.	Brahui.	Jatki.	Others.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Balochi	243,826	222,800	179,723	43,077	..	1,250	16,406	23,701	1,720	21,026
Baloch	151,716	147,701	120,048	27,653	..	1,220	5,173	19,618	1,642	4,015
Pathans	1,162	584	329	255	..	..	253	2	..	578
Brahuis	43,993	32,044	21,358	10,686	..	14	7,646	3,018	8	11,949
Others	46,955	42,471	37,988	4,483	..	16	3,334	1,063	70	4,484
Pashto	190,376	185,965	182,068	3,897	750	..	2,247	552	348	4,411
Pathans	168,681	168,432	166,233	2,199	418	..	1,760	211	210	249
Baloch	2,109	697	550	147	64	..	80	3	..	1,412
Brahuis	2,567	507	363	144	..	..	122	..	22	2,060
Others	17,019	16,329	14,922	1,407	268	..	685	338	116	690
Brahui	164,944	139,632	114,867	24,765	13,278	2,813	..	6,624	2,050	25,312
Brahui	134,999	126,085	104,682	21,403	11,947	2,034	..	5,870	1,552	8,914
Baloch	7,829	2,391	1,402	989	538	131	..	320	..	5,438
Pathans	2,461	653	397	256	..	246	..	..	10	1,808
Others	19,655	10,503	8,386	2,117	793	402	..	434	488	9,152
Jatki	155,995	126,227	116,722	9,505	6,718	112	1,004	..	1,671	29,768
Others	101,555	99,069	94,024	5,045	3,140	51	934	..	920	2,486
Baloch	41,591	22,165	17,953	4,212	3,369	61	59	..	723	19,426
Pathans	3,999	3,974	3,826	148	145	..	3	..	..	25
Brahuis	8,850	1,019	919	100	64	..	8	..	28	7,831
Other languages	16,860	11,000	5,867	5,133	280	236	4,179	363	75	5,860
Baloch	3,507	441	285	156	34	..	118	4	..	2,866
Pathans	628	418	406	12	6	..	6	..	..	210
Brahuis	1,684	79	53	26	..	..	26	..	..	1,605
Others	11,241	10,062	5,123	4,939	240	236	4,029	359	75	1,179

XXXV.—Race and Bilinguality.

(Indigenous Musalmans only.)

Race and Language.	PRINCIPAL LANGUAGE.				SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGE TO					
	TOTAL.	Without subsidiary language.	With subsidiary language.	All.	Balochi.	Pashto.	Brahui.	Jatki.	Others.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
BALUCH.	173,395	140,238	33,157	33,157	28,248	147	1,001	3,574	187	
Baloch	147,701	120,048	27,653	4,015	..	64	548	3,369	24	
Pashto	697	550	147	1,412	1,220	..	131	61	..	
Brahui	2,391	1,402	989	5,438	5,173	..	80	67	118	
Jatki	22,165	17,953	4,212	19,426	19,015	..	3	53	35	
Other languages	411	285	156	2,866	2,840	..	2	24	..	
PATHANS.	174,061	171,191	2,870	2,870	271	2,190	249	148	12	
Pashto	168,432	166,233	2,199	249	..	..	249	..	..
Baloch	584	329	255	578	..	427	..	145	6	
Brahui	653	397	256	1,808	269	1,530	..	3	6	
Jatki	3,974	3,826	148	25	2	23	..	..	..
Other Languages	418	406	12	210	..	210	..	..	..
BRAHUIS.	169,734	127,375	32,359	32,359	10,884	158	21,067	211	39	
Brahui	126,085	104,682	21,403	8,914	8,696	158	..	36	24	
Baloch	32,944	21,358	10,686	11,949	178	..	11,715	56	..	
Pashto	597	363	144	2,060	14	..	2,046	..	..
Jatki	1,019	919	100	7,831	1,971	..	5,832	13	15	
Other Languages	79	53	26	1,605	25	..	1,474	106	..	
OTHER MUSALMANS.	178,434	160,443	17,991	17,991	4,536	1,438	2,051	4,684	5,282	
Jatki	99,069	94,024	5,045	2,486	1,102	377	313	48	646	
Baloch	42,471	37,988	4,483	4,484	..	268	841	3,200	185	
Pashto	16,329	14,922	1,407	690	5	1	415	56	215	
Brahui	10,503	8,386	2,117	9,152	3,279	690	..	947	4,236	
Other Languages	10,062	5,123	4,939	1,179	159	102	494	433	..	

XXXVI.—Loss of racial language.

(Indigenous Musalmans only.)

Race or Tribe.	NON-RACIAL LANGUAGES.			
	Balochi.	Brahui.	Pashto.	Jatki.
1	2	3	4	5
Baloch	...	2,391	697	22,165
(i) Eastern	...	947	212	20,947
Bugti	...	...	...	360
Dombki	...	39	3	441
Khetran	...	...	...	17,123
Magasi	...	105	...	631
Mari	...	45	...	5
Rind	...	625	149	2,354
Umrani	...	1	...	33
Baloch unspecified	...	132	60	...
(ii) Western	...	1,444	185	1,218
Gichki	...	6	...	...
Kaudai	...	1	...	...
Rakhshani	...	1,351	56	22
Baloch unspecified	...	83	129	1,196
Brahui	32,344	...	507	1,019
(i) Original Nucleus	3,715	...	82	45
Ahmadzai	23	...	...	...
Gurgnari	342	...	...	...
Ittazai	12	...	...	...
Kalandari	376	...	1	4
Kambrari	619	...	10	55
Mirwari	1,634	...	32	6
Rodei	262	...	28	...
Sumalari	397	...	11	...
(ii) Sarawan	7,408	...	256	126
Bangulzai	1,275	...	26	291
Kurd	294	...	...	6
Lahri	57	...	61	59
Langav	4,758	...	66	2
Manashahi	583	...	14	...
Raisani	77	...	36	133
Rustumzai	11	...	20	15
Sarpara	...	...	32	...
Satakzai	2	...	...	...
Shahwani	163	...	30	10
Zagr Mengal	188	...	1	...
(iii) Jhalawan	20,595	...	130	461
Bizanjav	8,284	...	...	75
Haruni	86	...	54	...
Mamasani	4,090	...	7	...
Mengal	2,126	...	52	298
Nichari	79	...	16	3
Pandrani	49	...	...	15
Sajdi	2,890	...	...	15
Zahri	2,991	...	1	55
(iv) Miscellaneous	326	...	9	87
Nighari	...	...	...	46
Others	326	...	9	41
Pathan	584	653	...	3,974
Barech	344	2	...	26
Jafar	78	...	...	...
Kakar	57	59	...	90
Dumar	...	3	...	...
Sanzarkhel	24	42	...	33
Snatia	...	12	...	...
Others	33	2	...	57
Kasi	...	259	...	...
Pani	16	...	...	3,555
Main branch	11	...	...	2,910
Isot	5	...	...	8
Musikhel	...	...	...	1
Zarkun	...	...	...	627
Unspecified	...	...	...	9
Shirani	...	1	...	...
Tarin	10	106	...	56
Abdal Achakzai	7	2	...	16
Spin Tarin	3	104	...	40
Unspecified other Pathans	79	226	...	241
Lasi (Panj Raj)	581	171	...	...
Angaria	87	...	...	...
Burra	102	31	...	...
Jamot	369	104	...	...
Runjha	6	...	...	...
Sheikh	1	...	...	...
Unspecified	16	33	...	...
Jatt	1,940	108	179	...

CHAPTER X.

INFIRMITIES

Statistical data.

Subject.	TABLES.	
	Imperial.	Subsidiary.
Infirmitiee by age	XII (i)	..
Infirmitiee by Locality	XII (ii)	...
Infirmitiee by Race	XII (a)	...
Incidence by Locality and Race . . . . .	...	XXXVII
Female Incidence by Locality and Race . . . . .	...	XXXVIII

Statistical
Difficulties.

119. Everywhere infirmity statistics are liable to error partly from the difficulties in the way of an accurate diagnosis, and partly from deliberate concealment. These statistical disabilities are accentuated in Baluchistan, even when our enquiries are limited to the four Census infirmities : insanity, deaf-mutism, blindness and leprosy. We have seen for instance how sensitive the tribesman is on such apparently harmless subjects as Age and Civil Condition (§ 7). Primitive communities are on the whole probably more inclined to be sensitive on the subject of infirmities than more civilized people. In the minds of the former an infirmity is often attributed to the direct visitation of God for some sin committed, or connected with witchcraft or the evil eye or some such mysterious and malevolent agency, and the less said about it the better. Our figures with regard to female infirmities for example must necessarily leave something to be desired in the way of accuracy and completeness. Again parents show a natural optimism with regard to the infirmities of their children and prefer to hope against hope before admitting that the latter do actually suffer—for example—from insanity or deaf-mutism. Blindness should only be entered of persons totally blind in both eyes, but doubtless in some cases our enumerators may have entered as such those who have lost the sight of one eye only or those whose sight has partially failed owing to the old age. Some cases of syphilis may have been entered as leprosy. The exact definition of insanity still puzzles the most expert alienists in Europe, and many weak minded persons must be included in our list of insane. And so forth. Our statistics in fact cannot fail to have a certain element of error in them. If, however, they generally confirm those of 1911 it will show that the error is fairly constant, and that they represent at all events a rough idea of the average prevalence of the various infirmities throughout the country.

General variation in
the decade.

120. The 1921 figures for the Province as a whole confirm those of 1911. There has been a general upward increase in the infirmities but a very small one, and the relative figures of Districts to States remain more or less constant. The distinct difference between Districts and States, emphasised now by the figures of two Censuses, is much too significant to be accidental. One of the main causes is that a large proportion in the Districts of aliens—whether soldiers in the garrisons or engaged in trade or manual labour, etc.—consists mostly of able-bodied men. Those who are infirm naturally do not emigrate to Baluchistan but stay in their homes. The areas too where blindness is most prevalent are situated mostly in the States. The Medical Department also has greater scope for carrying on their activities in the Districts than States. The slight increase

Infirm per ten thousand persons.

	1911.	1921.	Variation.
Baluchistan	38	41	+ 3
Districts	27	30	+ 3
States	48	53	+ 5

in all infirmities is almost negligible, but has occurred both in Districts and States. Unfortunately—as Mr. Bray pointed out—the figures for 1901 were recorded in too confined an area for us to attempt any consideration of health progress during the decade before last.

Incidence in 1911.				Relative prevalence of infirmities.
	1911.	1921.	Variation	
Blindness . . .	64	63	-1	and shows practically no change in health progress. By far the most common infirmity is blindness, which afflicts considerably more people than the three others put together. It is chiefly prevalent in the Kachhi plain, the neighbouring Dombki-Kaheri country, Makran, Kharan, Sibi and Chagai—in fact
Deaf-mutism . .	21	21	0	
Insanity . . .	12	13	1	
Leprosy . . .	3	3	0	
	100	100	0	

those areas where heat and glare are excessive, these two factors being presumably the chief causes of glaucoma and cataract. Of the two the latter is much more common in Baluchistan, generally, though the former is prevalent in the Kachhi. It would appear therefore that there is some hope for the decrease of blindness generally throughout the Province. In 1911 it was noted that the people were coming in more freely to undergo operations, and this satisfactory movement has greatly increased during the past decade. The fact that blindness has been kept stationary during the last decade is distinctly encouraging, and it may be the happy task of my successor of 1931 to record a distinct decrease of this terrible scourge. Other causes of blindness are small-pox, granular lids and ophthalmia. In comparison with blindness the other infirmities are insignificant. Deaf-mutism is common, yet for every deaf-mute there are three cases of blindness. The 1911 figures pointed to Las Bela and Chagai as being the chief areas affected by Deaf-mutism. According to our present figures, however, the Kachhi heads the list followed by Bolan. In insanity Makran comes first with Jhalawan next. The latter area also is first for leprosy—or so-called leprosy.

Infirm per 10,000 (In indigenous Musalmans)				Racial variation.
	1911.	1921.	Variation.	
Jatt . . .	62	78	+16	due in the main to the healthy localities where they usually live, and their better material conditions generally. Next comes the Pathan whose position on the list is probably chiefly due to his comparatively healthy highlands. The Lasi with a bad bill of health in 1911, now beats both the Brahui and the Baloch, though they—with the Jatt—occupy the
Lasi . . .	57	33	-24	
Baloch . . .	47	61	+14	
Miscellaneous . .	45	33	-12	
Brahui . . .	32	41	+9	
Pathan . . .	28	32	+4	
Sayyid . . .	26	28	+2	

hottest part of the country. The Jatt on the other hand remain as before. The Brahuism maintain their superiority over the Baloch—though their standard of living is certainly no higher. The effect of locality, however,—as conducive to blindness—here comes in and makes the Baloch appear more subject to infirmities than the Brahuism, as well as assigning to the Jatt—who live in the scorching heat of the Kachhi plain—their position at the bottom of the list.

Afflicted females to 100 afflicted males				Infirmities among females.
	1911.	1921.	Variation.	
All infirmities . .	66	63	-3	—with blindness at the top and leprosy at the bottom. There has been a welcome decrease of blindness, while insanity has gone up. Deaf-mutism is practically stationary; leprosy shows a slight increase. As in 1911 the Baloch woman heads the list of the insane.
Blindness . . .	87	80	-7	
Deaf-mutism . .	39	38	-1	
Insanity . . .	38	47	+9	
Leprosy . . .	26	29	+3	

She also takes the place formerly occupied by the Miscellaneous with reference to blindness, and that of the Sayyids who filled a similar position—i.e., at the head of the list—with regard to deaf-mutism. The Brahui female still heads the leprosy list. The women as a whole appear to escape more lightly than the men but this is more in appearance than in reality, since their total number is much smaller than that of the males. If we compare the proportion of the afflicted among equal numbers of both sexes, the female proportion rises from 63 to 82 (A similar calculation in 1911 brought the female figure up from 66 to 83).

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

XXXVII.—Incidence of Infirmities.

NUMBER AFFLICTED PER 100,000.											
Particulars.	ALL INFIRMITIES.			INSANE.		DEAF-MUTE.		BLIND.		LEPER.	
	Persons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
By locality.											
BALUCHISTAN	413	438	378	62	40	107	56	252	276	18	7
Districts	304	325	270	50	30	73	39	193	197	11	4
Quetta-Pishin	115	139	72	21	10	31	8	85	54	2	...
Loralai	390	453	307	83	39	70	28	272	234	30	6
Zhob	361	353	381	63	56	88	74	196	241	6	9
Bolan	249	172	565	...	...	34	282	137	282	...	...
Chagai	370	395	330	61	12	99	37	236	281	...	...
Sibi	422	452	380	57	36	114	58	267	282	13	4
Administered Area	320	331	305	31	3	86	50	208	246	6	6
Mari-Bugti Country	648	730	519	119	107	180	75	403	358	28	...
States	534	578	482	76	40	150	72	325	350	27	10
Kalat	564	604	514	75	48	157	73	345	381	27	12
Sarawan	381	459	291	43	4	174	92	227	197	7	...
Jhalawan	461	533	380	98	17	128	75	250	225	57	33
Kachhi	659	687	624	77	50	239	77	363	197	7	...
Dombki-Kahari country	1,084	1,110	1,053	85	34	245	11	781	1,008	...	...
Makran	619	631	602	85	94	98	73	404	423	48	12
Kharan	136	164	403	40	16	66	63	351	308	7	16
Las Bela	341	400	274	85	55	104	63	189	156	22	...
By race.											
Indigenous Musalmans	457	511	392	70	42	124	53	296	284	22	8
Baloch	606	623	585	73	71	120	71	408	438	21	5
Brahui	411	473	332	70	31	135	73	240	208	28	20
Pathan	321	393	233	65	29	86	36	226	164	18	4
Lasi	332	372	286	73	65	105	55	178	166	16	...
Jatt	809	858	690	94	42	259	68	493	580	11	...
Sayyid	276	341	206	66	31	57	21	208	144	9	10
Miscellaneous	334	385	279	53	20	102	49	198	203	32	6

XXXVIII.—Incidence of Infirmitics among females.

Particulars.	FEMALES AFFLICTED PER 1,000 AFFLICTED MALES.				
	All Infirmitics.	Insane.	Deaf-mute.	Blind.	Leper.
1	2	3	4	5	6
By locality.					
BALUCHISTAN	634	473	381	804	293
Districts	539	393	346	665	222
Quetta-Pishin	297	277	148	365	...
Loralai	512	359	303	648	143
Zhob	661	545	516	754	1,000
Bolan	800	...	2,000	500	...
Chagai	519	125	231	742	...
Sibi	600	450	363	753	222
Administered Area	640	66	405	822	666
Mari-Bugti Country	558	680	316	671	...
States	700	538	401	907	327
Kalat	710	533	388	922	367
Sarawan	511	77	415	681	...
Jhalawan	558	395	482	743	480
Kachhi	743	531	263	1,120	...
Dombki-Kaheri Country	796	333	38	1,084	...
Makran	854	1,000	676	941	222
Kharan	729	333	800	736	2,000
Las Bela	602	565	535	725	...
By race.					
Indigenous Musalmans	632	490	385	793	296
Baloch	765	786	478	874	200
Brahui	558	355	433	687	560
Pathan	484	371	341	593	176
Lasi	674	778	462	818	...
Jatt	645	364	209	942	...
Sayyid	556	428	333	636	1,000
Miscellaneous	667	350	447	946	167

CHAPTER XI.

CASTE, TRIBE AND RACE.

Statistical data.

SUBJECT	TABLES	
	IMPERIAL	SUBSIDIARY
Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality	XIII	...
Variation by Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality . .	...	XXXIX

Chief Races of
Baluchistan.

124. This chapter heading hardly suits the local conditions of Baluchistan as except for the small minority of the old Hindu families, caste — which elsewhere in India plays such an important part — is unknown, and even the indigenous Hindus are very vague on the subject. Our main consideration therefore will be confined to tribe and race. Even here, however, we find some initial difficulties. What, for instance, constitutes race? This is a debatable question, but is more a case for the ethnologist than for the Census Officer, and in Baluchistan we have — according to looks, dress, language, manners and customs if not completely according to origin — three races who with their respective tribes can for all practical purposes be treated separately : *i.e.*, Baloch, Brahui and Pathan. The origins and genealogies of these races were considered in the 1911 Report and some discussion as to ethnological and anthropometrical arguments was entered into. The reader can also find other data of a similar nature in publications devoted to these subjects and it is not intended therefore to consider such matter in the present Report.

Pathans.

General.

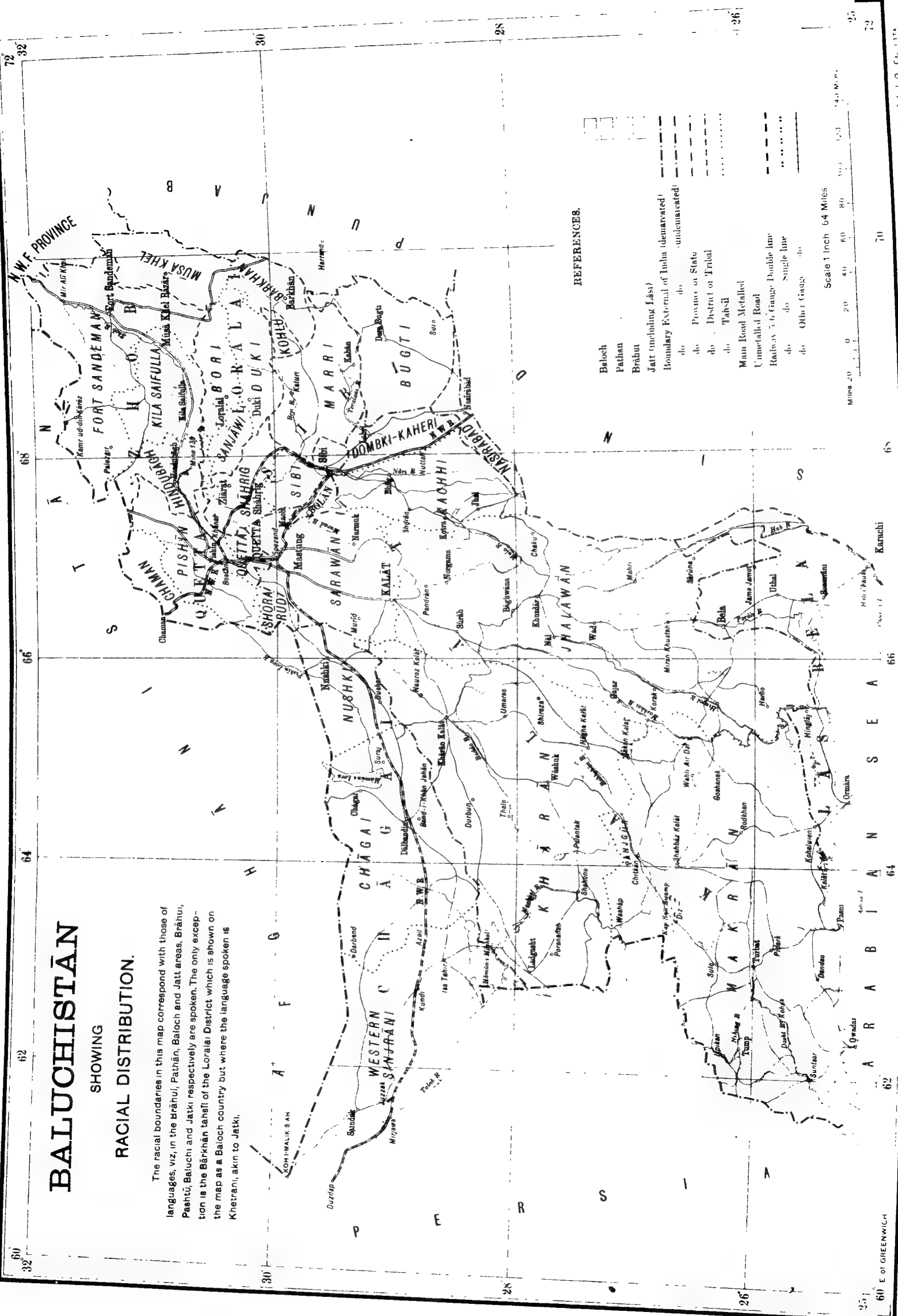
125. The Pathan tribes can be divided up into six main branches descended from various sons of the semi-mythical Abdur Rashid, a hero of old times and one of the friends of the Prophet himself. The general habitat of the Pathan — as a glance at the racial distribution map will show — is a compact block of highland country in the North East of the Province comprising the districts of Quetta-Pishin, a part of Sibi and Loralai, and the whole of Zhob. The Pathans as a whole have decreased by 10 per cent, which was only to be expected considering the general decrease in the population of the whole Province (§ 39) and the migration of a considerable number of people from the Zhob District to the Afghan territory. The greatest drop is in the semi-indigenous. These are chiefly made up by Ghilzai Pawindah (§ 58), a detailed account of whom is given in Appendix II and who owing to the adverse conditions in the Province — famine and influenza — did not enter it in their accustomed numbers. This combined with the effect which famine and influenza had on those who did enter would account for their decrease. The aliens consist mainly of individuals from the North-West Frontier Province employed in transport work, levies and regiments.

	1911	1921	Variation per cent.
Pathans	214,517	192,164	—10
Indigenous.	188,093	174,061	— 7
Semi-indigenous. . . .	22,317	13,467	—40
Aliens	4,107	4,636	+13

BALUCHISTAN

SHOWING RACIAL DISTRIBUTION.

The racial boundaries in this map correspond with those of languages, viz. in the Brāhūi, Pathān, Baloch and Jatt areas. Brāhūi, Pashtū, Baluchi and Jatt respectively are spoken. The only exception is the Bārkhān tahsil of the Loralai District which is shown on the map as a Baloch country but where the language spoken is Khetrani, akin to Jatt.



REFERENCES.

Baloch
Pathan
Brāhūi
Jatt (including Lās)
Boundary External of India (demarcated)
do do (undemarcated)
do Province or State
do District or Tribal
do Tahsil
Main Road Metalled
Unmetalled Road
Railway 3 1/2 Gauge Double line
do do Single line
do do Other Gauge

Scale 1 Inch = 64 Miles

Miles 20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160

126. *Tarin*. As a factor which affects all Pathan elements, of whatever branch, living in Zhob, the decrease in population of that district by 13,000 must be borne in mind. (§43). With regard to the Tarin in particular, the Spin section — smallest of the three Tarin tribes in 1911 — shows a notable increase of 87 per cent, and is now second in the list above the Tor. This increase, however, is more apparent than real as in 1911 the Makhiani clan were included in the Tor while now they have been shown as among the Spin, to which they properly belong. This also accounts for the decrease in the former. Unlike most Pathans they are of a comparatively quiet and peaceful disposition and are found mainly in Shagig and Sanjawi. Their chief clan — the Vanechi — includes various alien elements. The Tor habitat is Sibi, Quetta-Pishin and Loralai. By far the most important of the Tarin tribe, both in numbers and political significance, are the Bor Tarin or Abdal. The present ruling family in Afghanistan is from this stock, and the Achakzai are one of the most prominent Pathan tribes in the Province. Their decrease is understandable considering the drop in the Pathan population all round. They inhabit the Khawaja Amran range, on the Afghan border near Chaman, the Toba plateau, and as far as Kandahar and Herat in Afghanistan.

Six main Pathan Branches.

	1911	1921	Variation per cent.
Tarin	37,411	36,010	-4
Spin	5,134	9,613	+87
Tor	11,890	7,023	-41
Achakzai . .	20,272	19,146	-6
Others . . .	115	228	+98

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included in the Tor while now they have been shown as among the Spin, to which they properly belong. This also accounts for the decrease in the former. Unlike most Pathans they are of a comparatively quiet and peaceful disposition and are found mainly in Shagig and Sanjawi. Their chief clan — the Vanechi — includes various alien elements. The Tor habitat is Sibi, Quetta-Pishin and Loralai. By far the most important of the Tarin tribe, both in numbers and political significance, are the Bor Tarin or Abdal. The present ruling family in Afghanistan is from this stock, and the Achakzai are one of the most prominent Pathan tribes in the Province. Their decrease is understandable considering the drop in the Pathan population all round. They inhabit the Khawaja Amran range, on the Afghan border near Chaman, the Toba plateau, and as far as Kandahar and Herat in Afghanistan.

Shirani. The Shiranis, or Maranis as they are also called, are found in the North East Zhob near the Takht-i-Suleman and in the Dera Ismail Khan district of the North-West Frontier Province. The Zhob Shiranis are called

	1911	1921	Variation per cent.
Shirani . . .	8,552	7,297	-15

Bargha and the other Largha. (For special reasons of decrease see §43.)

Miana. The Miana branch still left in Baluchistan is a very exiguous one, but shows an increase in all its tribes. The Luni are found in Duki; the Jafar and Zmarai in Musakhel. All these show signs curiously enough of Baloch influence. The Jafar, for instance, speak a Jatki dialect among themselves called

	1911	1921	Variation per cent.
Miana	5,330	6,242	+17
Luni	2,816	3,187	+13
Jafar	1,286	1,355	+5
Zmarai . . .	1,228	1,700	+39

The Luni are found in Duki; the Jafar and Zmarai in Musakhel. All these show signs curiously enough of Baloch influence. The Jafar, for instance, speak a Jatki dialect among themselves called

Jafarki, and Balochi or Pashto to outsiders.

Kasi. The Kasi are of little importance, their numbers, as can be seen from the marginal statement, are few, but they are well off owing to the fertility of the lands which they hold in the neighbourhood of Quetta, where they find profitable

	1911	1921	Variation per cent.
Kasi	1,337	1,295	-3

market for all products. Their leading men command considerable influence in the surrounding villages.

Kakar. The Kakars are by far the largest tribe in the Province and account for about one-eighth of its total population. It is hardly to be expected that so large a community would show the characteristic of a single tribe and indeed the Kakar can hardly be said to be one.

They are scarcely even a loose tribal confederation, so slight is the connection between the large clans of which they are composed — each clan indeed forming really an independent tribe in itself. The general habitat of the Kakar is Zhob and Loralai. By far the largest individual tribe is the Sanzarkhel — the most important section of which, the Jogizai, provided the “King of Zhob” in the old days and still wields some influence in upper

	1911	1921	Variation per cent.
Kakar	105,023	92,600	-12
Sanzarkhel . .	56,032	46,438	-17
Snatia	23,349	22,519	-4
Targhara . .	14,089	12,021	-15
Sargara . . .	2,343	2,352	+0.4
Lamar	492	..	..
Dawi	284	..	..
Dumar	7,755	7,741	-0.2
Others	729	1,529	+110

tion between the large clans of which they are composed — each clan indeed forming really an independent tribe in itself. The general habitat of the Kakar is Zhob and Loralai. By far the largest individual tribe is the Sanzarkhel — the most important section of which, the Jogizai, provided the “King of Zhob” in the old days and still wields some influence in upper

Zhob. The Dumar really belong to the Sanzarkhel of which they are the largest section. After the Sanzarkhel, the next largest tribe are the Snatia whose head-quarters are Quetta-Pishin though some are found in Sibi and a small number in Zhob. The Targhara and Sargara chiefly inhabit Quetta-Pishin and the Hindubagh tahsil of Zhob. The Dumars are too small in number

to merit attention ; they are found in Sharig, Sanjawi and Bori tahsils. The decrease in the Kakar as a whole is due partly to the emigration of a large number of them* to Afghanistan some years ago (§43). The federation is, however, so scattered over so large an area that it is difficult to assign any other particular causes for their decrease as a whole beyond the universal ones of influenza and famine. There was some Targhara emigration to Afghanistan after the Afghan War of 1919, and the tribe suffered more than most from influenza.

Pani. The Pani are even a looser conglomeration than the Kakar as might be deduced from a consideration of their very scattered areas. They are found in Sibi, Zhob and Loralai, parts of Afghanistan, and also in the North-West Frontier Province. The only tribe, which still retains any connection with the Pani nomenclature, is the Sibi Pani. On the other hand, the Pani of Loralai and Zhob have — for all practical purposes — dropped the Pani connection altogether, adopt-

	1911	1921	Variation per cent.	ing separate names and evolving into separate tribes. The most impor- tant of these are the Musakhel, who inhabit the tahsil of the same name in the Loralai District. The Man- dokhel come next, found chiefly in Lower Zhob. The Isot and Zarkun are small offshoots of the original Pani stock, inhabiting respectively the Musakhel, Kohlu and Duki tahsils.
Pani	28,675	27,727	-3	
Main Branch	6,714	4,972	-26	
Musakhel	12,202	13,145	+8	
Mandokhel	4,944	3,870	-22	
Isot	2,812	2,601	-8	
Zarkun	2,003	2,017	+0.7	
Laun . . . . .	..	1,081	..	
Unspecified . . . . .	..	41	..	

Baloch.

General.

127. While there are many legends as to the origin of the Baloch, all our authoritative knowledge of them comes to this: that centuries ago they migrated into Baluchistan from Eastern Persia by way of Makran; that they then slowly scattered over the Province in two main divisions— Eastern and Western; and that finally large numbers of them proceeded further afield into Sind and the Punjab. In this connection it is interesting to note that there are far more Baloch

	1911	1921	Variation per cent.	in the latter two provinces than in the one to which they have given their name. The Baloch of Balu- chistan are far less homogeneous than the Pathan and in many cases — as Mr. Bray points out — the term Baloch
Baluchistan	172,473	176,336	+2.2	
Sind	601,908	602,707	+1	
Punjab	532,499	531,381	-2	

conveys status rather than race, including as it does tribes like the Kishani, Barr and Kenagizai, whose racial claims to be Baloch are at least doubtful. The actual increase of the Baloch as a whole is — notwithstanding the marginal statement—somewhat doubtful. Mari-Bugti figures, for instance, are always suspect, and there is at least a suspicion that the Bugti Sardar — who, for political reasons, was permitted to a certain extent to make his own Census — was moved more by feelings of *amour propre* and a desire to show that his tribe was in no way inferior to the Maris over the way, than by any mere meticulous accuracy as to numbers. The Baloch are divided into two main territories and divisions, Eastern and Western.

Eastern and Western
Baloch.

	1911	1921	Variation per cent.	128. <i>Eastern Baloch.</i> The decrease amongst the Rind and the Magasi, besides the general causes of epidemics and famine, is also due — especially in the case of the latter — to migration into Sind in large numbers just at the time when the Census was being taken. Many of these emigrants must have escaped being numbered by us. The untrustworthiness of the Mari and Bugti figures has already been com- mented on in the preceding paragraph.
Eastern Baloch	111,919	109,005	-3	
Rind	31,267	30,736	-2	
Magasi	17,777	8,282	-53	
Mari	22,233	22,601	+2	
Bugti	19,370	22,737	+17	
Dombki	5,713	6,046	+6	
Khetran	14,153	17,123	+21	
Umran	989	1,104	+12	
Others	417	376	-10	

It is possible also that some of the tribesmen who had really gone to Sind were included in our Census by the Tribal Chiefs. The Dombki variation is probably due to better methods of enumeration. As for Khetran, there is every reason to believe that the menial and dependent classes have — with the object of raising their social status — returned themselves as veritable

* The majority of them have now returned.

Khetrans. The Eastern Baloch have for their areas Barkhan, the Mari-Bugti Country, and parts of Sibi and Kachhi including Dombki-Kaheri Country.

Western Baloch. The increase in the Western Baloch is mainly due to the increase in the Kharan division (§ 29). In 1911 the Census of this area had

	1911	1921	Variation per cent.
Western Baloch	57,271	64,390	+12

performe to be carried out in somewhat a hurried and superficial manner. At this Census, however, full time could be devoted to enumeration which was moreover taken when the inhabitants had collected for the date harvest. Amongst the Rakhshanis too — an important element of the Western Baloch — many who had migrated to Afghanistan returned, on account of better conditions, in time to be enumerated. The Western Baloch predominate in Nushki, Chagai, Western Sanjrani and Makran, though here also Brahuais are found, whilst Kharan is perhaps as much Brahui as Baloch.

Brahuais.

129. The Brahui origin is practically untraceable ; it is not even clear whether they came from the West — from Persia like the Baloch, or from the East — in which case they would have brought their Dravidian language with them. At any rate once settled in Baluchistan, with Kalat as their capital, they had to hold their own against the other inhabitants, Pathan, Baloch, Jatt, etc., and a Brahui military confederacy gradually arose. In course of time, however, as a need

	1911	1921	Variation per cent.
Brahuais	162,787	159,731	-5
Original nucleus	15,047	17,956	+19
Sarawan	55,370	51,957	-6
Jhalawan	94,708	86,772	-8
Miscellaneous	2,662	3,049	+15

for such a confederacy decreased, particularly after the British occupation of the Province, the ties that held them together loosened one by one, disintegration set in, and at the present day the Brahui are less homogeneous than even the Baloch. In fact in many cases the latter would seem to have absorbed elements of the former, who — when it suits — return themselves as Baloch instead of Brahui. Sufficient signs of distintegration indeed were apparent in 1911 for Mr. Bray to write :—

“ Taking one thing with another, I am forced to the regretful conclusion that unless the many disintegrating influences are arrested and some counter influence, such as the purging and strengthening of the Jirga system, speedily arises to put new life into tribal and racial unity, the Brahui tribes have seen their best days, and that the Brahui race is doomed in the future, let us hope the very distant future, to absorption into some more virile community.”

The marginal figures, however, indicate that during the decade the process of disintegration has certainly not been actively at work. It is true that the Brahuais as a whole have declined but this decrease is distinctly less than that of the Pathans, and can be attributed to influenza, famine and migration, while the real Brahui stock—the Brahui nucleus—shows an actual increase. With regard to migration it should be noted that this occurred not only in the direction of Sind (§ 62) but also of Persia where our East Persian Cordon offered employment to large number of camel owners. This was specially the case with regard to the Sarawan and Jhalawan tribes who at the time of the Census were working in Seistan. etc., with Camel Transport. The Jhalawan Nicharis, for instance, who are nearly all camel-men, provided a large proportion of these temporary emigrants. The increase of the Miscellaneous can—in part at any rate—be attributed to the fact that numbers of Brahuais in Las Bela and other adjacent areas did not return their particular tribes and were therefore classified under the general term of “Brahuais”. The Brahui strongholds are Sarawan and Jhalawan, though they are also found in Nushki, Quetta, Chagai and a few in Western Sanjrani. In Kharan they are more numerous than the Baloch, and have some foot-hold in Makran.

130. The Brahui nucleus—the Brahuais of Brahuais—is composed of those tribes who by common consent are acknowledged to be descended from the original and true Brahui stock. The other clans are considered to be descendants from outsiders who—in the old times, and for various reasons—allied themselves with the Brahuais. As time went on, however, these allies became more important than the original Brahuais and have gradually overshadowed them both in numbers and political importance, with the exception—in the latter respect—of the ruling

family of the Ahmadzai. This latter small but select community has increased largely during the decade. Some of this increase may be put down as natural, but most of it can probably be attributed to the dependants of this community

	1911	1921	Variation per cent.	in Quetta-Pishin returning themselves as Ahmadzai. The same cause is at work among the Iltazais, many of whose dependants have undoubtedly returned themselves as Iltazais with a view to raising their social status. The decrease of the Mirwari, Kambrari and Gurguari is due to migration to Sind, the last named of these being peculiarly
Brahui Nucleus	15,041	17,956	+19	
Ahmadzai . . .	25	119	+376	
Iltazai . . .	156	451	+189	
Mirwari . . .	2,654	2,590	-2	
Kambrari . . .	3,095	2,414	-22	
Gurguari . . .	2,041	1,391	-32	
Sumalari . . .	3,739	4,671	+25	
Kalandrari . . .	2,012	4,532	+125	
Rodenis . . .	1,325	1,788	+35	

liable to the effect of famine in shape of migration as they are but poorly off and possess little or no fertile land. The increase of the Sumalari—a nomadic tribe—is due to emigration from across the Afghan border to Sarawan in search of better grazing, etc. That of the Kalandrari may be partly attributed to the Mengals of Jhalawan returning themselves as Kalandrari. The Pirrikaris formerly placed under miscellaneous were—at this Census—amalgamated with the Rodenis, which naturally sends the latter's figures up.

Lasi and Jatt.

Lasi.

131. The term Lasi merely indicates an inhabitant of Las Bela and has therefore a territorial rather than a racial meaning. At the same time not all

	1911	1921	Variation per cent.	the inhabitants of Las Bela can call themselves Lasi which strictly speaking is confined to the Panj Raj, or the five chief communities noted in the margin. Each of these five communities is theoretically equal, the Jamot being merely <i>primus inter pares</i> by reason of the fact that it supplies the ruling
Panj Raj	23,119	23,212	-16	
Jamot . . .	9,724	6,663	-31	
Angaria . . .	3,146	3,363	+7	
Shikhi . . .	4,132	3,725	-16	
Burra . . .	5,374	4,279	-20	
Runjha . . .	5,103	5,027	-1	
Unspecified . . .	..	155	..	

family. With the passing of time other outside elements have joined themselves to the "Lasi Nucleus"—as the original five communities may be called—and the Lasi are now a somewhat heterogeneous conglomeration. Among themselves the Lasi have various legends of an Arabian origin—like most of the other Baloch races to whom the glamour of Arabia seems irresistible. The Runjha, on the other hand, lay claim to Rajput descent. It is impossible to say how much basis—if any—of real fact lies at the back of these legends. The Lasi decrease has been caused by influenza, famine and migration which causes were discussed in chapter one (§ 45) when considering the general decrease in population all over Las Bela State. Only the Angaria show an increase due to their more settled and prosperous conditions which make them less liable to migration.

Jatt.

132. The Jatt do not occupy a particularly high position in the social tribal scale—the term Jatt or Jadgal having a somewhat contemptuous significance in the Province. Their origin, though vague, is presumably Indian. Unlike

	1911	1921	Variation per cent.	the Jat—with whom of course they must not be confused—they are nearly all cultivators and good cultivators at that. Notwithstanding their subordinate position to their Brahui
Jatt indigenous	78,397	63,191	-19	
" Aliens . . .	3	3,791	..	

overlords they have a certain pride and self-respect of their own, and many of them are fine up-standing individuals. The Brahui men take the Jatt women to wife; though a Brahui woman rarely marries a Jatt man. They are most numerous in the Kachhi, and after that in the Sibi District and then the Dombki-Kaheri country. Some are also found in Las Bela. The drop in the indigenous population is due to influenza and migration to Sind on account of famine. The increase amongst the aliens is due to the immigration of Jatt from the Punjab and Sind, for temporary employment in Camel, Bullock and other transport corps.

Miscellaneous.

133. The slight decrease amongst the Sayyids is due to influenza and famine. **sayyids.**

	1911	1921	Variation per cent.
Sayyids (all)	22,183	21,542	—3
Indigenous Sayyids	21,296	20,265	—5

That this decrease has not been greater is due to their better material conditions which enabled them to withstand the effects of the above visitation. They are not much given to migration and are

not so easily forced into it by scarcity as their neighbours.

134. The term Dehwar is a descriptive one—a variation perhaps of Dehkan— **Dehwar.**

	1911	1921	Variation per cent.
Dehwar	7,326	5,455	—26

people who live in *Deh* or villages in opposition to nomads. In origin they are very heterogeneous people. Some—like the Zharkhel—claiming

to be Pathan, others—such as the Hotizai—to be Baloch; and others—the Saulai—to be Brahui. Their name implies a Persian origin and they themselves speak a sort of bastard Persian, being the only one of our indigenous people to do so; though the semi-indigenous Hazaras also speak that tongue. They are chiefly found in Sarawan, where they are divided into two main communities in Kalat and the Mastung Valley. They are a peaceful and law abiding race and hard working cultivators. While the main causes of their decrease are the universal ones of famine and the influenza, it must also be noted that there is a tendency amongst the Dehwar to return themselves as Brahui in order to gain a superior social status.

135. The Med—as Mr. Bray says—may be the Med of the Arab chroniclers, **Med.**

	1911	1921	Variation per cent.
Med	2,494	1,628	—35

or the Ichthyophagoi of Alexander's time. Fishermen by profession they live along the coasts of Las Bela and Makran. Though of humble

life and origin the Med is not without honour in his own country, and in Las Bela is regarded as a *Khanwada*, a man of respectable family. There is reason to believe that many have returned themselves as Baloch—for the usual motive—a desire to better their position.

136. Lori is presumably a corruption of Lur—an important tribe in South **Lori.** West Persia, and doubtless the Lurs are some sort of relations to the Loris. The

	1911	1921	Variation per cent.
Lori	10,936	6,890	—37

latter are certainly a much dispersed race. Tinkers, carpenters, musicians, beggars, they are the gipsies of Baluchistan. Their women are the

traditional midwives of the country. Most of the Brahui and Baloch tribes have small communities of these useful Jacks-of-all-trades attached to them, offering them protection in return for their services. And this protection is a real one; for instance the blood money for a murdered Lori is far higher than that for an ordinary tribesman. In Makran—where he leads an independent existence uncontrolled by any tribal ties—the Lori is in his element, and it was from one of these “wandering men” that Mr. Bray got the following epitome of the gipsy's life :—

“Wanderers we were born, wanderers we live, and wanderers we shall die. When our bellies are full, we pray. When our bellies are empty, we cheat—‘or are we not the rightful sharers in the food and the drink of you all? No birthplace nor home nor burying-ground is ours. Our birth is in the jungle and the desert. The desert and the jungle are our home and our grave.”

137. Though the Jat sometimes claims to be Baloch, the latter indignant- **Jat.** ly deny any relationship which is not surprising considering the indifferent reputation the former have, and the very lowly position which they occupy in the

	1911	1921	Variation per cent.
Jat	5,680	3,726	—34

tribal social scale. They have, however, had a long connection with the Baloch to whom—as the camel-man and camel-owner *par excellence* of

Baluchistan—they are extremely useful. Amongst themselves they have little or no tribal cohesion, and their sense of solidarity rarely goes outside the family. Without the spirit for crime on a large scale they are expert pilferers,

camel lifters and trackers. Their search for grazing for their animals forces them to be continually on their move. In 1920-21 they visited East Persia with their camels in large numbers where they were employed on transport work on the East Persian Cordon. This temporary emigration at the very time that our enumeration was in progress, as well as the fact that—like other communities of low degree—they endeavour to improve their status by trying to amalgamate themselves with superior tribal units, such as the Maris and Bugtis, accounts partly for their decrease, to say nothing of influenza and famine.

Tribal Followers.

138. The tribal followers are a very motley crew the descendants of individuals who hailed originally from many countries outside Baluchistan ; Africa, Persia, Afghanistan, India. There is a tendency for them to be gradually absorbed into the ranks of tribes with whom they live.

Hindus.

139. The figures for indigenous Hindus and Sikhs were discussed—as far as any discussion is possible—in chapter IV, and there is nothing to be added

	1911	1921	Variation per cent.
Tribal Followers.	27,982	24,888	—11
Indigenous Hindus	14,985	17,479	+17
Indigenous Sikhs	2,799	841	—70

under this heading here. Some indication was also given as to certain aspects of local Hinduism. A few remarks, however, on the subject of old Hindu families who form the indigenous Hindu population may not be out of place here. These old families have been domiciled in the country so long that they have almost as much right to be considered indigenous as the tribesmen themselves. The Hindus of Kalat town may indeed be far more indigenous, since they claim descent from the ancient Sewa dynasty that ruled Kalat long before the Brahuis came to Baluchistan. Others identify themselves with the old legends of the Baloch and aver that they came with the latter from far-off Aleppo. All indications, however, point to much nearer countries of origin :— the Indian provinces of the Punjab and Sind. Some may have come from more distant parts of India and few perhaps by way of Afghanistan. But however diverse may have been the places of origin and the dates of their migration, the local effect of a common environment has been to turn them into a more or less homogeneous community. The object of their migration, as usual with Hindu movements, was trade, and it is in the useful capacity of shop-keepers that they take their place in the tribal organization. In the olden days ranking lower than the lowest of the dependants they remained subject to various restrictions, but were on the other hand protected by their tribal masters. The restrictions are now a thing of the past but the protection remains, the Hindu—like that other useful individual the Lori (§136)—being inviolate in tribal warfare. Unlike the Lori, however, the Hindu Bania is generally well off, or reputed to be so, and his immunity does not cover him from the risks of casual raiding and robbing. The Indian Panchayat still functions amongst local Hindu Communities. Ten years ago Mr. Bray noted that these indigenous institutions were on the wane as a consequence of the setting up of courts throughout the country, and also owing to a new spirit of individualism which was growing up in the country generally, leading men to make light of old ties and customs. He added that official support would doubtless restore to these indigenous bodies their former usefulness. The local influence of the Panchayat seems on the whole to have increased during the decade specially in Centres where there are large Hindu communities. Except in Quetta, and perhaps one or two other big centres, where the influence of the orthodox Hindu aliens has been at work, little movement during the decade in the direction of orthodoxy has been made by the indigenous Hindus who—cut off from the outside world—still care, and know very little, about that most important Hindu institution, caste. Most of them are undoubtedly Aroras ; a few possibly are Khattris. The Bhatia of Las Bela may possibly be Rajput. But in general as long as a man is a Hindu, this is considered sufficient for ordinary every day intercourse. In matters of marriage, however, they are endogamous within their own main castes and within the circle of their own old families. In matters of religious manners and customs their beliefs and practices are coloured by the influence of the Islamic majority amongst whom they live (§ 72). Infant marriage amongst the indigenous Hindus appears to be very rare. In the old days girls

were married off between the ages of twelve and eighteen. This somewhat high average may have fallen off of recent years, but probably still remains higher than amongst the alien Hindus of the Province, or amongst those in the rest of India. It is in the matter of widow marriage that the indigenous Hindus show their most pronounced unorthodoxy, as this practice is more or less prevalent throughout the country to a greater or less degree. A few cases of divorce even have been known. Ten years ago in a forecast of the future tendencies of indigenous Hinduism, Mr. Bray was of the opinion that with the rise of orthodoxy caste restrictions would be resuscitated, sub-castes would become strictly endogamous, the marriage age would be lowered and widow re-marriage abandoned. As far as can be seen, however, there has been little practical change during the decade in the religious or social practices of the old Hindu families.

Summary.

140. Owing to the local conditions caste—except amongst the old Hindu families, and even here only to a very minor degree—plays no part with the indigenous people of the province. Our main consideration therefore is confined to tribe and race. There are three chief indigenous races in Baluchistan: Pathan, Baloch and Brahui. The Pathans and Brahuis show a decrease during the decade which was only to be expected considering the general drop in the population of the province (§39). The Baloch show a slight increase, but this rise is suspect owing to the doubtful nature of some of the figures on which this calculation is based. The Pathans are divided into six main branches, all of which except the unimportant Miana show a decrease of varying percentages. The Baloch are divided into two main sections, Eastern and Western. The former show a decrease, the latter an increase, mainly due to a rise in the population of one single area, Kharan. The rise in this area is as much due to better enumeration as to any other factor. Ten years ago Mr. Bray prophesied the gradual absorption of the Brahui race into some more virile community. A decade is of course not a sufficiently extended period by which to judge a movement such as this, and the seeds of decay may be at work under the surface, but our present figures do not indicate any such disintegration so far—rather the reverse if anything. Of the minor tribes and races, the two most important are the Lasi and Jatt, both showing a decrease. Others are Sayyids, the Dehwar, Med, Lori and Jat—the last two being gipsies and camel-men respectively of Baluchistan—and the indigenous Hindus. All except the last named show decrease—mostly considerable. In this connection it must be remembered that there is a general tendency throughout the Province for the inferior tribes to return themselves as one of the three main races in order to better their social status. It may be noted that there are no ‘depressed classes’ among the indigenous population of the province; but among the aliens there are to be found sweepers (4.398), dhobis and similar castes which in some of the Indian Provinces are classed as “Depressed.”

SUBSIDIARY TABLE.

XXXIX.—Variation by Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	POPULATION.		VARIATION.	
	1921	1911	ACTUAL FIGURES 1911-21	PER CENT 1911-1921
1	2	3	4	5
TOTAL	799,625	834,703	-35,078	-4.2
Baloch	176,336	172,473	+3,863	+2.2
<i>Indigenous</i>	173,395	169,190	+4,205	+2.5
<i>Eastern.</i>	109,005	111,919	-2,914	-2.6
Bugti	22,737	19,370	+3,367	+17.4
Dombki	6,046	5,713	+333	+5.8
Khetran	17,123	14,153	+2,970	+21.0
Magasi	8,282	17,777	-9,495	-53.4
Mari	22,601	22,233	+368	+1.7
Rind Buledi	4,748	31,267	-531	-1.7
" Jamali	2,861			
" Khosa	3,458			
" Lashari	4,287			
" Unspecified	15,382			
Umrani.	1,104	989	+115	+11.6
Baloch unspecified	376	417	-41	-9.8
<i>Western.</i>	64,390	57,211	+7,119	+12.4
Buledi	1,289	1,340	-51	-3.8
Dashti	4,474	1,149	+3,325	+289.4
Gichki	575	554	+21	+3.8
Kaudai	1,694	1,132	+562	+49.7
Rais	5,696	4,147	+1,549	+37.4
Rakhshani	21,677	20,068	+1,609	+8.0
Rind	17,136	14,561	+2,575	+17.7
Sangur	4,336	5,798	-1,462	-25.2
Sanjrani.	481	121	+360	+297.5
Others	7,032	7,401	-1,369	-16.2
<i>Semi-Indigenous.</i>	2,578	3,094	-516	-16.7
Buzdar	1,196	1,224	-28	-2.3
Others	1,382	1,870	-488	-26.1
<i>Others</i>	363	189	+174	+92.1
Brahui	159,734	167,787	-8,053	-4.8
<i>Original Nucleus</i>	17,956	15,047	+2,909	+19.3
Ahmadzai	119	25	+94	+376.0
Gurgnari.	1,391	2,041	-650	-31.9
Itazai	451	156	+295	+189.1
Kalandrari	4,532	2,012	+2,520	+125.3
Kambrari	2,414	3,095	-681	-22.0
Mirwari	2,590	2,654	-64	-2.4
Bodeni	1,788	1,325	+46	+34.9
Sumalari	4,671	3,739	+93	+24.9
<i>Sarawan</i>	51,957	55,370	-3,413	-6.2
Bangulzai	10,281	11,595	-1,314	-11.3
Kurd	2,982	3,416	-494	-14.2
Lahri	5,572	5,839	-267	-4.6
Langav	9,301	10,979	-1,678	-15.3
Mamasbahi	2,790	3,866	-1,076	-27.8
Raisani.	2,618	1,977	+641	+32.4
Rustumzai	636	656	-20	-3.1
Sarpara	2,112	2,212	-100	-4.5
Satakhzai	1,588	1,278	+310	+24.3
Shahwan	8,163	8,770	-607	-6.9
Zagr Mengal	5,914	4,722	+1,192	+25.2
<i>Jhalawan</i>	86,772	94,708	-7,936	-8.4
Bizanjav	9,923	10,858	-935	-8.6
Haruni	1,114	1,248	-134	-10.7
Mamasani	14,845	13,489	+1,356	+10.1
Mengal	24,021	26,805	-2,784	-10.4
Nichari	1,885	3,641	-1,756	-48.2
Pandrani	1,488	2,007	-519	-25.9
Sajdi	4,137	4,011	+126	+3.1
Zahri	29,359	32,649	-3,290	-10.1
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	3,049	2,662	+387	+14.6
Nighari.	1,502	1,311	+191	+14.6
Rekizai.	653	611	+42	+6.9
Others	894	740	+154	+20.8
Pathan	192,164	214,517	-22,353	-10.4
<i>Indigenous</i>	174,061	188,093	-14,032	-7.5
Barech	1,550	854	+696	+81.5
Jafar	1,355	1,286	+69	+5.4
Kakar	92,600	105,073	-12,473	-11.9
Dumar	7,741	7,755	-14	-0.2
Sanzarkhel	46,438	56,032	-9,594	-17.1

XXXIX.—Variation by Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality—*contd.*

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	POPULATION.		VARIATION.	
	1921	1911	ACTUAL FIGURES 1911-21	PER CENT 1911-1921
1	2	3	4	5
Pathan—<i>contd.</i>				
Sargara	2,352	2,343	+9	+0.4
Snatia	22,519	23,349	-830	-3.4
Targhara	12,021	14,089	-2,068	-14.7
Others	1,529	1,505	+24	+1.6
Kasi	1,295	1,337	-42	-3.1
Luni	3,187	2,816	+371	+13.2
Pani	27,727	28,675	-948	-3.3
Main branch	4,972	6,714	-1,742	-25.9
Isot	2,601	2,812	-211	-7.5
Laun	1,081	.....	+1,081	.....
Mandokhel	3,870	4,944	-1,074	-21.8
Musakhel	13,145	12,202	+943	+7.7
Zarkun	2,017	2,003	+14	+0.7
Unspecified	41	.....	+41	.....
Shirani	7,297	8,552	-1,255	-14.7
Tarin	36,010	37,414	-1,401	-3.7
Abdal Achakzai	19,146	20,272	-1,126	-5.5
Spin Tarin	9,613	5,134	+4,479	+47.2
Tor Tarin	7,023	11,890	-4,867	-40.9
Unspecified	228	115	+113	+98.3
Zmarai	1,700	1,228	+472	+38.9
Other Pathan	1,340	861	+479	+55.6
Semi-Indigenous	13,467	22,317	-8,850	-39.7
Durrani	2,344	2,927	-583	-19.9
Ghilzai	9,659	18,586	-8,927	-48.0
Pathan unspecified	1,464	804	+660	+82.0
Aliens	4,636	4,107	+529	+12.9
Lasi Panj Raj	23,212	27,779	-4,567	-18.4
Angaria	3,363	3,146	+217	+6.9
Burra	4,279	5,374	-1,095	-20.4
Jamot	6,663	9,724	-3,061	-31.4
Runjha	5,027	5,103	-76	-1.5
Sheikh	3,725	4,432	-707	-15.9
Unspecified	155	.....	+155	.....
Jatt	66,982	78,400	-11,418	-14.6
Indigenous	63,191	78,397	-15,206	-19.4
Aliens	3,791	3	+3,788	.....
Sayyid	21,542	22,183	-641	-2.9
Indigenous	20,265	21,296	-1,031	-4.8
Bukhari	9,501	9,150	-249	-2.5
Chishti	1,229	1,500	-271	-18.1
Gharshin	786	796	-10	-1.3
Kaheri	796	938	-142	-15.1
Mashwani	924	1,008	-84	-8.3
Taran	955	1,237	-282	-22.8
Ustrana	623	764	-141	-18.5
Others	5,451	5,303	+148	+2.8
Aliens	1,277	887	+390	+44.0
Other Musalman	93,507	99,509	-6,002	-6.0
Indigenous	71,766	82,068	-10,302	-12.5
Darzada	10,685	10,257	-428	-4.2
Dehwar	5,455	7,326	-1,871	-25.5
Gadra	6,958	7,201	-243	-3.4
Tribal followers	24,888	27,982	-3,094	-11.1
Gola	172	834	-662	-79.4
Jat	3,726	5,680	-1,954	-34.4
Khoja	311	367	-56	-15.3
Langa' or Kori	1,371	570	+801	+140.5
Lori	6,890	10,936	-4,046	-37.0
Med	1,628	2,494	-866	-34.7
Nakib	5,577	6,536	-959	-14.7
Others	4,105	1,885	+2,220	+117.9
Semi-Indigenous	2,613	4,104	-1,491	-36.3
Hazara	1,997	2,454	-557	-22.7
Other Musalman	616	.....	+616	.....
Alien Musalman	19,128	14,987	+4,141	+27.7
Hindu	51,348	37,602	+13,746	+38.5
Indigenous	17,479	14,985	+2,494	+16.6
Aliens	33,869	22,617	+11,252	+49.8
Sikh	7,741	8,390	-649	-7.7
Indigenous	841	2,799	-1,958	-69.9
Aliens	6,900	5,591	+1,309	+23.4
Miscellaneous	7,059	6,063	+996	+16.4
European	4,751	4,210	+541	+12.8
Anglo-Indian	234	123	+111	+90.2
Indian Christian	1,708	752	+956	+127.1
Others	366	978	-612	-62.6

APPENDIX II.

NOTE ON THE AFGHAN PAWINDAHS.

BY

RAI EAHADUR LIWAN JAMIAT RAI, C.I.E.

*See Paras. 58 and 125.***Pawindahs, their classes.**

1. The name "Pawindah" is applied to all those migratory tribes who come down to British territory at the beginning of the cold weather, returning as the Summer approaches to the highlands of Afghanistan, known as the Khurasan. From time immemorial, the Pawindahs have traded between India and Khurasan. They bring down long strings of camels laden with the goods of Afghanistan and carry back, in exchange, the produce of Hindustan and the manufactures of *wilayat*. Many of the poor Pawindahs, instead of trading, engage in the local carrying trade in the Derajat, while others subsist on the profits which they derive from their flock and herds. The Pawindahs may be roughly divided into three classes:—

- (1) Those who bring their families and establish themselves in fixed camping grounds known as *kiris* (camp villages), a portion perhaps going off to trade;
- (2) Those who come down with caravans (*kafila*) but without their families, and who have no fixed camping ground; and
- (3) Those who have no belongings and who come down as labourers.

These latter are known by the name of '*chara*'¹ folk. They wander about, sometimes in gangs, sometimes in twos and threes, through the towns and villages of the Derajat and Administered areas of Baluchistan. They are ready for rough work of any sort, such as stone-breaking, road-making, clearing jungle (*batimari*) and any sort of job where energy and strength are more necessary than professional skill. They are industrious and economical, saving all they can earn to take back with them to Afghanistan, and subsisting while here, mainly on what they gain by begging in the evenings after the day's work is over.

Pawindah tribes.

2. The Ghilzai tribes are said to be descendants of Brahim or Ibrahim, and Toran. Toran had four sons after whom are known the Nasar, Kharot, Tokhi and Hotak. The six tribes descended from Brahim are: Musakhel, Ishak, Tarak, Andar, Ahmadzai and Isap. The descendants of Isap were Suleman (the progenitor of the Sulemankhel) and Ali. The main branches of the Suleman Khels are the Sultan Khel, Saraz and Nasar Khel, while the tribes who have descended from Ali, are the Minzais, Mashkhel and Masakhel.

Some say that the Nasars, Hotaks, and also Shinwars² are directly descended from Toran; others, however, deny this and say that they and other tribes mentioned above are the descendants of Gor Badshah's son. The story though possibly, - if not probably—false is interesting and is as follows:—

"Gor Badshah's son is said to have entered Hindustan *incognito* and to have abducted a Bhittanni woman of good family who became pregnant. He was pursued and seized by the outraged relatives, and when on the point of being killed by them, stated that he was a prince and the son of Gor Badshah. A '*push*' (blacksmith) and a *dum* (minstrel) had accompanied the prince on his travels and these were sent back with the latter's signet ring to Gor, while the prince was kept as hostage. They obtained the required attestation, but on their return demanded the two daughters of the prince in marriage as the price of their attestation. The prince was forced to agree and the descendants of these are said to be from the '*push*' the Nasars and the Hotaks; and from the '*dum*' the Maikhel and Dotanis."

Since the occupation of the Zhob and Loralai districts, we have been brought more and more into intimate relationship with these tribes, who, during the winter months enter British India in great numbers, some occupying and grazing their flocks, camels etc. over the tract known as Zarmelan, others to the south of the Gomul river, and others again in the Daman (Derajat) and parts of the Loralai district. Many of these also come down as labourers into Zhob, Loralai and the North-West Frontier Province districts. Many others of the well to-do class trade all over India and there is hardly a big city in India where these men may not be found in the cold weather, some indeed having found their way as far as Australia.

(1) Unnumbered.

(2) The Shinwars are composed of two main divisions, which though allied, are ethnologically distinct. One of these are known as the Daman Afghans, descendants of Suleman (called Suleman Khel) and their main sections are Sangokhel, Abrikhel, Mirukhel, and Jalukhel. The second division consists of the Manderzai, Umarzai, Palakzai and Mahzai, descendants of Sayyid Husam and are collectively known as the Hassankhel.

Besides these, there are the following Pawindah tribes, who are not Ghilzai by origin.—

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Miankhel. | 5. Mithi. |
| 2. Dautani. | 6. Malakhel. |
| 3. Niazi. | 7. Kundi. |
| 4. Miani. | 8. Ghorani. |

Most of these join the Ghilzais in good and ill; and for this purpose the Miankhel, Dautani and Miani join the Andar; the Mithi, Kundi and Ghorani join the Nasar, while the Niazi and Malakhel join the Torani or the Brahimi whichever suits them.

The Pawindah tribes, who generally come periodically from Afghanistan to India are the Nasars (including the Miani and the Malakhel), Kharot or Kharoti, Sulemankhel, Shinwar, Niazi, Mithi, Kundi, Taraki, Tokhi, Andar and Dautani. Of these who enter the Zhob district on their way from Afghanistan to Dera Ismail Khan and back are the Nasar, Kharot, Shinwar, Dautani and Suleman Khel. The Kharot¹ and Shinwar come in small numbers, and from Zhob they pass on to Kakal Daman in the Musakhel *ilaka* and Duki, where they graze their flocks and engage in labour: some of the Kharot pass their winter in the Loralai district. The Dautani and Suleman Khel graze their flocks during the winter months in the hills in the vicinity of Mughal Kot, Mir Ali Khel, Gul Kachh, Husami Nika and Kuchmina in the Fort Sandeman tahsil, where they pay the grazing tax (*urmi*). A few of them go to the Punjab for labour, but the majority of them remain with their families in the Fort Sandeman tahsil.

3. During the cold weather of 1877-78 an enumeration of the Pawindahs, who entered the Derajat through the passes, was made, and it was found that they numbered 76,103:— Approximate numbers.

Men	25,159
Women	9,128
Boys	25,422
Girls	6,414

They were again enumerated in 1878-79 when their number was found to be 77,576. The Census of 1880-81 showed that the total number of Pawindahs in the Dera Ismail Khan district was 49,392, males 28,520, females 15,449.

Khan Bahadur Ahmad Shah Khan, Zangi Khel, Nasar, who has permanently settled in the Pishin tahsil, tells me that since 1877-78 the number of Pawindahs who migrate periodically, must have considerably increased, and in this he is supported by Khan Sahib Pir Muhammad Khan, Andar, of Quetta and Malik Muhammad Karim, Kharot. Khan Sahib Pir Muhammad Khan says that though a considerable number of Maikhel, Miani, Kundi and Dautani have acquired land in Afghan territory, taken to agriculture and adopted a more settled life, the number of *charra* folk who come to British territory for labour has enormously increased.

The total number of Ghilzais enumerated in Baluchistan in 1911 was 18,586 (males 10,889, females 7,697) which was made up of the following tribes:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Kharot	1,750	1,397	3,057
Nasar	1,517	1,272	2,769
Suleman Khel	2,824	1,819	4,643
Tarak	1,349	967	2,316
Other Ghilzais	3,149	2,352	5,501

The Census Report of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1911 shows that the total number of Pathans in that Province was 845,183 (males 410,500, females 395,683) of whom 42,480 (males 26,209, females 16,271) showed Afghanistan as their birth place. In Table XIII of the Report (caste, tribe, race or nationality) the various Pawindah tribes do not seem to have been shown separately, and have been lumped under Ghilzai, whose total number was 30,611 (males 17,163, females 13,448). The Niazi (males 3,285, females 3,121, total 6,406) and the Shinwar (males 1,033, females 456, total 1,489) only have been shown separately. The Ghilzais were distributed over the following districts:—Peshawar—males 4,170, females 2,844; Kohat—males 511, females 326; Bannu—males 2,043, females 1,363; Dera Ismail Khan—males 10,231, females 8,882; and trans-Frontier posts—males 208, females 33. At the recent Census (March 1921) the total number of Pawindahs recorded in the North-West Frontier Province was 19,604, males 11,079, females 8,525, of whom 2,534 (males 2,026, females 508) were enumerated in Peshawar and 17,070 (males 9,053, females 8,017) in Dera Ismail Khan. The details by tribes are not available. The total number of Ghilzais enumerated in the Districts in Baluchistan in 1920-21 was 9,462:—

DISTRICTS	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Quetta-Pishin	1,039	504	1,543
Loralai	3,759	2,862	6,612
Zhob	343	60	403
Bolan	64	2	66
Chagai	46	9	55
Sibi	525	258	783
TOTAL	5,767	3,695	9,462

(1) An unusually large number of Pawindahs has this year (1921-22) come to Baluchistan—especially the Kharot and Taraki.

**Import and Export
Trade.**

4. The value of their import and export trade was, in 1877-78, estimated at Rs. 21,97,000 and 19,07,000 respectively. The principal articles of import were : dried fruits (7,00,000), madder (6,00,000), raw silks (5,00,000), wool (1,50,000), drugs (1,02,000) ; and the exports included indigo (6,00,000), cotton goods (11,50,000) and tea (1,00,000).

The value of the exports from Dera Ismail Khan in 1911-12 was Rs. 5,02,971, and the imports during the same year amounted to Rs. 7,61,942. During 1920-21 the exports amounted to Rs. 76,99,176 and imports to Rs. 61,26,711.

CHAPTER XII.

OCCUPATION.

Statistical data.

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Industrial Statistics	XXII	XLIII
Number of employes in Railway, Irrigation, Post Office and Telegraph Departments	..	XLIV

141. In considering the local figures for Occupation we are faced with difficulties of a similar nature to those met with in some of the previous chapters. difficulties connected with the peculiar nature of the Baluchistan population and its sharp division into aliens and indigenous. Where we have the requisite figures—as with the former—the population is in a small minority and of a purely artificial nature, and where we have the really natural people of Baluchistan—as with the latter—our figures are often meagre in the extreme. With regard to occupation, it must be remembered that it is only in advanced Western communities, and in Eastern communities in which the system of caste under one guise or another is wide-spread, that specialization of labour is found. Now in the Province caste is practically unknown (§124), and the indigenous population is primitive. Primeval man is the perfect Jack-of-all-trades: his own butcher, baker, carpenter, blacksmith, house-builder, boat builder and so forth. The Baluchistan tribes have, of course, advanced beyond the state of primeval man, but they have not yet reached that stage where specialization begins to make its influence seriously felt. In the course of a year a local tribesman may gain his livelihood in a dozen different ways. He cultivates his own patch of land, lends a hand to cultivate the land of his richer neighbour in return for a payment in kind, works as a casual labourer on the railway, calls himself a ‘Jamadar’ and provides road coolies for a labour contractor, indulges in a small trading venture down to Sind, and—with the proceeds—buys a few camels and hires them out for Government or other transport. He himself, I asked, will say that he is a *Zamindar*—this being the most aristocratic of local professions: but from the Census point of view what occupation does he follow? General.

142. Again our Tribal Census—as already explained—was on a family, not on individual, basis, (§7) and we were therefore compelled to deduce the occupation of the various members of the families from the occupation of the head of the household except in certain cases where we used special means to ascertain details of specialized occupations. As regards males, probably our tribal enumeration produced on the whole as accurate results as would have been obtained by an individual Census. Once we knew the particulars regarding the head of the family we were able to make a fairly shrewd guess at the corresponding information regarding the other members of the family on the male side. (§7) Children, whether boys or girls, we have been safe in treating as Occupation and the Tribal Census.

dependants on the main occupation of the head of the family. There remained, however, the women. Of the tribal woman it was noted in the 1911 Report :—

“ In theory she has no occupation at all ; she is a mere dependant on the family into which she was born or into which she has married. In actual fact she is one of the hardest workers in the family though most of her work is household drudgery and other lowly labour that the tribesman considers beneath his dignity.”

If for instance, it is the man who ploughs the soil, sows the seed and waters the crops it is the woman who assists in the reaping and threshing, and whose special duty is the grinding of the daily corn, and the making of the daily bread. Amongst the nomads the flocks and herds are the man's special care, while the woman pitches the tent, milks and churns. Whether nomad or villager, the woman is the universal hewer of wood and drawer of water. In fact, without her the tribesman's life would not be worth living, and apart from other considerations it is no wonder that there are so few indigenous bachelors in the Province (896). At the same time ask a tribesman to enumerate the workers in his household and he will only give the number of full grown men declining to dignify his women folk with the title of workers, though she probably often works a good deal harder than he does, and the difficulty remains as to how—from the Census point of view—to classify this maid-of-all-work.

Distribution and Variations of Occupations

Distribution of occupations.

143. Considering all the local circumstances the safest procedure would seem to be to follow the example of the 1911 Report and to consider more the number of individuals supported by the various occupations than the actual number of workers. A glance at the marginal statement shows one satisfactory feature not always found in this Report : the figures in 1921 confirm those of 1911. The

Distribution of Occupations.			
	1911.	1921.	Variation. per cent.
Agriculture . . .	68	67	— 1
Pasture . . .	11	7	— 4
Industry . . .	4	5	+ 1
Administration . .	4	5	+ 1
Trade . . .	4	4	..
Transport . . .	3	4	+ 1
Domestic service . .	2	3	+ 1
Labour-indefinite . .	1	2	+ 1
Arts and Profession .	1	1	..
Others . . .	2	2	..
TOTAL . . .	100	100	

overwhelming part played by **Agriculture** is at first sight surprising. Baluchistan calls up a picture of a pastoral rather than an agricultural country and in Chapter III the nomadic nature of the population was emphasized. Here we find only 7 per cent. of the population—little more than that supported by industry—were nominally dependant on **Pasture**. The truth is of course that—as pointed out in the first paragraph of this chapter—the average tribesman is a Jack-of-all-trades, and though he may

really be more nomad than agriculturist, as well as doing a dozen odd jobs besides, he prefers to return himself as *Malik* (Landlord) as being most respectable of local occupations. The indigenous agriculturist is often partly nomadic too and a glance at Imperial Table XVIII will show the large place filled by pasture as a secondary occupation to agriculture. The position of **Industry** on our list is somewhat misleading until one analyses the local nature of this occupation. In the ordinary sense of the word the Province is the very opposite of industrial, as Imperial Table XXII will show, and our occupations are chiefly made up of weavers *Karez* diggers mostly (Ghilzai Pathans) carpenters blacksmiths grain parchers, butchers, wool-spinners, cotton weavers, boot makers, tailors dyers, barbers, scavengers and other humble pursuits of a like nature. These occupations in the towns are filled mostly by aliens. In the tribal villages the work of many of these occupations (butchers, bakers, washermen, etc.) is carried out by each household for itself either by members of family or by the tribal dependants. This combined with the village blacksmith and carpenter, and the importation of a few necessities such as mill-made cloth, suffices for the simple village needs. A few of the more highly developed industries for supplying the needs of the alien population exist, but they are as yet on a small scale, and of the small number which follow them only a still smaller proportion are from the indigenous population. The number engaged in **Administration** may seem rather large in a Province so lightly administered as Baluchistan but the very fact that it is lightly administered and that the people themselves do take part in their

own government under the Sandeman policy of home-rule, *i.e.*, the gradual pacification of the frontier by the frontier tribesmen themselves, accounts for this apparent anomaly. The bulk of the **Administration** figures are supplied by the levy corps, district levies, police and the army. **Trade** in the large centres and for the more complicated needs of the aliens is mostly in the hands of alien Hindus, while the indigenous Hindus (§139) fulfil the same function in the villages and for the tribal communities. A decade ago, **Transport** supported slightly fewer individuals than trade; now it supports the same number. This will hardly surprise any one with any experience of Baluchistan—"the land of the camel"—as Mr. Bray calls it. Indeed the wonder is that the proportion of transport workers is not larger still. Railways in the Province are few and far between, and animal transport—whether pack in the shape of camels or on wheels in that of bullock carts—is very largely used. **Domestic Service** is chiefly made up of tribal followers which accounts for the somewhat large figures under this head. **Labour** is represented mainly by the unskilled variety of labourers who have not specified their exact occupation. A small proportion of skilled labour is employed by the Military Works, Railways and other technical departments. Members of the **Professions** are not numerous in the Province, their composition can be seen in Imperial Table XVII. The remaining 2 per cent. is made up by the **others** composed of fishermen, miners, beggars, etc.

144. The marginal statement serves at any rate one useful purpose; it confirms the figures given in Chapter I for the general decrease in the Province, whether as a whole or for Districts and States* (§39), the latter showing a decrease under every heading except for domestic service, labour indefinite and others. The chief causes for decrease are emigration and influenza. There has possibly also been some change of occupation from agriculture and pasture to transport and labour. The increase in domestic service is due in part—at any rate—to the fact that tribal followers this time have all

Actual variation in occupation 1911-1921.

Actual variation 1911-21.			
Baluchistan, Districts, States.			
Agriculture . . .	29,585 —	9,427 —	20,158
Pasture . . .	34,361 —	17,796 —	16,565
Industry . . .	2,127 +	2,379 —	4,506
Administration . . .	9,830 +	11,808 —	1,978
Trade . . .	3,047 +	5,223 —	2,176
Transport . . .	1,838 —	6,898 —	5,060
Domestic service . . .	10,985 +	2,077 —	8,908
Labour-indefinite . . .	1,192 +	285 —	1,207
Professions . . .	949 —	238 —	1,187
Others . . .	4,752 +	4,551 +	201
<hr/>			
TOTAL . . .	35,078 +	6,236 —	41,314

been shown under domestic service. The occupational figures for tribal dependants in 1911 are not available, but it appears that only a portion of these were then entered under domestic service, the rest being shown as following the occupation of the heads of their families. The increase of labour in the States is due to the scarcity and famine conditions prevailing in the last years of the decade which compelled a number of agriculturists to turn to other means of livelihood. In the Districts agriculture and pasture show a decrease. These are the occupations chiefly depended upon by the indigenous population who were mainly affected by Influenza and famine. The other occupations are patronised by aliens whose number—varying from year to year throughout the Province—has risen considerably during the decade under review (§46).

Analysis of Chief Occupations.

145. Before analysing the figures in the subjoined statement it must be explained that—like so many of our statistics—they cannot be taken exactly at their face value. The picture called up by a **Non-cultivating landlord** as the owner of a considerable estate on the produce of which he lives at his ease is far from the truth as regards Baluchistan. It might be difficult in fact to find a tribesman without some diminutive plot of land of his own from which to take the dignity of *Malik*. But he is by no means entirely—or perhaps, even mainly—dependant on it. His chief means of livelihood as already pointed out, may be something quite different—sheep, camels, or itinerant trade, and these being the more profitable he finds it economical to get a neighbour, perhaps even poorer than himself, to relieve him of the trouble of attending to it. There are, it is true, a few landowners whose estates are in reality too large for them to attend to themselves, and who therefore lease their property—or at any rate some of it—to

* As our Tribal Census includes workers and their dependants, it obviously covers the whole of the population of the Province.

tenants ; but these are in a small minority. The same remarks apply to our next class, **Cultivating Landlords and Tenants**, who also depend largely for their livelihood on non-agricultural pursuits. For instance, about one-fourth of this class of actual workers have also returned themselves as dependants on animals, either as breeders or drivers. Only the figures for **Farm and Field Labourers** are free from exaggeration, and indeed probably err in the opposite direction since they do not take into account the nomads who wander from one harvest to another and add to their pastoral earnings by assisting at the reaping. The figures for the two remaining occupations **Market Gardening** and **Forestry** may be taken as substantially correct. The latter includes Forest Officers, Rangers, Guards, Woodcutters and Firewood collectors.

	1911.			1921.			Variation.
	Actual workers.	Dependants.	Total.	Actual workers.	Dependants.	Total.	
Agriculture	184,643	381,757	566,400	172,746	364,069	536,815	—29,585
Non-cultivating landlords	22,531	55,118	77,649	18,719	38,752	57,471	—20,178
Cultivating landlords and tenants.	155,068	321,800	476,868	152,593	323,346	475,939	—929
Land agents and managers, etc.	145	180	325	8	8	16	—309
Farm and Field labourers	4,844	1,367	6,211	617	1,266	1,883	—4,328
Market gardeners, etc.	1,021	1,289	2,310	766	624	1,390	—920
Forestry, etc.	1,034	2,003	3,037	43	73	116	—2,921

Viewing agriculture as a whole we see there has been a drop of more than 29,000 owing to the general decrease of population in the Province. In 1911 the non-cultivating landlords represented 14 per cent. of the total agriculturalists ; in 1921 they had dropped to 11, many of them having been forced by famine conditions to dispense with labourers and till their property themselves. By far the greater proportion of the agriculturalists comes under the head of cultivating landlords and tenants ; 84 per cent. of the total in 1911 and 88·7 in 1921. Probably this rise is due to a portion of non-cultivating landlords during the decade being forced to become cultivating landlords.

The minor occupations show a drop from 2 per cent to ·6 per cent. This decrease is due to the general conditions mentioned above, *i.e.*, famine which compelled those following these occupations. to turn to other, indefinite labour for example, as a means of livelihood.

The marginal figures and the other live stock statistics used in this chapter were collected under the circumstances detailed elsewhere (§ 10). The decrease in plough oxen and bullocks is only natural, considering the conditions of famine and drought which prevailed in the Province towards the end of the decade. Owing to the War too there was a demand for cattle which were consequently sold away out of the Province. With regard to ploughs, the natural tendency of the indigenous peasant is to state not the number of ploughs which he has but those actually in use. Buffaloes are of course not indigenous to Baluchistan, except in parts of the Sibi and Loralai districts and in Kachhi. In other places they are chiefly imported from Sind or the Punjab for dairy purposes.

Pastoralism.

146. In the 1911 Report when dealing with pastoralism Mr. Bray remarked :—

“ Not only is agriculture rising in public estimation, peace under our rule is enabling it to encroach on the old pastoral life more and more every day. Were the natural conditions of the country really favourable (and the fact that there are not 500 mills in the country is a suggestive commentary on this point), the change would be rapid enough. But the supply of perennial water is limited and a very large amount of the culturable land is dependent on flood or wholly on rain,.....If rain-crop is all the land a family possesses, it is hopeless to

rely entirely on so precarious a source of livelihood ; and the petty land holder of the country is also always an owner of flocks and herds."

These remarks are equally true to-day. The Province has an extremely small rainfall (§ 31) and there are no signs that its supply of perennial water has in any way increased during the decade—rather than reverse. While such conditions exist, there is an obvious limit to the extent to which agriculture can replace pasture.

	1911.			1921.			Variation.
	Actual workers.	Depen- dants.	TOTAL.	Actual workers.	Depen- dants.	TOTAL.	
Total pasture	31,850	61,183	93,033	18,630	40,042	58,672	—34,361
Cattle and buffalo breeders	775	1,311	2,086	1,713	1,089	2,802	+3,716
Sheep and goat breeders	26,892	52,195	79,087	12,551	27,284	39,835	—39,252
Breeders of other animals: camels, horses, mules, donkeys.	2,052	4,396	6,448	1,560	3,707	5,267	—1,181
Herdsmen, shepherds, goat- herds, etc.	2,131	3,281	5,412	2,806	4,962	7,768	+2,356

Pastoralism as a whole shows a decrease of over 34,000 individuals—including actual workers and their dependants—due to Influenza, famine and consequent migration, the latter factor of course being peculiarly operative in connection with pastoralists. Turning to groups we find that of the total number supported by pasture, 2 per cent were **Cattle and Buffalo Breeders** in 1911, and 10 per cent in 1921. This increase is presumably due to the greater demand for cattle from outside the Province already mentioned. **Sheep and Goat Breeders** represented 85 per cent in 1911 but only 68 in 1921, a natural decrease concomitant with the decrease of sheep and goats.

No figures for these latter animals were taken in 1911 but considering the adverse conditions prevailing from 1918 to 1921, it may be safely assumed that a decrease has occurred. **Breeders of other Animals and Herdsmen, etc.**, were 7 per cent and 6 per cent in 1911 and 9 per cent and 13 per cent in 1921 respectively, a rise caused in each case by the increase in the number of camels, donkeys and horses during the decade.

per cent in 1921 respectively, a rise caused in each case by the increase in the number of camels, donkeys and horses during the decade.

147. As has already been pointed out, Baluchistan is far from being industrial Industry. in the ordinary sense of the word, and only the humble nature of our industrial pursuits enables us to fill the industrial tables at all adequately. The subjoined statement shows the number of individuals supported by each order. **Dress and Toilet** comes first and includes tailors (2,142), boot makers (2,878), washermen (1,807), and barbers (1,144). In 1911 the percentage of industry supported by this order was 20, in 1921 it had gone up to 23. Next comes **Metal Industry** which supports 7,164 persons consisting of black smiths (6,651), tin smiths (300), workers in brass, copper or other metals (202) and makers of arms, guns, etc. (11). There has been no change in the proportion of the workers supported by this order since 10 years ago when the figures stood at 20 per cent. The third place is taken by **Miscellaneous** comprising chiefly sweepers and scavengers in towns and villages (4,398) and workers in precious stones, gold smiths, etc. (1,545). The remaining individuals under this head comprise pressmen, book binders, and watch makers whose numbers are very small. This order supported 16 per cent of the industrialists in 1911 and 18 per cent in 1921. **Wood Workers** come fourth with carpenters and sawyers (4,358), basket and palm-mat makers (721) giving a total of 5,079, and supports now the same percentage as it did in 1911, i.e., 14. The **Food Industries** take the fifth place on our list, and include all workers on steam and hand flour mills (1,222) bakers and biscuit makers (705), grain parchers (167), butchers (968), sweetmeat makers (482), and employes in breweries and distilleries. There has been no change in the proportion supported by this order since 1911 when the figures stood at 10

per cent. Next comes **Building Industries** including *Karez* and well diggers (537), and masons, and house builders 1,492. It supported 9 per cent of industrialists in 1911 but only 6 per cent in 1921. **Ceramics** which supported 2 per cent in 1911 supports 4 per cent in 1921 and comprises potters and brick makers. **Textile Industries** comes eighth, supporting 1,329 persons of which 928 are employed in cotton ginning, spinning and weaving, 244 in manufacture of wool carpets, and blankets and 88 in dyeing, etc. The remaining occupations call for no comment, being unimportant and supporting almost a negligible number of industrialists (466). The increase in dress ceramics and miscellaneous is due to the large numbers of tailors, sweepers and potters who have come to Baluchistan from the other Indian Provinces, the demand for these groups having risen with an increase in the local garrisons, and with local urban expansion. The decrease in builders is due to deaths amongst masons owing to Influenza, and to the fact that fewer *Karez* diggers visited the Province in 1921. Local weavers also suffered from this epidemic which accounts for the drop under textiles.

	1911.			1921.			Variation.
	Actual workers.	Dependants.	TOTAL.	Actual workers.	Dependants.	TOTAL.	
Total Industry	15,901	21,525	37,426	15,832	19,214	35,046	-2,127
Dress and Toilet	3,148	4,173	7,321	3,775	4,196	7,971	+350
Metal	2,711	1,609	4,320	2,560	1,601	4,161	-159
Miscellaneous	3,032	3,066	6,098	3,412	2,735	6,147	+49
Wood	1,866	3,361	5,227	2,171	2,905	5,076	-148
Food	1,783	2,061	3,844	1,717	1,816	3,533	-281
Building	1,500	1,591	3,091	977	1,066	2,043	-1,148
Ceramics	271	151	422	526	818	1,344	+622
Textile	933	1,599	2,532	490	839	1,329	-1,203
Chemical products	122	205	327	146	229	375	+48
Means of Transport	25	16	41	32	18	50	+9
Hides and Skins	71	136	207	13	4	17	-190
Producers of physical force .	..	..	..	6	7	13	+13
Furniture Industry	12	58	70	1	7	8	-89

The marginal statement shows the proportion of indigenous and aliens amongst the actual workers in each order of occupation. In textiles the number of local men is in excess since the weavers of carpets and blankets, etc., belong to the indigenous elements. The palm mat makers and nearly all the carpenters and blacksmiths in villages being local men, indigenous labour shows the larger percentage under wood and metals. A similar indigenous proportion under ceramics is due to the village potters being recruited from the villagers themselves. Under chemical products indigenous labour is represented by the makers of fireworks, etc., and under food industries by persons working at hand mills. The large number of alien tailors, shoe makers and barbers in the towns raises the percentage of alien labour to about 13 per cent. Under buildings the greater number of semi-indigenous *Karez* diggers raises the percentage of indigenous labour. Under Miscellaneous and undefined industries the number of

	Actual workers—Indigenous and Aliens.			
	PERCENTAGE.			
	Indigenous and Semi-indigenous.	Aliens.	Indigenous and Semi-indigenous.	Aliens.
Total	8,388	2,494	52.6	47.4
Textiles	479	11	3.0	0.1
Hides and Skin	5	8	..	0.1
Wood	1,265	990	8.0	5.7
Metals	2,126	431	13.1	2.8
Ceramics	132	94	2.7	0.6
Chemical products	122	21	0.8	0.2
Food	1,917	700	6.4	1.4
Dress and Toilet	1,719	2,026	11.0	12.8
Furniture . . . . .	..	1	..	..
Buildings	515	432	3.4	2.7
Means of Transport	2	30	..	0.2
Producers of Physical force . . . . .	..	6	..	..
Miscellaneous and undefined	596	2,816	3.8	17.8

aliens is larger as this order is chiefly composed of sweepers and scavengers in towns which are immigrants from India.

148. The statement below is based on figures kindly supplied by the Military Works Department and shows the wages paid by them—except of course in the case of Levies and Clerical Establishments—to their employes. It is of interest as indicating a rise in salaries all round, and may be compared with the marginal statement in paragraph 38 which gives the rise in the price of foodstuffs. The figures speak for themselves and need no comment. The post-war increase is due to scarcity and famine (§ 38).

PERIOD.	WAGES FOR CERTAIN OCCUPATIONS.									
	Carpenter.	Blacksmith.	Mason.	Unskilled cooly.	CLERICAL ESTABLISHMENT.			LEVIES ESTABLISHMENT.		
					Senior.	Junior.	Vernacular.	Camel Sowar.	Horse Sowar.	Foot man.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Pie-war 1911-14	1 3 to 1 7	1 1 to 1 7	1 2 to 1 7	0 8	104 6	51 4	31 6	25 0	20 0	10 0
War time 1915-18	1 6 to 1 10	1 4 to 1 9	1 3 to 1 10	0 8 to 0 9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Post-war 1919-21	1 11 to 2 9	1 7 to 2 6	1 10 to 2 7	0 11 to 1 1	137 8	87 8	55 0	35 0	35 0	20 0

149. The special Industrial Census of 1911 only included establishments of 20 or more employes. But this time the scope of our Census was widened so as to include all establishments containing 10 or more persons. The statistics obtained in 1911 are embodied in Imperial Table XV—Part E of the Baluchistan Census Report of that year. The information obtained by us has been shown in Imperial Table XXII and the principal results have been summarised in Subsidiary Table XLIII. A glance at these tables clearly shows the insignificant nature of the industries carried on in Baluchistan. There are only 49 Industrial Establishments in the whole Province: 30 are working in the Quetta-Pishin District (25 in the Quetta town and 5 in the District); 2 are worked in the Zhob District; 7 in the Sibi District; 6 in Bolan; 3 (all Railway Engine Sheds) in the Chagai District and 1 (Coal mine) in the Sarawan Sub-division of the Kalat State. Out of 49 establishments 2 (Brick Kilns at Quetta) are seasonal working only during the Summer and Autumn seasons: the rest work throughout the year.

Of the 49 establishments, 25 are owned by Government, 3 belong to European Registered Companies, and 21 belong to private persons (2 to Europeans, 7 to Hindus, 5 to Musalmans, 5 to Parsis and 2 to Sikhs). Excepting the Digari coal mine in the Sarawan Sub-division of the Kalat State, which is worked by a local Brahui, all other establishments are owned and managed by aliens. All these establishments employ 5,322 persons or about 7 per mille of the total population of the Province. Of these persons, 2,702 or more than one-half of the total persons are employed in industries connected with transport, 1,476 persons or more than one-fourth in mines and the rest 1,144 or about $\frac{1}{4}$ th in other industries. 228 persons or more than 4 per cent of the total numbers employed in factories are engaged in direction, supervision and clerical work: 2,476 or 47 per cent are skilled labourers and 2,618 or 49 per cent are unskilled labourers. Of the 228 persons employed in direction, supervision and clerical work, 95 are Indian clerks and the rest, 133, are employed as managers and supervisors. Of the latter, 49 are Europeans or Anglo-Indians and 84 are Indians. Very little skilled labour is local, the percentage of alien and indigenous (including semi-indigenous) skilled labourers being 84 and 16 respectively. Out of the skilled workers, only 49 were non-adults, the others being over 14 years of age. In the unskilled labour, the percentage of indigenous labour rises higher. The percentage of alien and indigenous (including semi-indigenous) unskilled labour was respectively 63 and 37. Only 16 (13 adult and 3 non-adult) alien females were found as unskilled labourers.

working in the brick kilns at Quetta. The majority of the alien labourers both skilled and unskilled, have come from the Punjab. The humble nature of Industries in Baluchistan is also evidenced by the fact that out of 49 establishments only 16 use some sort of mechanical power, in the rest (33) no such power is used. Of 16 factories using power, only 2 are worked by electricity; 8 use steam power and 6 oil power.

Transport.

150. Though sheep and goats are the necessities of life to so many of our inhabitants, the Province does not seem to have produced any particular well known breeds. It is among the luxuries of Baluchistan pastoral life, the ox and the horse, that such famous breeds as the Bhag Nari and Bala Nari cattle,

and the Balochi mare, have been produced. But it is not the cattle or the horses or even the sheep and goats, large in numbers though these latter are, which strike the attention in Baluchistan but the camel. In 1911 Mr. Bray wrote thus about **Transport by Road :**

“ Indeed the camel ranks in local importance second to the sheep and the goat alone In the old days, it is true, pack animals were in no very great demand. The tribesmen were much more concerned to provide themselves with nags for their raids than with beasts of burden for transport and merely kept enough camels and donkeys for their own small needs. It was not until the last Afghan war that their eyes were opened to the great profits to be gained from the camel. Rates went up a hundred fold; every body who could get hold of a string of camels and rapidly made his fortune. So developed a new and popular occupation, especially among the Sarawan Brahuis, from what was originally a mere matter of personal convenience. But though Government brought the trade into existence and has given it an impetus from time to time, the tribesmen are beginning to have an uneasy feeling that the railway extensions are dealing it its death blow, and that the game is about played out. With the decline of Government needs the camel transport trade is languishing and camel breeding seems somewhat on the wane. But this is probably a merely temporary reaction after an abnormal boom in the trade. The camel still holds the field as the one form of local transport in Baluchistan, and it is difficult to see how it can ever be supplanted off the line of rail.”

The apprehensions of the tribesmen have not been realized. Two railway extensions have indeed been constructed, the Khanai-Hindubagh and the Nushki extension to the Persian border, but neither has had the effect of reducing the numbers of the camels which have risen largely during the decade. Another Afghan War has come to give a renewed impetus to camel breed, and our operations in East Persia opened an even wider field of profit to the camel owner. The War, the Afghan War, and the East Persian Cordon, are now things of the past, however, and the camel boom may suffer a slump such as was in the beginning of 1911. Whether this is so or not there is no doubt that the camel, to a greater or lesser degree, will always remain a prime necessity in Baluchistan. Notwithstanding the increase in all transport animals, by one of those perverse anomalies which seem not infrequently to occur in this Report, the number of individuals dependant on road transport has decreased by 6,779 persons, and just in that particular group too “ pack animal owners and drivers ” in which *prima facie* they should show an increase. The other groups—coachmen, cart owners, employes on roads and bridges, etc., show an increase of 2,195. The decrease in the former group may be due to the fact that to some extent, chiefly on the trunk roads, cart transport is taking the place of camel transport.

The increase under **Railway Transport** is due to the construction of the Khanai-Hindubagh and Nushki Extensions completed respectively in 1917 and 1919, while the establishment on the old lines has also been largely increased. Since the Province has no navigable rivers or canals. **Transport by Water** is confined to the sea coast of Makran and Las Bela. In 1911 a steamer called at Pasni during

the enumeration and its crew was entered under **Water Transport**. This time we had no such windfall, and our mariners were confined to the crews of local “ dhows.” Even so the number should, I think, be much higher. But since the majority of the “ dhows ” are used not only for transport but also for fishing, many of the

	Transport animals and carts.		
	1911.	1921.	Variation.
Camels	55,093	94,306	+39,213
Donkeys and mules	51,614	50,316	—1,298
Horses	14,044	18,749	+4,705
Carts . . . . .	..	11,413	..

	Transport (actual workers and dependant).		
	1911.	1921.	Variation.
Total Transport	28,756	30,594	+1,838
Transport by rail	4,960	2,433	—4,743
Transport by road	21,785	17,201	—4,584
Transport by water	888	119	—769
Postal and Telegraph services	1,123	841	—282

crews have returned themselves—and quite correctly in a way—as fishermen instead of sailors. The decrease in the **Postal and Telegraph Service** is due to the transfer of the Telegraph Engineering Department from Quetta to Karachi.

Miscellaneous.

151. Under Miscellaneous the number of persons supported by each occupation for 1911 and 1921 is given in the marginal statement. Trade shows an increase of 3,047 persons, chiefly due to the large number of traders who have come to Baluchistan during the decade consequent on a general commercial expansion in the Province. The increase is chiefly under "textiles" and "trade of other sorts." Owing to a large influx of the alien population (§46) an increased demand for cloth has been created. Under "trade of other sorts" the increase is also due to the fact that a large number of traders in the tribal areas have returned themselves as shopkeepers without specifying the nature of the particular trade				Miscellaneous Occupations.
	1911.	1921.	Variation.	
Baluchistan . . .	109,281	138,438	+29,157	
Trade . . .	29,263	32,310	+3,047	
Public Force . . .	20,397	32,174	+11,777	
Public Administration . . .	9,996	8,049	—1,947	
Professions and Liberal Arts . . .	11,169	10,220	—949	
Domestic Service . . .	14,294	25,279	+10,985	
Indefinite Labour . . .	10,359	11,851	+1,492	
Others . . .	13,803	18,555	+4,752	
I. Fishing and hunting . . .	5,554	5,624	+70	
II. Mines . . .	1,674	3,294	+1,620	
III. Persons living on their own income . . .	632	731	+99	
IV. Insufficiently described occupations . . .	397	1,868	+1,471	
V. Unproductive . . .	5,546	7,038	+1,492	

followed by them. In point of fact the village shops kept by such individuals are almost always in the nature of "general stores." The increase of 9,830 persons under **Administration** (Public Force and Public Administration) is due to the fact that a large number of troops were posted in Baluchistan at the time of Census. The Police force has also been increased during the decade. Under **Professions and Liberal Arts** there is a drop of 949 persons. This head includes *mullas*, etc., whose number has naturally fallen owing to the general decrease in the indigenous population (§§43 and 44). Under **Liberal Arts** the Architects, Surveyors and Engineers show an increase owing chiefly to expansion of local military and civil buildings. Music composers, etc., show a decrease largely due to general drop in the indigenous Lori population (§136). Under **Domestic Service** there is an increase of 10,985 persons which has been caused by the fact that owing to drought and famine a considerable number of the indigenous population have temporarily given up pastoral and agricultural pursuits and taken up this occupation. **Indefinite Labour** shows an increase of about 1,500 persons. A large number of labourers did not specify their occupations and hence these have been included under this head. Out of the order Fishing and Hunting, the former occupation (Fishing) is carried on along the Jas Bela and Makran Coast and its total has slightly risen. Under **Mines** the number has risen owing to the increase of the establishment in the Hindubagh Chromite Mines. The fortunate class of gentlemen at large **Persons Living on their Incomes** are represented by pensioners and proprietors of non-agricultural land, i.e., house property. There is an increase of 1,471 persons under **Insufficiently Described Occupations** as a large number of contractors, business men, clerks and mechanics in Quetta did not specify the offices to which they belonged. **Unproductive Occupations** also show an increase of 1,492 persons, chiefly owing presumably to famine conditions.

Summary.

152. An interesting Appendix, being an extract from "Report on Revenue rates and economic conditions of certain selected villages in the Sibi, Loralai and Zhob Districts and a brief description of the land revenue system of the districts in Baluchistan by Rai Bahadur Diwan Jamiat Rai, C.I.E.," dealing with certain economic features of village and pastoral life, and liberally supported by figures, will be found at the end of this chapter. It only remains here therefore to give some general review of the economic conditions of the Province. Taking a bird's eye view of Baluchistan we find that the economic life can be divided into 4 main divisions: town, settled, semi-settled and nomad. The **Town** is now, as in 1911, an artificial creation of our administration, military and civil, populated

General Economic conditions in the province.

chiefly by aliens (§ 49), and the alien traders and professions, etc., which minister to their wants. In this life the only part played by the indigenous tribesmen is as cooly and casual labourer. The next three classes are formed by the indigenous population at various stages of development. The **Settled Elements** are best seen in the regular village communities found principally in the Kachhi, parts of Quetta-Pishin, and Sibi and among the Lasis of Las Bela. They do not vary greatly from such communities in India and need no comment. The indigenous population is most typically represented by the **Semi-settled and Nomad**, who between them take up the real tribal life of the Province. Of this life Mr. Bray says:—

“ It is difficult to exaggerate its supreme simplicity. Take, for instance, the typical tribal life among Pathans. A Pathan tribe with its few parasites is complete in itself. The tribesman is his own house-builder, grazier, husbandman. He may even be his own priest: at any rate there are priests in plenty among his fellow-tribesmen. He has no scavengers: his mode of life is such that one is hardly needed. He has no barbers: It's a case of shave me and I'll shave you—very possibly with a broken bit of glass. He has no midwives: any old crone about the place will perform the kindly office in his family. He has no potters: any vessels his womenfolk cannot make for him, he can get from the peddling Ghilzai, who also supplies him not only with copper-pots and glass bangles but with new-fangled shoes, which have recently driven the home-made rope and hide sandals out of fashion. The Ghilzai indeed is the only outsider on whose services he relies: and he finds the *karez*-digging Ghilzai even more indispensable than the Ghilzai pedlar, whose part after all could be easily taken by the tribal Hindu. In the Hindu, from whom he gets his sugar and his oil and his cloth (which his women fashion into garments in his own house), he has a general storekeeper, money-lender, grain-broker, ghee-broker, wool-broker, rolled into one. Almost equally invaluable is the blacksmith-cum-carpenter, who for a regular dole at each harvest, will turn him out sickles and ploughshares, razors and door-chains, knives and daggers. And third and last of the tribal parasites are the itinerant weavers, who make him carpets and tent-coverings from the wool he himself supplies.”

What is true of the Pathan is equally true of the Brahui and the Baloch, though here we find perhaps more division of labour. But even 10 years ago, as noted in the 1911 Report, tribal life was becoming more complicated and the standard of living was rising. This movement has continued during the decade. Better communications have brought the tribesmen into touch with the towns and the larger village communities—where unwanted luxuries have been brought to their notice, luxuries which in the course of time tend to become necessities. Old prejudices against engaging in certain occupations are breaking down. Labour markets, in one form or another, have risen all over the country. By far the greater bulk of the indigenous population is still supported by agriculture and pastoralism, but a distinct tendency towards other and more specialized forms of industries is observable. There are of course obvious limits to the movement since the Province is essentially agricultural and pastoral and not industrial. It will be an interesting study for the next Baluchistan Census to note how far this movement has progressed by then.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE.

XL.—Occupational Variation 1901—1911—1921.

TOTAL POPULATION SUPPORTED.																									
IN 1901.						IN 1911.						IN 1921.						VARIATION INCREASE (+) DECREASE (—).							
		Baluchistan.		Districts.		States.		Baluchistan.		Districts.		States.		Baluchistan.		Districts.		States.		Baluchistan.		Districts.		States.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
ALL	810,746	382,106	428,640	834,703	414,412	420,291	799,625	420,648	378,977	23,957	32,306	8,349	35,078	8,238	41,314	11,121	38,542	48,663							
Agriculture	677,557	261,423	310,134	566,400	274,079	292,321	536,815	264,652	272,163	11,157	12,656	23,813	29,585	9,427	20,158	40,742	2,229	43,971							
Pasture	51,724	24,471	27,953	93,033	11,194	51,839	58,672	23,398	35,274	41,309	16,723	24,586	34,361	17,706	16,565	6,948	1,073	8,021							
Industry	10,523	13,701	2,822	37,233	14,185	10,048	35,106	20,564	14,542	20,710	4,484	16,226	2,127	2,379	4,506	18,583	6,863	11,720							
Transport	73,159	13,008	62,151	28,756	17,972	10,784	30,594	24,870	5,724	46,403	4,964	51,367	1,838	6,898	5,060	44,565	11,862	56,427							
Trade	22,057	16,776	5,311	29,263	13,452	15,911	32,310	18,675	13,635	7,176	3,324	10,500	3,047	5,223	2,176	10,223	1,809	8,824							
Administration	27,762	21,486	3,276	30,393	24,963	5,410	40,223	36,791	3,432	2,631	4,97	2,134	9,830	11,80	1,978	12,461	12,805	156							
Arts and Professions	4,223	3,922	330	11,169	6,220	4,949	10,220	6,458	3,762	6,916	2,297	4,619	949	238	1,187	5,967	2,535	3,432							
Domestic Service	3,597	4,039	2,768	14,294	7,158	7,136	25,279	9,235	10,044	7,487	3,119	4,368	10,985	2,077	8,908	18,472	5,106	13,276							
Labour (indefinite)	12,650	10,968	2,662	10,359	5,845	4,514	11,851	6,130	5,721	3,291	5,143	1,852	1,492	285	1,297	1,709	4,858	3,059							
Others	15,224	9,291	5,933	13,803	5,324	8,479	18,555	9,875	8,600	1,421	3,967	2,546	4,752	4,551	201	3,331	584	2,747							

XII.—Occupational Distribution per 1,000 actual workers among Selected Tribes—*contd.*

NAME OF TRIBE.	Agriculture.		Pasture.		Industry.		Transport.		Trade.		Administration.		Arts and Profession.		Domestic Service.		Labour unspecified.		Others.	
	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
<i>Jat</i>	627	698	289	225	6	7	32	23	8	7	15	13	3	4	2	2	11	9	7	72
Bhujap	537	622	375	329	5	3	43	14	14	1	4	2	2	3	..	..	4	14	12	12
Bhujap	673	673	141	141	..	13	..	..	..	39	..	15	2	3	..	..	..	16	12	14
Bhujap	478	463	301	447	..	11	..	..	..	11	..	12	7	5	..	..	..	11	..	14
Bhujap	537	611	333	273	..	8	..	..	..	6	..	22	3	7	..	..	..	9	13	20
Bhujap	872	872	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	3	..	..	..	23	4	15
Bhujap	897	897	..	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Bhujap	774	774	..	153	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bhujap	747	806	191	88	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	3	..	..	..	10	8	33
Bhujap	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	11	10	7	11	..	..	..	1	2	12	5	..	3
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nichol	..	634	..	15	..	23	..	132	..	9	..	68	..	4	..	..	..	26	..	58
Nichol	..	904	..	2	..	33	..	8	..	8	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nichol	..	987	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nichol	..	223	..	37	..	21	..	..	..	13	..	161	..	8	..	..	..	56	..	108
Pathan	802	786	93	66	14	18	20	47	8	19	26	13	10	12	3	3	14	9	10	27
Barech	..	108	..	29	..	27	..	352	..	69	..	27	..	89	..	..	..	130	..	94
Barech	..	885	..	42	..	32	..	51	..	17	..	13	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	2
Barech	..	777	..	77	..	13	..	22	..	19	..	12	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	96
Barech	..	713	..	240	..	14	..	23	..	4	..	8	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	10
Barech	..	787	..	101	..	11	..	15	..	13	..	8	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	12
Barech	..	743	..	14	..	14	..	27	..	15	..	10	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	20
Barech	..	807	..	16	..	19	..	33	..	10	..	10	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	51
Barech	..	741	..	16	..	14	..	92	..	10	..	21	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	66
Barech	..	848	..	13	..	17	..	48	..	10	..	49	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	11
Barech	..	333	..	19	..	56	..	222	..	90	..	16	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	51
Barech	..	763	..	17	..	17	..	78	..	40	..	19	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	14
Barech	..	823	..	17	..	17	..	6	..	1	..	4	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	8
Barech	..	809	..	19	..	10	..	12	..	1	..	14	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	7
Barech	..	947	..	10	..	10	..	13	..	2	..	14	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	2
Barech	..	856	..	16	..	16	..	15	..	5	..	16	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	27
Barech	..	856	..	16	..	16	..	31	..	4	..	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barech	..	771	..	980	..	12	..	35	..	..	..	16	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	7
Barech	..	810	..	142	..	12	..	5	..	..	..	8	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	5
Barech	..	837	..	15	..	10	..	2	..	..	..	11	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	6
Barech	..	888	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barech	..	922	..	3	..	12	..	8	..	8	..	9	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	12
Barech	..	841	..	18	..	20	..	59	..	25	..	12	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	18
Barech	..	841	..	13	..	10	..	50	..	25	..	17	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	8
Barech	..	804	..	4	..	18	..	33	..	23	..	17	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	12
Barech	..	873	..	19	..	12	..	34	..	9	..	8	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	14
Barech	..	856	..	11	..	12	..	20	..	6	..	13	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	12
Barech	..	103	..	..	..	572	..	152	..	61	..	19	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	19
Barech	..	653	..	..	..	164	..	18	..	57	..	14	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	71
Barech	..	982	..	9	..	11	..	125	..	113	..	72	..	82	..	..	..	..	..	53
Last Panj Raj	601	731	300	196	28	8	16	16	4	8	18	15	2	7	1	..	11	4	19	15
Angalia	..	812	..	172	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Bura	..	763	..	200	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	8
Janiof	..	542	..	382	..	..	..	16	..	2	..	48	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	28
Ranjha	..	840	..	35	..	..	..	31	..	13	..	10	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	5
Shakh	..	829	..	49	..	..	..	98	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

XII.—Occupational Distribution per 1,000 actual workers among Selected Tribes—concl'd.

NAME OF TRIBE.	Agriculture.		Pasture.		Industry.		Transport.		Trade.		Administration.		Arts and Profession.		Domestic Service.		Labour unspecified.		Others.	
	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Jatt	816	800	45	21	87	97	11	24	4	4	5	4	14	12	4	12	3	9	11	11
Saxhi	749	712	66	43	16	22	16	35	24	49	24	18	90	55	3	5	9	11	3	50
Bukhari	..	756	..	35	..	20	..	20	..	74	..	5	..	45	..	3	..	7	..	37
Choshi	..	707	..	19	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	6	..	182	..	..	..	11	..	50
Ghoshin	..	757	..	45	..	..	..	25	..	66	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	18
Kapori	..	944	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	3	..	7	..	..	..	17	..	29
Maswandi	..	508	..	..	..	..	..	58	..	36	..	168	..	23	..	6	..	3	..	41
Taran	..	777	..	113	..	..	..	16	..	28	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ustana	..	883	..	21	..	..	..	21	..	21	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	646	..	63	..	23	..	64	..	41	..	50	..	74	..	10	..	17	..	82
Other Musalmans	523	338	41	22	192	103	65	23	24	11	22	16	35	12	6	385	21	29	81	61
Darandi	790	812	7	8	116	74	11	5	13	14	6	4	13	7	0	2	4	25	31	46
Delwari	..	86	..	3	..	37	..	29	..	40	..	47	..	17	..	5	..	10	..	46
Gadga	..	556	..	27	..	68	..	18	..	13	..	39	..	5	..	7	..	77	..	50
Gola	..	851	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	169	..	..	..	..
Jat	..	278	..	274	..	102	..	335	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	12	..	26	..	5
Kheja	857	..	11	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	121
Lauri	..	391	..	12	..	231	..	14	..	..	..	12	..	213	..	7	..	10	..	105
Lori	123	75	8	7	600	779	1	6	5	5	4	3	127	39	6	4	6	4	120	964
Med	2	..	6	..	13	..	11	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	313	..	9
Nakab	..	593	..	39	..	14	..	7	..	13	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	17	..	28
Others	..	148	..	7	..	29	..	5	..	8	..	16	..	8	..	736	..	6	..	17
Tubi followera	..	137	..	3	..	170	..	3	..	3	..	39	..	3	..	811	..	16	..	5
Unspecified	..	344	..	42	..	..	..	23	..	35	..	..	..	40	..	31	..	24	..	243
Hindus (Indigenous)	..	17	..	5	..	32	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	19	..	21	..	13	..	26
Indian origin	5	..	32	..	2	..	861	..	4	..	10	..	21	..	13	..	26
Neo Hindus	917	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83
Sikhs (Indigenous)	..	19	..	..	..	94	..	5	..	854	..	3	..	..	..	11	..	11	..	8
Semi-Indigenous	..	171	..	128	..	103	..	217	..	134	..	79	..	35	..	33	..	42	..	53
Rabari	..	742	..	37	..	15	..	55	..	7	..	55	..	46	..	7	..	17	..	21
Buzdar	..	875	..	20	..	3	..	13	..	2	..	31	..	18	..	..	..	23	..	5
Others	..	641	..	37	..	19	..	86	..	10	..	32	..	63	..	12	..	12	..	33
Pathan	..	122	..	173	..	109	..	254	..	151	..	22	..	37	..	35	..	50	..	47
Durrani	..	292	..	89	..	99	..	195	..	110	..	61	..	34	..	57	..	35	..	62
Ghuzai	..	163	..	232	..	176	..	297	..	154	..	11	..	36	..	14	..	41	..	35
Others	..	46	..	11	..	256	..	131	..	182	..	25	..	42	..	104	..	106	..	97
Other Musalmans	..	17	..	3	..	135	..	169	..	140	..	328	..	22	..	66	..	21	..	99
Izazari	..	13	..	3	..	70	..	203	..	123	..	357	..	26	..	43	..	19	..	113
Others	..	31	..	..	..	394	..	38	..	209	..	94	..	7	..	158	..	24	..	41
Aliens (Miscellaneous)	5	3	36	46	4	4	903	909	30	25	10	8	..	..	6	5
European	3	..	28	..	4	..	930	..	22	..	8	..	..	..	5
Anglo-Indian	30	..	753	..	..	..	72	..	112	..	31	..	..	..	..

XLII.—Cattle statistics.

District or State.	OXEN.					Sheep.	Goats.	HORSES AND PONIES.					Camels.	She-camels.	Ploughs.	Carts.
	Bullocks.	Cows.	Young Stock (calves).	Buffaloes.	HORSES AND PONIES.											
					Horses.			Mares.	Young stock (colts and fillies).	Donkeys.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
Baluchistan	126,730	89,318	40,506	5,470	1,158,189	599,343	7,844	14,311	2,509	57,655	52,119	47,228	64,828	13,561		
Government owned	2,221	126	64	133	131	105	2,634	3,270	11	7,339	5,032	7	1	2,148		
Private	124,479	89,192	40,442	5,337	1,158,058	599,238	5,210	11,041	2,498	50,316	47,087	47,219	64,827	11,413		
Quetta-Pishin	5,353	2,331	1,461	1,023	82,505	31,718	1,996	1,630	102	8,059	1,968	1,305	4,839	1,467		
Government owned	200	77	42	123	..	..	1,250	779	2	2,694	220	..	1	782
Private	5,053	2,254	1,419	805	82,505	31,718	746	851	100	5,365	1,748	1,305	4,838	685		
Loralai	21,728	20,326	12,030	539	237,857	51,409	1,148	2,976	841	6,305	7,241	3,928	9,609	1,052		
Government owned	65	32	20	3	7	23	371	429	..	1,461	129	..	..	409
Private	21,663	20,294	12,010	536	237,850	51,386	777	2,547	841	4,844	7,112	3,928	9,609	643		
Zhob	7,041	3,532	1,924	18	201,716	29,186	647	1,487	129	4,818	5,967	2,451	3,720	763		
Government owned	25	..	..	..	13	4	288	963	..	2,374	2,639	6	..	689
Private	7,016	3,532	1,924	18	201,703	29,182	359	524	129	2,444	3,323	2,445	3,720	74		
Bolan	98	168	105	2	80	423	24	16	2	442	137	3	41	7		
Government owned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Private	98	168	105	2	80	423	24	16	2	442	137	3	41	7		
Chagai	1,349	758	348	45	22,034	45,730	139	254	12	1,448	2,620	4,344	2,186	20		
Government owned	..	..	..	..	4	39	80	212	..	81	142	..	..	..
Private	1,349	758	348	45	22,030	45,700	59	42	12	1,367	2,478	4,344	2,186	20		
Sibi	29,233	17,368	6,598	1,941	169,880	98,456	1,500	3,731	527	11,409	13,184	6,870	10,772	4,969		
Government owned	1,971	..	..	..	107	48	629	845	1	711	1,002	..	..	206
Private	26,362	17,368	6,598	1,941	169,773	98,408	871	2,886	526	10,695	11,282	6,870	10,772	4,703		
Kalat	53,238	33,520	12,654	913	381,187	270,806	2,050	3,363	685	21,131	16,616	23,603	28,274	5,282		
Government owned	..	17	2	2	..	..	16	42	8	15	..	1	..	2
Private	53,238	33,503	12,652	911	381,187	270,806	2,034	3,321	677	21,106	16,616	23,607	28,274	5,280		
Las Bela	9,690	11,315	5,386	1,089	65,840	61,615	340	854	211	3,993	4,386	4,717	5,387	1		
Government owned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Private	9,690	11,315	5,386	1,089	65,840	61,615	340	854	211	3,993	4,386	4,717	5,387	1		

XLIII.—(ii) Particulars of Establishments employing 20 or more persons in 1911 and 1921.

Establishments employing 20 or more persons.	All Industries.	II.—MINES.		VI.—WOOD, ETC., INDUSTRIES.		VII.—METAL INDUSTRIES.		X.—FOOD INDUSTRIES.					XI.—INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH BUILDINGS.			XIV.—INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH TRANSPORT.			XV.—INDUSTRIES OF LUXURY.	IX.—INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.
		Collieries.	Chromite mines.	Carpentry works and timber yards.	Arsenal.	Work-shops.	Bakeries.	Dairies.	Flour Mills.	Slaughter Houses.	Distilleries and Breweries.	Brick kilns.	Building Workshop.	Motor Car Works.	Railway Work-shop.	Railway Engine Sheds.	Printing Presses.	Briquette Factory.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
A. Total Establishments																				
	1921	36	9	1		1		1	1	1	2	1	1	5	1	11				
	1911	11	4			1					1		1		1	2			1	
(i) Owned by Government or Local Authorities	1921	22	1			1		1		1	1		1	3	1	11				
	1911	7	1			1							1		1	2			1	
(ii) Owned by registered Companies	1921	3	1	1							1									
	1911	3	2								1									
(iii) Owned by private persons—																				
(a) European or Anglo-Indian	1921	2	2																	
	1911	1	1																	
(b) Indian	1921	9	5						1					2						
	1911																			
B. Number of persons employed																				
		5,122	1,004	432	539	31		96	52	12	138	59	64	118	529	2,038				
(a) Direction, supervision and clerical	1921	207	42	8	13	1		14	11	1	7	1	7	20	28	48				
	1911	129	16		54						2		14		4	6				
(b) Skilled workmen	1921	2,307	424	12	495	1		4	9		20		12	68	480	912			5	
	1911	551	119		129						35		61		148	33				
(c) Unskilled labour	1921	2,559	538	412	31	29		78	32	21	111	69	15	24	21	1,178				
	1911	1,615	935		54						46		137		50	99			27	
(i) Adult women per 1,000 adult men	1921	4										190								
	1911	1	15																	
(ii) Children of both sexes per 1,000 adults.	1921	8			476							49				5				
	1911	48	60		47								22			42				

XLIII.—(v) Place of origin of unskilled labour.

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENT.																			
Birth Place.	Total number of workmen.		II.—MINES.		VI.—WOOD, ETC., INDUSTRIES.	VII.—METAL INDUSTRIES.		X.—FOOD INDUSTRIES.					XI.—INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH BUILDING.		XIII.—INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH TRANSPORT.		XVI.—INDUSTRY OF LUXURY.		
	Collieries.		Chromite mines.	Carpentry works and timber yards.	Arsenal.	Work-shops.	Bakeries.	Dairies.	Flour Mills.	Slaughter Houses.	Distilleries and Breweries.	Brick kilns.	Building Workshops.	Motor Car Works.	Railway Workshops.	Railway Engine Sheds.	Printing Presses.		
Males.	Females.	Males.	Males.	Males.	Males.	Males.	Males.	Males.	Males.	Males.	Males.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Males.	Males.	Males.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Indigenous	804	..	119	343	..	21	2	..	..	3	..	41	..	..	1	5	..	268	1
Semi-Indigenous	162	..	91	58	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	4	..
Allen	1,636	16	329	11	..	10	27	16	78	24	21	69	77	16	14	19	18	918	5
(1) Other Provinces in India.	1,636	16	329	11	..	10	27	16	78	24	21	69	77	16	14	19	18	918	5

XLIII.—(vi) Distribution of certain races in certain Industrial Establishments.

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.																			
Race or Caste.	II.—MINES.		VI.—WOOD, ETC., INDUSTRIES.		VII.—METAL INDUSTRIES.		X.—FOOD INDUSTRIES.					XI.—INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH BUILDINGS.			XIV.—INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH TRANSPORT.			XVI.—INDUSTRIES OF LUXURY.	
	Total.	Collieries	Chromite mines.	Carpentry works and timber yards.	Arsenal.	Work-shops.	Bakeries.	Dairies.	Flour Mills.	Slaughter Houses.	Distilleries and Breweries.	Brick kilns.	Building Workshops.	Motor Car Works.	Railway Workshops.	Railway Engine Sheds.	Printing Presses.	Males.	
		Males.	Males.	Males.	Males.	Males.	Males.	Males.	Males.	Males.	Males.	Males.	Males.	Males.	Males.	Males.			Males.
•	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Total Europeans and Anglo-Indians		106	1	3	..	2	1	2	3	..	1	3	..	3	9	5	73	..	
Number employed as—																			
(a) Managers	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
(b) Supervising Staff	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
(c) Clerical Staff	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
(d) Skilled Workmen	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

XLIII.—(vii) Proportional distribution of adult women and of children of each sex in different Industries.

Women and children.		Total number employed.	VII.—METAL INDUSTRIES.		XI.—INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH BUILDINGS.		XIV.—INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH TRANSPORT.			XVI.—INDUSTRIES OF LUXURY.	
			Arsenal.	Workshops.	Brick kilns.	Building workshop.	Motor Car Works.	Railway Workshop.	Railway Engine Shed.	Printing Presses.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Adult women	.	100	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..
Children	.	100	73	..	7	9	..	..	9	3
Male	.	96	73	..	3	9	..	..	8	3
Female	.	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..

XLIII.—(viii) Distribution of Power.

Type of power used.	Total Establishments.	II.—MINES.		VII.—METAL INDUSTRIES.		X.—FOOD INDUSTRIES.				XI.—INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH BUILDINGS.		XIV.—INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH TRANSPORT.			XVI.—INDUSTRIES OF LUXURY.	
		Collieries.	Chromite mines.	Arsenal.	Workshop.	Bakeries.	Dairies.	Flour Mills.	Distilleries and Breweries.	Brick kilns.	Building Workshop.	Motor Car Works.	Railway Workshop.	Railway Engine Sheds.	Printing Presses.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Steam	8	2	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Oil	6	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..
Water . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gas . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electricity	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
■ (a) Generated in the premises	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
(b) Supplied from without . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

XLIV.—Number of persons employed on the 18th March 1921 on Railways and in Irrigation, Post Office and Telegraph Departments.

Class of persons employed.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.
1	2	3
RAILWAYS.		
Total persons employed	176	11,259
PERSONS DIRECTLY EMPLOYED	176	9,732
Officers	15	...
Subordinates drawing more than Rs. 75 per mensem	160	624
" " from Rs. 20 to Rs. 75 per mensem	1	6,927
" " under Rs. 20 per mensem . . . . .	.	2,181
PERSONS INDIRECTLY EMPLOYED . . . . .	...	1,527
Contractors . . . . .	...	69
Contractors' regular employes . . . . .	...	117
Coolies . . . . .	...	1,341
IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.		
Total persons employed	3	398
PERSONS DIRECTLY EMPLOYED	1	184
Officers	1	2
Upper Subordinates . . . . .	...	4
Lower Subordinates . . . . .	...	12
Clerks . . . . .	...	12
Peons and other servants . . . . .	...	153
Coolies . . . . .	...	...
PERSONS INDIRECTLY EMPLOYED	2	214
Contractors	2	12
Contractors' regular employes . . . . .	...	10
Coolies . . . . .	...	192
POSTAL DEPARTMENT.		
Total	1	374
Supervising Officers	1	3
Post Masters . . . . .	...	56
Miscellaneous Agents . . . . .	...	22
Clerks . . . . .	...	74
Postmen, etc. . . . .	...	87
Road establishment . . . . .	...	47
Railway Mail Service—		
Supervising Officers . . . . .	...	1
Clerks and Sorters . . . . .	...	21
Mail Guards, etc. . . . .	...	34
Combined Offices—		
Signallers . . . . .	...	...
Messengers, etc. . . . .	...	59
TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.		
Total	64	322
Administrative establishment	11	...
Signalling establishment	52	26
Clerks . . . . .	...	19
Skilled labour	1	189
Unskilled labour . . . . .	...	88
Messengers, etc. . . . .	...	...

APPENDIX III.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS—AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL

BY

RAI BAHADUR DIWAN JAMIAT RAI, C.I.E.

Economic condition of certain selected families. Para. 152).

Annual income and expenses of certain selected families.

1. Having briefly dealt with a village as a whole, enquiry was made, at the same time, into the material condition of a couple of selected families in each, and the results thus obtained have been tabulated. The total number of families thus dealt with is 49, consisting of 285 persons (86 men, 71 women, 80 boys and 48 girls). The total income of these families is Rs. 13,332-14-5 (Rs. 46-12-6 per head or less than Rs. 4 per month) ; the total expenses are Rs. 14,871-3-11 (Rs. 52-2-11 per head or Rs. 4-5-7 per month) ; the total amount of debts is Rs. 13,716-14-0 or Rs. 48-12-1 per head ; and the total assets Rs. 4,070-7-6.

The income is made up of the following items :—

- (i) Produce of lands, after deducting Government revenue and seed grain Rs. 7,881-6-5 or 59·11 per cent. of the total.
(ii) Produce of cattle and sheep, etc., Rs. 1,352-8.
(iii) By labour Rs. 922.
(iv) Pay of men in levy service Rs. 804.
(v) From other sources Rs. 2,373.

The income per head from lands is Rs. 27-6-11 per annum or Rs. 2-4-7 per month.

The details of expenses for four families consisting of 24 persons have not been separately recorded, and excluding these, the expenses of the remaining 45 families (261 persons) amount to Rs. 13,661-4-5 (or Rs. 52-5-5 per head) which sum is made up of the following items :—

- (i) Food Rs. 6,508-5 or Rs. 24-5 per head,
- (ii) Clothes Rs. 5,073 or Rs. 90-7 per head, and
- (iii) Miscellaneous Rs. 2,070-15-2 or Rs. 7-15-6 per head.

The income of these 45 families per head is Rs. 49-4 per annum or a little over Rs. 4 per month.

2. According to their income these 49 families may be divided into the following groups :—

- (1) Families whose income per head per month exceeds Rs. 15 (Rs. 180 per annum) but does not exceed Rs. 20 per mensem (Rs. 240 per annum) One.
- (2) Families whose income per head per month exceeds Rs. 10 (Rs. 120 per annum) but does not exceed Rs. 15 per month (Rs. 180 per annum) One.
- (3) Families whose income exceeds Rs. 5 per month (Rs. 60 per annum) but does not exceed Rs. 10 per month (Rs. 120 per annum) Nine.
- (4) Families whose monthly income exceeds Rs. 3 (Rs. 36 per annum) but does not exceed Rs. 5 per month (Rs. 60 per annum) Eleven.
- (5) Families whose annual income is less than Rs. 36 or Rs. 3 per head per month Twenty-seven.

These figures show that out of the 49 families there are 27 families or 55 per cent. whose income is below three rupees per month ; 20 families or 40 per cent. whose income exceeds three rupees, but does not exceed ten rupees a month, while there are only two families (about 4 per cent.) whose income exceeds ten rupees per month.

Classification of families according to their expenses.

3. Taking their expenses, these families (classified as in the preceding paragraph) fall under the following heads :—

Class I	Nonc.
Class II	1
Class III	6
Class IV	34
Class V	8
	<hr/> 49

Thus there are 34 families, out of a total of 49 or 69 per cent., whose annual expenses exceed Rs. 36 but do not exceed Rs. 60, 8 families or 16 per cent. who manage to feed and clothe themselves, and meet other expenses with less than Rs. 36 per annum or Rs. 3 per month, while there are only seven families whose annual expenses, per head, exceed Rs. 60.

It may be mentioned that out of the total number (285 persons), there are 128 children whose annual expenses are about half of those of the adults, hence the annual expenses per head (for adults) may be computed at Rs. 67-4-7, and their income at Rs. 60-5-3 per head :—

												Rs.	A.	P.
Income	13,332-14-5													
	285—12 ⁸ ±221	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	60	5	3
Expenses	14,871-3-11													
	285—4 ⁸ ±221	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	67	4	7

Classification of families according to occupation.

4 In the accompanying table these families have been further classified into landlords (who cultivate their lands themselves or through tenants and also those who besides tilling their own lands work as tenants for others), tenants (who own no lands) and graziers whose subsistence depends mainly on the produce of sheep and goats or their earnings as shepherds :—

Districts.	TOTAL.						LANDLORDS.						TENANTS.						GRAZERS.					
	Families.		Income.		Expenses.		Income per head.		Expenses per head.		Persons.		Families.		Income.		Expenses.		Income per head.		Expenses per head.		Persons.	
	No.	No.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	No.	No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	No.	No.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	No.	No.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	No.	No.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
MM.	14	92	3,816 15 10	4,692 11 7	41 7 10	51 0 2	9	68	3,096 8 4	3,164 4 3	53 6 3	54 8 11	5	34	720 7 6	1,528 7 4	21 3 1	44 15 3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	22	124	5,660 2 7	7,165 9 4	45 10 4	57 12 7	13	84	4,597 9 11	5,574 8 2	54 11 9	66 5 10	7	32	880 4 2	1,319 8 0	27 8 2	41 3 9	2	8	182 4 6	271 9 2	22 12 7	38 15 2
Ehob.	13	69	3,855 12 0	3,012 15 0	55 14 1	43 10 8	8	50	3,087 12 0	2,169 3 9	61 12 2	43 6 2	4	14	438 0 0	573 2 6	31 4 7	40 15 0	1	5	330 0 0	270 8 9	36 0 0	54 1 9
Total	49	285	13,332 14 5	14,871 3 11	46 12 6	52 2 11	30	192	10,761 14	3,10,908 0 2	56 2 6	56 13 0	16	80	2,038 11 8	3,421 1 10	25 7 9	42 12 3	3	13	512 4 6	542 1 11	39 6 6	41 11 3

* Includes one family comprising 13 persons of land owning traders.

** Includes 3 families consisting of 16 persons who are landlords as well as tenants.

It will be seen that of the 30 families of landlords, the annual income per head, from all sources is Rs. 56-2-6, and annual expenses Rs. 56-13-0 ; of 16 families of tenants the income is Rs. 25-7-9 (less than half of that of the landlords), their expenses Rs. 42-12-3 per head or Rs. 17-4-6 in excess of their income ; while the income of three families of graziers is Rs. 39-6-6 and their expenses are Rs. 41-11-3 per head. These figures would seem to indicate that the tenants are materially worse off than either the landlords or the graziers.

Families arranged by districts.

5. Taking the figures by districts, the Zhob tribesmen would seem to be better off, in respect of their annual income, which is Rs. 61-12-2 for landlords, Rs. 31-4-7 for tenants and Rs. 66 for graziers, than those of Loralai or Sibi ; the expenses of these classes being Rs. 43-6-2, Rs. 40-15-0, and Rs. 54-1-9 respectively ; and it would appear that a grazier spends more in Zhob than a landlord in that district and about as much as a land-holder in Sibi.

Where the conditions are so varied, it seems to be unsafe to draw any definite conclusions from the results obtained by the examination of a few families. All that might be gathered is that these backward tribesmen manage to subsist as best as they can on their scanty means ; their mode of life is simple, their wants are limited, comforts and luxuries are almost unknown to them, many of them are in debt, and their condition needs improvement.

Pastoral Pursuits.

Distribution of occupations.

6. In para. 316 of his Census Report of 1911 Mr. Bray has given a distribution of occupations, which shows that 68 per cent. of the population are dependant on agriculture, 11 per cent. on pasture, while 21 per cent. depend for their subsistence on all other occupations. " Agriculture is no doubt," says Mr. Bray, " rising in public estimation, and peace under the British rule is enabling it to encroach on the old pastoral life more and more every day. But there was a time, when the sheep and the goats were the real staff in Baluchistan, even to-day they are all that stands between large number of the population and starvation or wholesale emigration."

Occupations by districts.

7. A statement has been compiled from the Census occupation table (XV—Part A), which shows by districts the number of actual workers and dependants on (1) all occupations, and (2) on exploitation of the surface of the earth, and the subsidiary occupations. The total number of workers in the districts (as distinguished from the States) is 1,56,718, (males 1,54,742, females 1,976), and the number of dependants is 2,57,694, making a total of 4,14,412. Of these, the workers and dependants on exploitation of the surface of the earth are 3,15,277 (or 76 per cent.)—workers 1,00,125 (including 84 females) and dependants 2,15,152.

Ordinary cultivation, which is a sub-head of exploitation of the surface of the earth, supports 82,428 (including 6 females) workers, and 1,87,125 dependants (total 2,72,553 or 65·7 per cent.). Of the total (4,14,412), 41,194 or 9·7 per cent. (workers 13,844, dependants 27,350) depend on " raising of farm stock," of which 33,464 (workers 11,055, dependants 22,409) or 81·2 per cent. (of 41,194) are sheep and goat breeders. The distribution of occupations by districts is as follows :—

Districts.	Total number of workers and dependants.	ORDINARY CULTIVATION.		RAISING OF FARM STOCK.		SHEEP AND GOAT BREEDERS.	
		Number.	Percentage to total.	Number.	Percentage to total.	Number.	Percentage to column 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Quetta-Pishin	1,27,648	70,630	55·3	4,326	3·3	2,791	64·5
Loralai	75,729	58,316	77·0	9,563	12·6	7,793	81·4
Sibi	1,17,180	87,583	74·7	8,219	7·0	6,646	80·1
Zhob	70,366	48,947	69·5	13,375	19·0	12,691	94·8
Bolan	2,096	557	26·5	...	...	...	...
Chagai	16,344	6,520	39·8	5,710	34·9	3,543	62·0

It will be noticed that the highest percentage of dependants on ordinary cultivation (77) is in the Loralai district, and the highest percentage of those dependant on raising of farm stock (34·9) is in Chagai.

Percentage of revenue derived from cattle and flocks.

8. The importance of the pastoral pursuits, in this country, does not only rest on the percentage of population which they support, but also on the fact that the revenue, which is derived from this source annually (Rs. 1,81,766 in 1918-19) forms 17·4 per cent. of the total land revenue of the Province. Bearing these facts in mind, it appeared to me that it would be useful to embody some information about this class of people in the present Report.

9. It may be mentioned that before the British occupation of the country cattle tax was levied only in a few of the districts which were under the Afghan rule. It was known as the *Tirni in pre-British days and the present rates.* *sar-i-rama*, and the rates levied by the Afghans in Pishin and Shorarud were one rupee for a camel, eight annas for a cow, six annas for a donkey, and one anna for a sheep or goat. Horses and plough oxen were not taxed, and Sayyids as a class, and other persons who paid fixed land revenue in cash were exempt from the tax when grazing within their own tribal limits.

Formal sanction of the Government of India was obtained, in 1889, to the imposition of the cattle tax in the whole of the Administered area and orders and rules were issued in 1890, and revised in 1908. The tax is now levied in whole of the Agency, except in Nasirabad, the Bolan Pass and Nushki, and in other tracts, such as Toba Achakzai, where it has been included in the fixed land revenue. The rates of the tax on animals of the settled inhabitants and local pawindahs are: for each male camel eight annas, female camel one rupee, buffalo eight annas, bullock or cow six annas, donkey four annas, and sheep or goat one anna; while in the case of pawindahs who come from Afghanistan and go on to Dera Ismail Khan or Dera Ghazi Khan the rate on sheep and goats is double and on camels it is 50 per cent. above the Baluchistan rate. Animals used *bonâ fide* for ploughing purposes, and milch cows up to the extent of two cows for a family of five persons or more, are exempt.

10. I endeavoured to obtain statistics from each tahsil for animals taxed during the first year after the introduction of the Rules in 1890, with a view to compare them with the year 1918-19, and see whether the farm stock has increased or decreased, but it is regrettable that the result is not satisfactory, as in very few tahsils, the earliest year for which figures are available is identical. Thus the Shahrig tahsil has supplied figures for 1891-92, Dalbandin has been unable to give information for any year previous to 1914-15, while in the case of Barkhan and Kohlu tahsils no information is available previous to 1918-19 owing to the destruction of the tahsil records. Defective though this information is for purposes of comparison, it shows the number of animals taxed, and the amount of tax assessed in each tahsil on (i) animals belonging to the permanent inhabitants, and (ii) nomads, by enumeration and *ijaras* separately during the year 1918-19, but here again the statistics do not represent the total number of animals of each kind owned by the tribesmen as they do not include (a) the number of animals, *viz.*, plough oxen, milch cows, etc., which are exempt from the tax, (b) the animals of the villages or the tribes whose grazing tax is included in the fixed land revenue and (c) the number of animals which pay the tax by *ijara* assessment in which number as recorded in the agreement is, in many cases, only a guess work. These *ijaras* are generally made with sections of tribes, or villages, a lump sum is fixed and the internal distribution is made by the headmen, and a rough estimate of the number of animals taxed is, some times, entered in the *ijara* agreements, to make up the amount of the *ijara*. This Statement shows that the total amount of the tax assessed in 1918-19 was Rs. 1,81,766 :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Permanent inhabitants—			
By enumeration	15,234	3	1
By <i>ijara</i>	81,602	14	1
TOTAL	96,837	1	2
2. Nomads—			
By enumeration	69,734	7	3
By <i>ijara</i>	15,194	7	7
TOTAL	84,928	14	10
GRAND TOTAL	1,81,766	0	0

Of the animals taxed, the important ones which supplement the income of the tribesmen directly or indirectly are the sheep, goats and camels, the number of the latter animals with the permanent inhabitants being comparatively small. Cow, the *kamdhenu* of the *Shastras* (giver of all that one desires), is not so important in Baluchistan as it is in many parts of India, where apart from its utility it is regarded by the Hindus, as sacred; but the importance of the sheep may be gathered from no less an authority than Nasir Khan the Great, who was fond of saying (and the only reason why he did not mention the goat was that the sheep is the shepherd's pet, while the goat comes in for all his curses). "The sheep is a goodly tree that bears four and twenty fruits: flesh, wool, milk, curds, whey, ghi, and a multitude of other products for many of which the English language might be ransacked in vain to supply equivalents."

The number of sheep, goats, and camels in various tahsils during the first year for which statistics are available, and during 1918-19, is given in the following table :—

Tahsil.	Year.	FIRST YEAR FOR WHICH FIGURES ARE AVAILABLE.						FOR THE YEAR 1918-19.					
		SETTLED INHABITANTS.		NOMADS.		TOTAL.		SETTLED INHABITANTS.		NOMADS.		TOTAL.	
		Camels.	Sheep and goats.	Camels.	Sheep and goats.	Camels.	Sheep and goats.	Camels.	Sheep and goats.	Camels.	Sheep and goats.	Camels.	Sheep and goats.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Quetta	1912-13	368	34,727	1,946	33,567	2,314	68,294	320	15,380	1,448	24,395	1,768	39,775
Pishin	1902-03*	...	...	...	...	...	...	965	28,674	5,438	73,759	6,403	1,02,433
Shorard	1909-10	6	1,283	1,084	28,254	1,090	29,537	...	63	22	752	22	815
Sibi	1904-05	72	13,787	1,003	1,740	1,075	15,527	123	3,945	572	2,385	695	6,330
Sharig	1891-92	93	50,100	213	2,119	306	52,219	1	81,987	309	1,781	310	83,768
Kohlu	...	Not available.	...	...	...	...	...	293	38,566	...	713	293	39,279
Hindubagh	1908-09	131	34,792	...	80	121	34,872	125	49,876	...	...	125	49,876
Killa Saifullah	1909-10	4,197	91,909	810	...	5,007	91,909	4,237	1,38,500	3,036	20,959	7,273	1,59,459
Fort Sandeman	1909-10	...	1,05,477	4,675	36,287	4,675	1,41,764	475	1,31,047	24,626	59,844	25,101	1,90,891
Musa Khel	1893-94*	...	...	...	...	405	1,160	1,556	1,35,684	1,615	3,872	3,171	1,39,556
Barkhan	...	Not available.	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	963	580	963	710
Daki	1892-93*	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	25,471	3,680	40,102	3,726	65,573
Sanjawi	1894-95	...	53,476	73	714	73	54,190	...	68,372	127	7	127	68,379
Bori	1892-93	...	99,917	347	5,435	347	1,05,352	...	96,187	1,059	7,327	1,059	1,03,514
Nushki	1911-12	1,488	22,924	6,966	48,823	8,454	71,747	1,358	14,239	619	2,989	1,977	17,228
Dalbandin	1914-15	128	221	338	5,401	466	5,622	4,275	76,399	571	11,082	4,346	87,481
TOTAL		6,483	5,08,613	17,455	1,62,420	24,343	6,72,193	13,774	9,04,520	44,085	2,50,547	57,859	11,55,067

* Details of animals for settled inhabitants and nomads separately are not available.

The figures for nomads of Baluchistan, though important in respect of pastoral life, are of variable quantity, and do not afford a sure basis for purposes of comparison. Those for the settled inhabitants are, as mentioned above, defective in some respects, the number of animals for the early years not being available. Taking only such of the tahsils, the statistics of which appear to be somewhat reliable, the result is as follows :—

I.—Tahsils which show a decrease.

Tahsil.	Number of sheep and goats in the first year.	Number of sheep and goats in 1918-19.
1. Quetta	34,727	15,380
2. Sibi	13,787	3,945
3. Bori	99,917	96,187
4. Nushki	22,924	14,239

II.—Tahsils which show an increase.

1. Sharig	50,100	81,987
2. Killa Saifullah	91,909	1,38,500
3. Hindubagh	34,792	49,876
4. Fort Sandeman	1,05,477	1,31,047
5. Sanjawi	53,476	68,372

It may be gathered from these admittedly incomplete figures that in tahsils which are agriculturally advanced the number of sheep and goats is decreasing (the exception being the Nushki tahsil), while in those tahsils where there is still a larger proportion of nomadic population or where grazing is more plentiful, the numbers have increased.

11. The comparison of the amount of the cattle tax realised from the settled inhabitants in 1900-01 and 1918-19, excluding Nushki and Dalbandin which had no receipts under this head in 1900-01, shows that the total amount of the tax in 1918-19 was Rs. 85,878 against Rs. 53,554 in 1900-01, an increase of Rs. 22,824 or 60·35 per cent. But there has been a decrease in Shorard, Sibi and Fort Sandeman.

Revenue realised from grazing tax in each tahsil during the first year 1900-01 and 1918-19.

12. Enquiry has been made into the economic condition of twelve families of different tribes whose sole or principal means of subsistence is the proceeds of their sheep and goats. The rearing of sheep and goats, though more profitable in some respects than the cultivation of *khushkaba* or *sailaba* lands, which is dependant on precarious rainfall, is not free from risks, as during the seasons of drought the mortality among the animals is very heavy. During 1918-19 it is only one family which has been fortunate in having no deaths among their animals, though accuracy of the figures supplied for this family appears to be somewhat doubtful, while in other cases the mortality has ranged between 2·2 and 60 per cent. Among the Sarangzai tribe it has been 64 per cent. In the case of five families who own no lands the direct income per head is Rs. 29-2-0 per annum, and the expenses Rs. 37-4-7 per annum, the total amount of their debts being Rs. 1,870-8-0 or Rs. 374-1-7 per family and Rs. 42-8-2 per head. In the case of seven other families who combine pasture with agriculture, the income per head is Rs. 48-13-1, their expenses Rs. 47-14-7, the total amount of debts Rs. 1,020 or Rs. 145-11-6 per family, and Rs. 14-12-6 per head. These *maldars*, who depend on their sheep and goats for their subsistence, do not seem to be much worse off than their brethren who live on the produce of their lands. But their scanty income is due to the fact that the number of sheep and goats kept by these families is small, the highest being 215 animals owned by a Luni family of Duki. They have of necessity to move from place to place in search of pastures, most of them own no huts, and live during summer months in the open and in winter under a *kichdi* or a *parch*, shelter of mats. Their household furniture consists of a few sheep skins for milk, *ghi*, grain and atta, a few earthen pots some of which are made by the women themselves, a couple of wooden *kasas*—plates, a hand mill, a *gadwa*, a griddle, and some sacks and *namdahs*.

Economic condition of certain selected pastoral families.

They generally have two suits of clothes in a year, which are washed once in a month, and sometimes once in two months, and they do not seem to be very particular about personal cleanliness. Shakur Sarangzai told me that he and his wife only bathe when they find ceremonial purification is necessary, and the girls of the family may bathe three or four times in a year more as a pastime when they happen to be all by themselves close to running water, than as a necessity. In fact it is considered against their etiquette to suggest to a daughter, especially a grown up one, to have a bath.

It appears that the living of the Baloch Mari and Hasni Khetran, is more expensive than that of the Pathans of the same class as the former wear more and better clothes, do not generally eat *ogra*—porridge, which is less expensive than bread made of wheat, *makai* or *jawari*, and are more hospitable; the cost of clothes in a year being Rs. 27 for males and Rs. 24 for females amongst the Hasnis, Rs. 24 among the Maris of Quat Mandai, while among the Lahrzai Belkhel and Musakhel Pathans it is as low as Rs. 12 both for men and women.

But poor as they may appear to be, they seem to have been forced, by circumstances, to keep up with the times and the *walwar*—bride-price—has among them also considerably risen, the present amount being Rs. 500 to 1,200 against Rs. 250 paid half in cash and half in kind in olden days. For instance, Jamalhan Panezai paid Rs. 250 as *walwar* when he married about eleven years ago, and Mulla Sangin Panezai has recently betrothed his daughter for Rs. 900 and Walidad Luni has agreed to pay Rs. 1,200 for his son's bride.

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CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921
VOLUME IV



BALUCHISTAN



Part II—TABLES

PART II.

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TABLE I.

Area, Houses and Population.

The Census of Baluchistan was made up of two parts (*i*) the regular census of cantonments, towns, bazars, railway premises and other alien settlements, which was conducted in the ordinary manner on the standard Indian Schedule on the night of the 18th March 1921, and (*ii*) the non-synchronous census of the tribesmen and other indigenous inhabitants on a schedule peculiar to Baluchistan, which was carried out during the previous Summer and Autumn. The results may be Summarised thus :

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Regular Census	94,836	77,149	17,687
Tribal Census	704,789	383,851	320,938
Baluchistan	799,625	461,000	338,625

The term "House" includes not only houses, but also blanket-tents and other movable or temporary dwellings. The term "Village" includes not only villages in the ordinary sense of the word, but also localities which, though possibly containing no permanent dwellings, are regularly occupied at certain seasons of the year.

I.—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION.

District or State	Area in square miles	OCCUPIED HOUSES.										POPULATION					
		Towns		Villages		In Towns				In Villages		PERSONS		Males		Females	
		Total	In Towns	Total	In Villages	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
<i>Baluchistan</i>	<i>134,638</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>3,693</i>	<i>158,376</i>	<i>18,645</i>	<i>139,731</i>	<i>799,625</i>	<i>79,063</i>	<i>20,562</i>	<i>461,000</i>	<i>60,099</i>	<i>400,901</i>	<i>338,625</i>	<i>18,964</i>	<i>319,661</i>		
Districts		6	1,506	52,744	16,545	66,199	420,648	69,943	550,760	255,014	54,365	200,149	165,634	15,083	150,551		
Quetta-Pishin	54,228	3	361	28,869	12,826	16,043	137,082	55,031	82,051	87,101	42,488	44,613	49,081	12,543	37,438		
Loralai	5,220	1	407	16,442	1,112	15,330	82,473	4,703	78,170	46,973	3,728	43,245	35,500	575	34,625		
Zhob	7,225	1	268	11,255	791	10,464	56,668	4,228	52,440	35,135	4,101	31,034	21,533	127	21,406		
Bolan	10,315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolan	353	...	26	1,091	...	1,091	3,618	...	3,618	2,910	...	2,910	708	...	708		
Chagai	19,622	...	58	4,638	...	4,638	21,343	...	21,343	13,156	...	13,156	8,187	...	8,187		
Sibi	11,193	1	386	20,449	1,816	18,633	119,464	6,386	113,078	69,739	4,548	65,191	49,725	1,838	47,887		
Administered area	3,925	1	242	16,088	1,816	14,272	82,410	6,386	76,024	48,647	4,548	44,099	33,793	1,838	31,955		
Mari-Bugti country	7,268	...	144	4,361	...	4,361	37,624	...	37,624	21,092	...	21,092	15,932	...	15,932		
States	80,410	3	2,187	75,632	2,100	73,532	378,977	9,115	369,862	205,986	5,234	200,752	172,991	3,881	169,110		
Kalat	73,278	2	1,923	65,144	1,363	63,781	328,281	6,403	321,878	170,003	3,803	175,200	149,278	2,000	146,678		
Sarawan	5,230	2	230	10,627	1,363	9,264	54,262	6,403	47,859	30,422	3,803	26,619	23,840	2,600	21,240		
Jhaduan	20,795	...	640	15,940	...	15,940	79,710	...	79,710	43,687	...	43,687	36,023	...	36,023		
Kachhi	4,060	...	594	13,110	...	13,110	75,153	...	75,153	41,319	...	41,319	33,804	...	33,804		
Dombki-Kaheri country	1,359	...	93	3,260	...	3,260	19,558	...	19,558	10,628	...	10,628	8,930	...	8,930		
Makran	23,269	...	273	15,882	...	15,882	71,860	...	71,860	37,826	...	37,826	34,034	...	34,034		
Kharan	18,565	...	93	5,995	...	5,995	27,738	...	27,738	15,091	...	15,091	12,647	...	12,647		
Las Bela	7,132	1	264	10,488	737	9,751	50,696	2,712	47,984	26,983	1,431	25,552	23,713	1,281	22,432		

TABLE II.

Variation in Population since 1901.

Census results in 1891, 1901, 1911 and 1921 may be summarised thus :—

Year	Area in square miles dealt with	POPULATION		
		Total	Estimated	Enumerated
1891 . .	20,568	171,752	142,473	29,279
1901 . .	82,950	810,746	459,728	351,018
1911 . .	134,638	834,703	...	834,703
1921 . .	134,638	799,625	2,231	797,394

The first census of 1891 was too rough and fragmentary to lend itself for comparison in this table.

II.—VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901.

District or State	PERSONS			VARIATION INCREASE (+) DECREASE (—)		Net variation in period 1901-21	MALES			FEMALES		
	1921	1911	1901	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911		1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Baluchistan	799,625	834,703	810,746	-35,078	+23,957	-11,121	461,000	466,419	445,520	338,625	368,284	365,226
Districts	423,648	414,412	382,106	+6,236	+32,306	+38,542	255,014	239,181	219,523	165,634	175,231	162,583
Quetta-Pishin	137,082	127,648	114,087	+9,434	+13,561	+22,995	87,101	76,467	68,945	49,981	51,181	45,142
Loralai	82,473	80,769	68,332	+1,704	+12,437	+14,141	46,973	44,923	38,088	35,500	35,846	30,244
Zhob	56,668	70,366	69,718	-13,698	+648	-13,050	33,135	40,346	39,637	21,533	30,020	30,081
Bolan	3,618	2,096	1,936	+1,522	+100	+1,682	2,910	1,492	1,483	708	604	453
Chagai	21,343	16,344	15,689	+4,999	+655	+5,654	13,156	9,107	8,259	8,187	7,237	7,430
Sibi	119,464	117,189	112,344	+2,275	+4,845	+7,120	69,739	66,846	63,111	49,725	50,343	49,233
Administered area	82,440	82,423	77,987	+17	+4,436	+4,453	18,647	47,558	43,836	33,793	31,865	31,151
Mari-Bugti country	37,621	34,766	34,357	+2,358	+409	+2,667	21,092	19,288	19,275	15,932	15,478	15,082
States	373,977	420,291	423,640	-41,314	-8,349	-49,663	205,986	227,238	225,987	172,991	193,053	202,643
Kalat	328,281	359,086	372,531	-30,805	-13,445	-44,250	179,003	194,598	196,279	149,278	164,488	176,252
Sarawan	54,262	63,751	65,519	-9,519	-1,768	-11,287	30,422	35,082	36,366	23,840	28,699	29,183
Jhalawan	79,719	84,398	224,073	-4,688	-139,675	-144,363	13,687	46,880	115,077	36,023	37,518	108,996
Kacchi	75,153	92,759	63,367	-17,606	+29,392	+11,786	41,349	50,191	34,251	33,894	42,568	29,116
Dombki-Kaheri country	17,558	23,543	19,512	-3,985	+4,001	+16	10,628	12,624	10,585	8,930	10,919	8,957
Makran	71,860	71,912	...	-92	+71,942	+71,860	37,826	37,698	...	34,034	34,214	...
Kharan	27,738	22,663	...	+5,075	+22,663	+27,738	15,091	12,123	...	12,647	10,540	...
Las Bela	50,696	61,205	56,109	-10,509	+5,096	-5,413	26,983	32,640	29,718	23,713	28,565	26,391

TABLE III.

Towns and Villages Classified by Population.

(1) The following "unclassified" population is included in the figures given in column 18 of the Table:—

	Road-side.	Railway. Gang-huts.	TOTAL.
<i>Districts</i>	<i>1,415</i>	<i>2,321</i>	<i>3,736</i>
Quetta-Pishin . . .	...	353	353
Loralai	743	...	743
Zhob	107	101	208
Bolan	389	601	990
Chagai . . . . .	...	721	721
Sibi	176	545	721

(2) The figures for "train enumeration" and "troops on the march" have been included in the following villages which have been placed, in columns 1—13 according to their total population.

Districts	Villages	Normal population	Train enumeration	Troops on march	TOTAL
Quetta-Pishin . . .	1. Bostan . . .	483	137	...	620
Sibi	2. Sibi	6,167	219	...	6,386
"	3. Nari Gorge . .	41	86	...	127
"	4. Bolan Junction .	22	127	...	149
"	5. Harnai	2,413	...	352*	2,765
"	6. Temple Dera . .	73	104	...	177
"	7. Bellpat	119	210	...	329
Zhob	8. Mara Tangi . .	43	...	532	575
"	9. Murgha Kibzai .	2,060	...	1,339	3,399

*Transport Contractor's camp

III.—TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION.

District or State	Total number of inhabited towns and villages			Under 500		500-1,000		1,000-2,000		2,000-5,000		5,000-10,000		10,000-20,000		20,000-50,000		Road and Railway population unclassified
	1	2	3	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	
				4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Baluchistan	3,703	799,625		3,365	412,560	235	157,520	80	109,425	20	60,997	1	6,386	..	..	1	49,001	3,736
Districts		1,512	420,619	1,312	172,629	145	97,632	42	58,371	11	34,963	1	6,886	..	..	1	49,001	8,788
Quetta-Pishin		364	137,082	312	39,528	36	23,348	13	17,595	2	7,237	..	..	..	..	1	49,001	353
Loralai		408	82,473	372	46,084	23	15,835	11	12,051	2	6,760	..	..	..	..	..	..	743
Zhob		269	50,608	245	20,013	17	10,798	4	5,001	3	9,554	..	..	..	..	..	..	208
Bolan		23	8,018	24	1,307	2	1,321	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	990
Chagai		58	21,313	42	6,733	14	6,834	1	1,221	1	2,834	..	..	..	..	..	..	721
Sibi		357	119,404	317	49,004	53	30,503	13	18,533	3	8,254	1	6,386	..	..	..	..	721
Administered area		243	82,440	191	29,735	40	27,607	9	12,849	2	5,142	1	6,386	..	..	..	..	721
Mari-Bugti country		144	37,024	126	19,329	13	8,899	4	5,654	1	3,112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
States		2,190	378,977	2,053	289,931	90	59,838	33	53,124	9	29,024	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kalat		1,925	328,281	1,806	208,946	78	51,352	34	48,230	7	21,353	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sarwai		232	54,202	210	27,309	13	8,498	7	10,983	2	7,472	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhalawan		640	79,710	625	65,637	12	7,927	2	2,355	1	3,761	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ka hhi		594	75,153	574	53,702	12	7,813	6	8,796	2	4,842	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dombki-Kachei country		93	19,558	80	6,917	8	5,160	4	5,110	1	2,311	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Makran		273	71,860	239	39,951	22	14,631	11	15,141	1	2,137	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kharan		93	27,738	78	14,630	11	7,393	4	5,785	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Las Bela		205	50,696	247	31,585	12	8,536	4	4,804	2	5,081	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE IV.

Towns Classified by Population with Variation since 1891.

(1) Figures are not available for 1891 for Chaman, Fort Sandeman, Kalat and Bela, and for 1891 and 1901 for Mastung.

(2) The population of Kalat in Table IV of 1911 is 1,937, to which 31 persons (males 21, females 13) enumerated in the Cantonment should have been added making a total of 1,971. Necessary correction has now been made.

(3) The population shown under Quetta Municipality and Suburbs (in 1921) is made up of the following items :—

—	Total persons.	Males.	Females.
Municipal area . . .	24,283	16,748	7,535
Railway premises . .	2,585	1,963	622
Murree Brewery and suburbs	352	313	39
TOTAL	27,220	19,024	8,196

(4) The Kalat town includes Kalat, Pase Shahr, Khel and Gom : Mastung town includes Dadezai, Mutriha, Ghulaman, Ashkanu, Khwasam, Gilkand, Sheikhan, Fatima, Muhammad Taki, Bahram Shahi, Kot Saidan, Kot Sardar Muhammad Shahi, Tindlan and Pir Kanu. The hamlets known as Balochi, Wakilani, Moriani, Got Sipahian, Akbani, Rachar, Chhatani, and Notāni are included in the Bela town.

IV TOWN VARIATION

IV.—TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION SINCE 1891.

[illegible]

TABLE V.

Towns arranged Territorially with Population by Religion.

Columns 18 and 19 are made up of the following items :—

Town	JEW		BUDDHIST		BRAHMO		JAIN		AGNOSTIC		TOTAL	
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males
Quetta Cantonment .	...	...	158	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	159	...
Quetta Municipality .	11	5	...	...	3	1	7	1	1	3	22	10
Loralai Cantonment .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Fort Sandeman Canton- ment.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Sibi Civil Station .	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Total .	13	6	159	...	3	1	8	1	2	3	185	11

V.—TOWNS ARRANGED TERRITORIALY WITH POPULATION BY RELIGION.

District or State	Town, Municipality, Suburbs, Cantons, etc.	POPULATION			MUSALMAN		HINDU		SIKH		ARYA		CHRISTIAN		ZOROASTRIAN		OTHERS	
		Persons	Males	Females	Male	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Baluchistan	—	79,063	60,099	18,964	29,111	9,900	19,765	5,994	4,849	1,002	1,133	565	4,978	1,426	95	66	185	11
Districts	—	68,948	54,885	15,063	24,525	6,430	19,192	5,802	4,773	993	1,119	565	4,978	1,426	95	66	185	11
Quetta-Pishin	Quetta	49,001	37,409	11,592	14,898	4,501	12,930	4,239	3,656	853	929	502	4,609	1,343	87	64	181	10
	Cantonment	21,751	18,555	3,396	5,910	898	6,401	1,592	1,757	98	122	15	4,032	731	14	12	159	..
	Municipality and Suburbs	27,220	19,124	8,196	8,988	3,663	6,558	2,667	1,899	755	807	487	677	602	73	52	22	10
Quetta-Pishin	Pishin	1,804	1,401	343	726	193	655	119	49	17	19	12	12	2	..	..	..	..
Quetta-Pishin	Chaman	4,226	3,018	608	1,917	247	1,540	303	105	24	9	7	47	22	..	..	..	..
Loralai	Loralai	4,303	3,728	575	1,877	215	1,010	299	128	26	29	18	74	17	..	..	1	..
Zhob	Fort Sandeman	4,228	4,101	127	2,501	102	833	21	636	3	62	..	68	1	..	..	1	..
Sibi	Sibi	6,386	4,548	1,838	2,606	1,102	1,566	596	199	70	71	20	76	41	8	2	2	1
States	—	9,115	5,234	3,331	4,588	3,480	573	392	69	9	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Kalat	Kalat	1,834	1,194	640	1,019	513	174	124	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kalat	Mastung	4,569	2,609	1,960	2,314	1,785	234	174	55	1	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Las Bela	Bela	2,712	1,431	1,281	1,253	1,182	105	94	13	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE VI.

Religion.

The last two columns headed " Others " (27-28) are made up of the following items :—

District or State	ZOROASTRIAN		JAIN		JEW		BUDDHIST		AGNOSTIC	
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males
Baluchistan	99	66	13	4	13	6	160	...	2	3
Districts	98	66	13	4	13	6	160	...	2	3
Quetta-Pishin	87	64	7	1	11	5	159	...	2	3
Loralai . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zhob . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Bolan	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chagai . . . . .	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sibi	8	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Administered area	8	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Mari-Bugti country . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
States	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Las Bela	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The following are the details of the last two columns under Musalmans headed " Others " (13-14) :—

District or State	AHMADI		AHL-HADIS.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Baluchistan	44	20	12	6
Districts	40	15	11	6
Quetta-Pishin	28	11	8	4
Loralai	2	...	1	...
Zhob	4	...	...	...
Bolan	2	3	...	...
Chagai	1	...	...	...
Sibi	3	1	2	2
Administered area	3	1	2	2
Mari-Bugti country . . . . .	...	...	...	...
States	4	5	1	...
Kalat	4	5	1	...
Sarawan . . . . .	...	...	1	...
Jhalawan	1	...	...	...
Kachhi	2	5	...	...
Dombki-Kaheri country . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Makran	1	...	...	...
Kharan . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Las Bela . . . . .	...	...	...	...

VI.—RELIGION.

District or State	POPULATION				MUSALMAN													
	Persons	Males	Females	TOTAL	SUNNI				SHIA				ZIKRI				OTHERS	
					Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14					
<i>Baluchistan</i>	799,625	461,000	338,625	412,190	321,287	396,907	309,448	2,589	1,150	12,638	10,663	56	26					
Districts	420,648	255,014	165,634	213,240	154,042	210,763	153,031	2,426	990	...	...	51	21					
Quetta-Pishin	137,082	87,101	49,981	61,232	42,924	59,236	41,289	1,960	920	...	...	36	15					
Loralai	82,473	46,973	35,500	43,861	34,590	43,703	34,573	155	17	...	...	3	...					
Zhob	50,663	35,135	21,533	30,836	21,466	30,709	21,464	123	2	...	...	4	...					
Bolan	3,618	2,910	708	1,986	473	1,961	469	23	1	...	...	2	3					
Chagai	21,343	13,156	8,187	11,295	7,799	11,207	7,790	27	...	...	...	1	...					
Sibi	119,464	69,739	49,725	64,030	47,490	63,887	47,437	138	50	...	...	5	3					
Administered area	82,110	48,647	33,793	43,105	31,685	42,962	31,632	138	50	...	...	5	3					
Mari-Bugti country	37,024	21,092	15,932	20,925	15,805	20,925	15,805	...	...	...	...	...	...
States	378,977	205,986	172,991	198,950	167,245	186,144	156,417	163	160	12,638	10,663	5	5					
Kalat	328,281	179,003	149,278	172,782	144,203	162,537	135,630	11	...	...	8,568	5	5					
Sarawan	54,262	30,422	23,840	29,812	23,492	29,311	23,492	...	...	...	...	1	...					
Jhalawan	79,710	43,687	36,023	43,332	35,961	41,047	34,029	...	...	2,284	1,932	1	...					
Kacchi	75,153	41,349	33,804	37,700	30,444	37,698	30,439	...	...	...	...	2	5					
Dombki-Kaheri country	19,558	10,628	8,930	9,992	7,645	9,292	7,645	...	...	...	...	...	...
Makran	71,860	37,856	34,034	37,603	34,022	29,802	27,504	11	...	7,789	6,518	1	...					
Kharan	27,738	15,091	12,647	15,043	12,639	14,887	12,521	...	...	156	118	...	...			
Las Bela	50,696	26,983	23,713	26,168	23,042	23,607	20,787	152	160	2,409	2,095	...	...			

District or State	HINDU		SIKH				NEO-HINDU				CHRISTIAN		OTHERS	
	Males	Females	KESH DHARI		SAHJ DHARI		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
			Males	Females	Males	Females								
I	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Baluchistan	35,558	13,679	5,523	1,080	785	353	4	1	1,439	667	5,214	1,479	287	79
Districts	28,621	7,952	5,446	1,061	785	353	4	1	1,433	667	5,199	1,479	286	79
Quetta-Pishin	15,914	4,833	3,658	842	256	92	3	1	1,005	544	4,767	1,372	266	73
Loralai	2,733	838	237	29	16	7	...	...	41	19	84	17	1	...
Zhob	3,258	47	791	3	28	4	...	...	83	10	138	3	1	...
Bolan	715	156	96	12	5	5	...	...	68	30	37	32	3	...
Chagai	1,525	331	222	28	15	...	1	...	55	19	38	7	5	3
Sibi	4,476	1,747	442	147	465	245	...	...	181	45	135	48	10	3
Administered area	4,309	1,620	442	147	465	245	...	...	181	45	135	48	10	3
Mari-Bugti country	167	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
States	6,937	5,727	77	19	...	...	...	...	6	...	15	...	1	...
Kalat	6,138	5,061	64	14	...	...	...	...	6	...	13	...	...	...
Sarawan	518	344	56	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...
Jhalawan	253	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Kachhi	3,619	3,360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dombki-Kaheri country.	1,331	1,280	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Makran	209	7	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
Kharan	48	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Las Bela	799	666	13	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...

TABLE VII.

Age, Sex and Civil Condition.

In the areas enumerated on the special Tribal Schedule age and civil condition were not recorded. Hence this Table falls into two parts. In part A the statistics for the areas in which Standard Indian Schedule was used are analysed for the province as a whole, and a summary of the statistics for the tribal areas is added to give completeness. Part B contains the puberal and sex statistics for the tribal areas by districts and states.

VII.—AGE, SEX, AND CIVIL CONDITION.

PART A.—Baluchistan.

Age and civil condition	POPULATION			MUSALMAN			HINDU			SIKH			CHRISTIAN			OTHERS		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
0—1 . . .	1,660	854	806	709	398	311	687	345	342	122	55	67	137	52	85	5	4	1
Unmarried . . .	1,660	854	806	709	398	311	687	345	342	122	55	67	137	52	85	5	4	1
Married . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Widowed . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1—2 . . .	631	323	308	218	109	109	292	148	144	50	31	19	68	35	33	3	..	3
Unmarried . . .	631	323	308	218	109	109	292	148	144	50	31	19	68	35	33	3	..	3
Married . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Widowed . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2—3 . . .	943	477	466	435	226	209	359	176	183	73	33	40	74	41	33	2	1	1
Unmarried . . .	943	477	466	435	226	209	359	176	183	73	33	40	74	41	33	2	1	1
Married . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Widowed . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3—4 . . .	1,084	551	533	482	245	237	449	233	216	69	32	37	81	41	40	3	..	3
Unmarried . . .	1,084	551	533	482	245	237	449	233	216	69	32	37	81	41	40	3	..	3
Married . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Widowed . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4—5 . . .	1,090	556	534	477	248	229	441	213	227	74	40	34	95	53	42	3	2	1
Unmarried . . .	1,090	556	534	477	248	229	441	213	227	74	40	34	95	53	42	3	2	1
Married . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Widowed . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0—5 . . .	5,408	2,761	2,647	2,321	1,226	1,095	2,227	1,115	1,112	388	191	197	455	222	233	16	7	9
Unmarried . . .	5,408	2,761	2,647	2,321	1,226	1,095	2,227	1,115	1,112	388	191	197	455	222	233	16	7	9
Married . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Widowed . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—10 . . .	5,094	2,706	2,388	2,300	1,239	1,061	2,124	1,109	1,015	296	170	126	351	176	175	23	12	11
Unmarried . . .	5,094	2,706	2,388	2,300	1,239	1,061	2,124	1,109	1,015	296	170	126	351	176	175	23	12	11
Married . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Widowed . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—15 . . .	4,793	3,210	1,583	2,302	1,596	706	1,950	1,385	665	310	214	96	215	107	108	16	8	8
Unmarried . . .	4,793	3,210	1,583	2,302	1,596	706	1,950	1,385	665	310	214	96	215	107	108	16	8	8
Married . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Widowed . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—20 . . .	10,531	8,760	1,771	4,942	4,229	713	4,071	3,250	821	912	780	132	530	432	98	76	69	7
Unmarried . . .	10,531	8,760	1,771	4,942	4,229	713	4,071	3,250	821	912	780	132	530	432	98	76	69	7
Married . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Widowed . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20—25 . . .	22,501	20,142	2,359	9,516	8,542	1,004	8,562	7,566	996	1,753	1,580	173	2,532	2,355	177	108	99	9
Unmarried . . .	22,501	20,142	2,359	9,516	8,542	1,004	8,562	7,566	996	1,753	1,580	173	2,532	2,355	177	108	99	9
Married . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Widowed . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25—30 . . .	16,511	14,534	1,977	7,991	7,136	855	6,357	5,601	756	1,243	1,088	155	881	675	206	39	34	5
Unmarried . . .	16,511	14,534	1,977	7,991	7,136	855	6,357	5,601	756	1,243	1,088	155	881	675	206	39	34	5
Married . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Widowed . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30—35 . . .	11,322	9,669	1,653	6,046	5,265	781	3,839	3,253	586	753	661	92	660	475	185	24	15	9
Unmarried . . .	11,322	9,669	1,653	6,046	5,265	781	3,839	3,253	586	753	661	92	660	475	185	24	15	9
Married . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Widowed . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35—40 . . .	6,270	5,428	842	3,324	2,943	381	2,018	1,729	289	457	402	55	459	346	113	12	8	4
Unmarried . . .	6,270	5,428	842	3,324	2,943	381	2,018	1,729	289	457	402	55	459	346	113	12	8	4
Married . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Widowed . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40—45 . . .	5,019	4,111	901	2,781	2,341	440	1,646	1,313	333	321	278	43	246	165	81	18	14	4
Unmarried . . .	5,019	4,111	901	2,781	2,341	440	1,646	1,313	333	321	278	43	246	165	81	18	14	4
Married . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Widowed . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45—50 . . .	2,260	1,878	382	1,151	983	168	787	622	165	178	158	20	132	107	25	12	8	4
Unmarried . . .	2,260	1,878	382	1,151	983	168	787	622	165	178	158	20	132	107	25	12	8	4
Married . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Widowed . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50—55 . . .	2,646	2,111	535	1,414	1,148	266	927	720	207	187	159	28	113	81	32	5	3	2
Unmarried . . .	2,646	2,111	535	1,414	1,148	266	927	720	207	187	159	28	113	81	32	5	3	2
Married . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Widowed . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55—60 . . .	638	492	146	329	257	72	219	176	43	46	36	10	36	18	18	8	5	3
Unmarried . . .	638	492	146	329	257	72	219	176	43	46	36	10	36	18	18	8	5	3
Married . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Widowed . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60—65 . . .	1,118	815	303	596	438	158	412	293	119	57	50	7	46	30	16	7	4	3
Unmarried . . .	1,118	815	303	596	438	158	412	293	119	57	50	7	46	30	16	7	4	3
Married . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Widowed . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65—70 . . .	198	148	50	104	79	25	69	49	20	9	9	..	16	11	5	..	..	..
Unmarried . . .	198	148	50	104	79	25	69	49	20	9	9	..	16	11	5	..	..	..
Married . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Widowed . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70 and over . . .	534	384	150	307	234	73	178	114	64	27	22	5	20	13	7	2	1	1
Unmarried . . .	534	384	150	307	234	73	178	114	64	27	22	5	20	13	7	2	1	1
Married . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Widowed . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total civil condition specified . . .	94,836	77,149	17,687	45,454	37,656	7,798	35,387	28,195	7,192	6,937	5,798	1,139	6,692	5,213	1,479	366	287	79
Unmarried . . .	44,437	37,626	6,811	21,764	18,796	2,968	14,756	12,041	2,715	3,126	2,709	417	4,569	3,892	676</			

VII.—AGE AND SEX.

PART B.—By districts and states (for areas enumerated on the Tribal Schedule only).

District or State	Religion	PERSONS			MALES			FEMALES		
		Total	Under puberty	Over puberty	Total	Under puberty	Over puberty	Total	Under puberty	Over puberty
Baluchistan	ALL RELIGIONS	704,789	281,801	422,988	332,851	157,691	226,160	320,938	124,110	196,828
	Musalman	688,023	276,627	411,396	374,534	154,790	219,744	313,489	121,875	191,654
	Hindu	15,961	4,927	11,034	8,806	2,757	6,049	7,155	2,172	4,983
	Sikh	804	247	557	510	144	366	294	103	191
	Christian	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DISTRICTS	ALL RELIGIONS	326,323	137,341	188,982	178,285	76,970	101,315	148,038	60,371	87,667
	Musalman	322,033	136,053	185,980	175,752	76,242	99,510	146,301	59,816	86,485
	Hindu	3,500	1,043	2,455	2,043	586	1,457	1,457	459	998
	Sikh	769	233	531	489	142	347	280	96	184
	Christian	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
QUETTA-PISHIN	ALL RELIGIONS	79,378	34,280	45,598	42,735	18,929	23,806	37,143	15,351	21,792
	Musalman	79,620	34,226	45,394	42,541	18,893	23,648	37,079	15,333	21,746
	Hindu	231	48	183	176	33	143	55	15	40
	Sikh	26	6	20	17	3	14	9	8	6
	Christian	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
LORALAI	ALL RELIGIONS	76,202	32,995	43,207	41,396	18,159	23,237	34,806	14,836	19,970
	Musalman	74,973	32,551	42,422	40,676	17,929	22,747	34,297	14,622	19,675
	Hindu	1,213	443	775	712	230	482	506	213	293
	Sikh	11	1	10	8	..	8	5	1	2
	Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ZHOB	ALL RELIGIONS	47,313	20,299	27,014	26,003	11,244	14,756	21,313	9,055	12,258
	Musalman	47,313	20,299	27,014	26,000	11,244	14,756	21,313	9,055	12,258
	Hindu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sikh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BOLAN	ALL RELIGIONS	556	204	352	317	123	194	239	81	158
	Musalman	554	204	350	315	123	192	239	81	158
	Hindu	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
	Sikh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CHAGAI	ALL RELIGIONS	16,272	7,619	8,653	8,724	4,173	4,551	7,548	3,446	4,102
	Musalman	16,241	7,603	8,638	8,702	4,161	4,541	7,539	3,442	4,097
	Hindu	31	16	15	22	12	10	9	4	5
	Sikh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SIBI	ALL RELIGIONS	106,102	41,044	64,158	59,113	24,342	34,771	46,989	17,602	29,387
	Musalman	103,352	41,175	62,177	57,518	23,892	33,626	45,834	17,283	28,551
	Hindu	2,018	533	1,480	1,131	311	820	887	227	660
	Sikh	732	231	501	464	139	325	268	92	176
	Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administered area	ALL RELIGIONS	69,078	26,799	42,279	38,021	15,337	22,684	31,057	11,462	19,595
	Musalman	66,622	26,093	40,529	36,593	14,927	21,666	30,029	11,171	18,858
	Hindu	1,724	470	1,254	964	271	693	760	199	561
	Sikh	732	231	501	464	139	325	268	92	176
	Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mari-Bugti country	ALL RELIGIONS	37,024	15,145	21,879	21,092	9,005	12,087	15,932	6,140	9,792
	Musalman	36,730	15,077	21,653	20,925	8,965	11,960	15,805	6,112	9,693
	Hindu	294	68	226	167	40	127	127	23	99
	Sikh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
STATES	ALL RELIGIONS	378,466	144,460	234,006	205,566	80,721	124,845	172,900	63,739	109,161
	Musalman	365,970	140,569	225,401	198,782	78,548	120,234	167,188	62,019	105,169
	Hindu	12,461	3,882	8,579	6,743	2,171	4,592	5,698	1,713	3,985
	Sikh	35	9	26	21	2	19	14	7	7
	Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
KALAT	ALL RELIGIONS	327,779	123,705	204,074	178,592	69,454	109,138	149,187	54,251	94,936
	Musalman	316,765	120,356	196,409	172,619	67,374	105,245	144,146	52,780	91,366
	Hindu	10,997	3,344	7,653	5,935	1,879	4,086	5,032	1,407	3,565
	Sikh	17	5	12	8	1	7	9	4	5
	Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sarawan	ALL RELIGIONS	54,021	19,271	34,750	30,220	10,953	19,267	23,801	8,313	15,483
	Musalman	53,210	19,018	34,192	29,734	10,066	18,923	23,476	8,212	15,264
	Hindu	804	270	534	483	146	337	321	104	217
	Sikh	7	3	4	3	1	2	4	2	2
	Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhalawan	ALL RELIGIONS	79,710	30,036	49,674	43,687	16,944	26,743	36,023	13,092	22,931
	Musalman	79,293	29,969	49,324	43,332	16,894	26,438	35,961	13,073	22,888
	Hindu	417	67	350	355	50	305	62	19	43
	Sikh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kachhi	ALL RELIGIONS	75,153	26,376	48,777	41,349	14,517	26,832	33,804	10,859	22,945
	Musalman	68,144	23,303	44,841	37,700	13,337	24,363	30,444	9,966	20,478
	Hindu	7,009	2,073	4,936	3,649	1,180	2,469	3,360	893	2,467
	Sikh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dombki-Kaheri country	ALL RELIGIONS	19,558	7,151	12,407	10,623	3,973	6,655	8,930	3,178	5,752
	Musalman	16,937	6,204	10,733	9,292	3,478	5,814	7,645	2,726	4,919
	Hindu	2,611	945	1,666	1,331	495	836	1,289	450	830
	Sikh	10	2	8	5	..	5	5	2	3
	Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Makran	ALL RELIGIONS	71,599	29,967	41,632	37,617	16,384	21,233	33,982	13,583	20,399
	Musalman	71,499	29,961	41,538	37,518	16,378	21,140	33,931	13,583	20,398
	Hindu	100	6	94	99	6	93	1	..	1
	Sikh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kharan	ALL RELIGIONS	27,738	11,904	15,834	15,091	6,683	8,408	12,647	5,221	7,426
	Musalman	27,682	11,901	15,781	15,043	6,681	8,362	12,639	5,220	7,419
	Hindu	56	3	53	48	2	46	8	1	7
	Sikh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LAS BELA	ALL RELIGIONS	50,687	20,755	29,932	26,974	11,267	15,707	13,713	9,488	14,225
	Musalman	49,205	20,213	28,992	26,163	10,974	15,189	13,042	9,239	13,803
	Hindu	1,464	538	926	798	292	506	666	246	420
	Sikh	18	4	14	13	1	12	5	3	2
	Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE VIII.

Literacy by Religion and Age.

1. In this Table details are given under various age periods for that portion of the population only which was enumerated on the Indian Standard Schedule. In the case of the "Tribal Areas" in which a Special Schedule was used and enumeration done by families and not individuals, literacy by age was not recorded. Hence the figures for Tribal population have been shown under head "Unspecified."

2. In the Christian figures are included the following Indian Christians :—

Age.	LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
0—10 .	20	9	11	361	184	177	2	2	..
10—15 .	40	16	24	112	68	44	12	7	5
15—20 .	58	31	27	106	75	31	26	13	13
20 and over	370	283	87	640	452	188	196	149	47
Unspecified	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .	488	339	149	1,220	780	440	236	171	65

The more important Vernaculars in which literacy was returned are given below. As several individuals returned themselves as literate in more than one vernacular, the totals do not of course agree with the totals for literacy in the Table.

District and State.	URDU.		HINDI.		GURMUKHI.		LANDE.		SINDHI.		PERSIAN.		ARABIC.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
DALUCHISTAN.	11,644	512	6,494	651	3,168	555	6,648	21	2,080	71	4,583	65	828	77
Quetta-Pishin	6,769	413	3,922	549	1,708	414	214	3	856	35	1,616	52	222	50
Loralai	1,180	17	550	25	211	37	610	1	57	..	383	4	172	1
Zhob	954	4	1,288	7	444	3	55	..	5	..	216	4	133	2
Bolan	211	5	116	13	66	10	7	..	87	5	22	..	3	..
Chagai	524	8	234	11	186	9	20	..	167	5	136	..	6	..
Sibi	1,334	59	339	41	356	75	1,247	2	464	11	599	2	103	5
Kalat	480	6	28	5	182	7	3,968	..	247	1	1,082	3	157	13
Las Bela	142	..	17	..	15	..	527	15	217	14	129	..	31	..

VIII.—LITERACY BY RELIGION AND AGE.

District or State.	Religion and Age.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
		TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
BALUCHISTAN.	ALL RELIGIONS . . .	799,625	461,000	338,625	37,380	34,905	2,475	782,245	426,095	336,150	9,291	8,454	837
	0—10 . . .	10,502	5,467	5,035	464	282	182	10,038	5,185	4,853	111	57	54
	10—15 . . .	4,793	3,210	1,583	1,223	927	296	3,570	2,283	1,287	281	229	52
	15—20 . . .	10,531	8,760	1,771	3,019	2,635	384	7,512	6,125	1,387	863	804	59
	20 and over . . .	69,010	59,712	9,298	22,206	20,656	1,547	46,804	39,053	7,751	7,918	7,246	672
	Unspecified . . .	704,789	383,851	320,938	10,468	10,402	66	694,321	373,449	320,872	118	118	..
	MUSALMAN . . .	733,477	412,190	321,287	9,771	9,445	326	723,706	402,745	320,961	1,208	1,198	10
	0—10 . . .	4,621	2,465	2,156	91	69	22	4,530	2,396	2,134	..	..	..
	10—15 . . .	2,392	1,596	796	299	256	43	2,093	1,340	663	52	51	1
	15—20 . . .	4,042	4,229	713	643	586	57	4,299	3,643	656	123	121	2
	20 and over . . .	31,589	29,306	4,283	4,670	4,501	169	28,919	24,865	4,054	925	918	7
	Unspecified . . .	688,023	374,534	313,489	4,068	4,033	33	683,955	370,501	313,454	108	108	..
	HINDU . . .	51,348	37,001	14,347	18,513	17,563	950	32,835	19,438	13,397	2,606	2,571	35
	0—10 . . .	4,872	2,224	2,128	191	125	66	4,161	2,099	2,062	2	2	..
	10—15 . . .	1,959	1,285	655	644	504	140	1,306	781	525	123	120	3
	15—20 . . .	4,071	3,250	821	1,470	1,270	200	2,581	1,960	621	277	266	11
	20 and over . . .	23,014	21,436	3,578	10,144	9,631	513	14,870	11,805	3,065	2,197	2,176	21
	Unspecified . . .	15,961	8,896	7,155	6,044	6,013	31	9,917	2,793	7,124	7	7	..
	SIKH . . .	7,741	6,308	1,433	3,751	3,451	300	3,990	2,857	1,133	509	500	9
	0—10 . . .	684	361	323	54	27	27	620	334	286	4	4	..
	10—15 . . .	310	214	96	165	122	43	145	92	53	26	25	1
	15—20 . . .	912	780	132	416	369	56	496	420	76	64	62	2
	20 and over . . .	5,031	4,443	588	2,790	2,586	174	2,271	1,857	414	412	406	6
	Unspecified . . .	893	510	294	356	356	..	448	154	294	3	3	..
	CHRISTIAN . . .	6,693	5,214	1,479	5,108	4,257	851	1,585	957	628	4,850	4,087	763
	0—10 . . .	806	398	408	123	58	65	683	340	343	105	51	54
	10—15 . . .	215	107	108	101	58	63	114	69	45	73	29	44
	15—20 . . .	530	432	98	420	256	64	110	70	34	378	338	40
	20 and over . . .	5,141	4,276	865	4,164	3,805	659	677	471	206	4,294	3,669	625
	Unspecified . . .	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	OTHERS . . .	366	287	79	237	189	48	129	99	31	118	98	20
	0—10 . . .	39	19	20	5	3	2	34	16	18	..	..	..
	10—15 . . .	16	8	8	14	7	7	2	1	1	7	4	3
	15—20 . . .	76	69	7	50	43	7	26	24	..	21	17	4
	20 and over . . .	235	101	44	163	136	32	67	55	12	90	77	13
QUEZET-PISHIN.	ALL RELIGIONS . . .	137,082	87,101	49,981	19,167	17,148	2,019	117,915	69,953	47,062	7,464	6,701	763
	0—10 . . .	7,716	4,024	3,692	380	220	160	7,336	3,804	3,532	106	52	54
	10—15 . . .	3,390	2,225	1,165	919	713	206	2,471	1,512	959	247	201	46
	15—20 . . .	6,342	4,984	1,358	2,161	1,839	322	4,181	3,145	1,036	733	701	52
	20 and over . . .	50,756	32,132	18,623	14,790	13,491	1,297	21,966	19,640	2,326	6,323	5,712	611
	Unspecified . . .	79,878	42,745	27,143	887	883	4	78,991	41,852	37,139	35	35	..
	MUSALMAN . . .	103,456	61,232	42,224	4,192	3,967	225	99,264	57,265	41,999	700	692	8
	0—10 . . .	3,047	1,632	1,415	73	56	17	2,974	1,576	1,398	..	..	..
	10—15 . . .	1,490	1,010	480	226	195	33	1,264	817	447	45	44	1
	15—20 . . .	2,555	2,033	522	423	371	52	2,132	1,662	470	88	86	2
	20 and over . . .	16,744	14,016	2,728	2,683	2,560	123	14,061	11,456	2,605	532	527	6
	Unspecified . . .	79,620	42,541	37,079	787	787	..	78,833	41,754	37,079	35	35	..
	HINDU . . .	22,300	16,922	5,378	7,789	7,064	725	14,511	9,858	4,653	1,816	1,783	33
	0—10 . . .	3,314	1,704	1,610	142	90	52	3,172	1,614	1,558	..	2	..
	10—15 . . .	1,423	928	495	477	374	103	1,046	554	492	107	104	3
	15—20 . . .	2,591	1,964	627	1,012	550	462	1,579	1,114	465	225	214	11
	20 and over . . .	14,741	12,150	2,591	6,064	5,060	404	8,677	6,490	2,187	1,482	1,463	19
	Unspecified . . .	231	176	55	94	90	4	137	86	51	..	..	..
	SIKH . . .	4,848	3,914	934	2,258	2,016	242	2,590	1,898	692	361	353	8
	0—10 . . .	560	296	264	42	18	24	518	278	240	3	3	..
	10—15 . . .	257	176	81	138	102	36	119	74	45	22	21	1
	15—20 . . .	614	502	112	271	226	45	343	276	67	54	52	2
	20 and over . . .	3,391	2,923	468	1,801	1,664	137	1,590	1,259	331	282	277	5
	Unspecified . . .	26	17	9	6	6	..	20	11	9	..	..	..
	CHRISTIAN . . .	6,139	4,767	1,372	4,712	3,930	782	1,427	837	590	4,485	3,790	695
	0—10 . . .	753	575	383	119	54	65	639	321	318	101	47	54
	10—15 . . .	205	103	102	94	37	57	111	66	45	66	28	38
	15—20 . . .	504	417	91	407	356	57	101	67	34	366	333	33
	20 and over . . .	4,667	3,871	796	4,092	3,489	605	575	382	193	3,952	3,382	570
	Unspecified . . .	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	OTHERS . . .	339	266	73	216	171	45	123	95	28	102	83	19
	0—10 . . .	37	17	20	4	2	2	33	15	18	..	..	..
	10—15 . . .	15	8	7	14	7	7	1	1	..	7	4	3
	15—20 . . .	74	68	6	48	42	6	26	26	..	20	16	4
	20 and over . . .	213	173	40	150	120	30	63	53	10	75	63	12

VIII.—LITERACY BY RELIGION AND AGE.

District or State.	Religion and Age.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
		TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.					
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
IORALAL.	ALL RELIGIONS	82,473	46,973	35,500	2,626	2,541	85	79,847	44,432	35,415	317	304	13
	0—10	427	228	199	10	6	4	417	222	195	..	..	..
	10—15	231	171	60	54	43	11	177	128	49	3	3	..
	15—20	748	665	83	153	138	15	595	527	68	12	11	1
	20 and over	4,865	4,513	352	1,516	1,471	45	3,349	3,042	207	294	282	12
	Unspecified	76,202	41,396	34,806	893	883	10	75,309	40,513	34,796	8	8	..
	MUSALMAN	78,451	43,861	34,590	958	945	13	77,493	42,916	34,577	103	103	..
	0—10	190	111	79	3	3	..	187	108	79	..	..	..
	10—15	108	89	19	13	12	1	95	77	18	..	..	..
	15—20	447	406	41	66	64	2	381	342	39	6	6	..
	20 and over	2,733	2,579	154	487	480	7	2,246	2,099	147	91	91	..
	Unspecified	74,973	40,676	34,297	389	386	3	74,584	40,290	34,294	6	6	..
	HINDU	3,631	2,774	857	1,434	1,384	50	2,197	1,390	807	120	120	..
	0—10	212	103	109	5	1	4	207	102	105	..	..	..
	10—15	112	75	37	36	28	8	76	47	29	1	1	..
	15—20	266	230	36	78	68	10	188	162	26	4	4	..
	20 and over	1,823	1,634	169	818	797	21	1,005	857	148	114	114	..
	Unspecified	1,218	712	506	497	490	7	721	222	499	1	1	..
	SIKH	289	253	36	153	144	9	136	109	27	24	24	..
	0—10	20	12	8	2	2	..	18	10	8	..	..	..
	10—15	10	6	4	5	3	2	5	3	2	2	2	..
	15—20	33	28	5	8	6	3	25	22	3	1	1	..
	20 and over	215	199	16	131	126	5	84	73	11	20	20	..
	Unspecified	11	8	3	7	7	..	4	1	3	1	1	..
	CHRISTIAN	101	84	17	80	87	13	21	17	4	70	57	13
0—10	5	2	3	..	..	..	5	2	3	..	..	..
10—15	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
15—20	2	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	
20 and over	93	80	13	79	67	12	14	13	1	69	57	12	
OTHERS	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0—10 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—15 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—20 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 and over	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ZHOR.	ALL RELIGIONS	56,668	35,135	21,533	2,971	2,956	15	53,697	32,179	21,518	320	318	2
	0—10	158	87	71	6	5	1	152	82	70	1	1	..
	10—15	144	124	20	22	21	1	122	103	19	2	2	..
	15—20	1,312	1,296	16	307	305	2	1,005	991	14	17	17	..
	20 and over	7,741	7,628	113	2,409	2,399	10	5,332	5,229	103	299	297	2
	Unspecified	47,313	26,000	21,313	227	226	1	47,086	25,774	21,312	1	1	..
	MUSALMAN	52,302	30,836	21,466	842	837	5	51,460	29,999	21,461	74	74	..
	0—10	112	60	52	..	8	..	112	60	52	..	..	..
	10—15	101	85	16	8	8	..	93	77	16	..	..	..
	15—20	741	732	9	70	70	..	671	662	9	7	7	..
	20 and over	4,035	3,959	76	537	533	4	3,498	3,426	72	66	66	..
	Unspecified	47,313	26,000	21,313	227	226	1	47,086	25,774	21,312	1	1	..
	HINDU	3,388	3,341	57	1,599	1,593	6	1,799	1,748	51	116	116	..
	0—10	41	23	18	5	4	1	36	19	17	..	..	..
	10—15	34	31	3	10	9	1	24	22	2	2	2	..
	15—20	397	392	5	161	161	..	236	231	5	7	7	..
	20 and over	2,926	2,895	31	1,423	1,419	4	1,503	1,476	27	107	107	..
	Unspecified . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	SIKH	826	819	7	428	426	2	398	393	5	35	35	..
	0—10	3	2	1	..	4	..	3	2	1	..	..	..
	10—15	9	8	1	4	4	..	5	4	1	..	..	..
	15—20	169	167	2	75	73	2	94	94	..	3	3	..
	20 and over	645	642	3	349	349	..	296	293	3	32	32	..
	Unspecified . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CHRISTIAN	141	138	3	101	99	2	40	39	1	94	92	2
0—10	2	2	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	
10—15 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—20	5	5	..	1	1	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
20 and over	134	131	3	99	97	2	35	34	1	93	91	2	
OTHERS	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
0—10 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—15 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—20 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 and over	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	

VIII.—LITERACY BY RELIGION AND AGE.

District or State.	Religion and Age.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
		TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
BOLAN.	ALL RELIGIONS	3,618	2,910	708	477	433	44	3,141	2,477	664	186	151	15
	0—10	286	146	140	13	9	4	273	137	136	1	1	..
	10—15	110	74	36	11	9	5	96	65	31	2	..	2
	15—20	299	260	39	41	37	4	258	223	35	7	7	..
	20 and over	2,367	2,113	254	401	370	31	1,966	1,743	223	156	143	13
	Unspecified	556	317	239	8	8	..	548	309	239	..	..	..
	MUSALMAN	2,450	1,986	473	90	87	3	2,369	1,899	470	18	18	..
	0—10	150	84	66	2	2	..	148	82	66	..	..	..
	10—15	58	39	19	1	1	..	57	38	19	..	..	..
	15—20	165	149	16	2	2	..	163	147	16	..	..	..
	20 and over	1,532	1,399	133	77	71	3	1,455	1,325	130	18	18	..
	Unspecified	551	315	239	8	8	..	546	307	239	..	..	..
	HINDU	989	783	186	295	273	22	674	510	164	100	100	..
	0—10	103	47	56	9	6	3	94	41	53	..	..	..
	10—15	47	24	14	10	8	2	37	25	12	..	..	..
	15—20	167	96	71	33	30	3	84	66	18	6	6	..
	20 and over	709	605	95	243	229	14	457	376	81	94	94	..
	Unspecified	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
	SIKH	118	101	17	58	51	4	60	47	13	15	15	..
	0—10	10	5	5	1	..	1	9	5	4	..	..	..
	10—15	2	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
	15—20	14	12	2	5	4	1	9	8	1	..	..	..
	20 and over	92	83	9	51	50	1	41	33	8	15	15	..
	CHRISTIAN	69	37	32	31	16	15	38	21	17	30	15	15
	0—10	23	10	13	1	1	..	22	9	13	1	1	..
	10—15	3	1	2	2	..	2	1	1	..	2	..	2
	15—20	3	3	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	1	1	..
	20 and over	40	23	17	27	14	13	15	9	4	26	13	13
	OTHERS	3	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
	0—10 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10—15 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—20 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20 and over	3	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
CHAGIL.	ALL RELIGIONS	21,343	13,156	8,187	1,127	1,092	35	20,216	12,064	8,152	266	263	3
	0—10	567	183	184	8	5	3	359	178	181	..	..	..
	10—15	179	119	60	28	19	9	151	100	51	..	..	..
	15—20	628	573	55	125	119	6	503	454	49	18	17	1
	20 and over	3,897	3,557	340	875	858	17	3,022	2,690	332	247	245	2
	Unspecified	16,272	8,724	7,548	91	91	..	16,181	8,633	7,548	1	1	..
	MUSALMAN	19,094	11,295	7,799	373	360	7	18,721	10,929	7,792	71	71	..
	0—10	171	78	93	..	4	..	171	78	93	..	..	..
	10—15	76	57	19	5	..	1	71	53	18	..	..	..
	15—20	348	313	15	30	29	1	318	301	14	3	3	..
	20 and over	2,258	2,125	133	264	259	5	1,994	1,866	128	67	67	..
	Unspecified	16,241	8,702	7,539	74	74	..	16,167	8,628	7,539	1	1	..
	HINDU	1,931	1,581	350	555	536	19	1,376	1,045	331	137	137	..
	0—10	175	94	81	6	5	1	169	89	80	..	..	..
	10—15	96	58	38	21	14	7	75	44	31	..	..	..
	15—20	248	211	37	73	69	4	175	142	33	11	11	..
	20 and over	1,381	1,196	185	438	431	7	943	765	178	126	126	..
	Unspecified	31	22	9	17	17	..	14	5	9	..	..	..
	SIKH	265	237	28	165	159	6	100	78	22	29	29	..
	0—10	18	9	9	2	..	2	16	9	7	..	..	..
	10—15	5	3	2	2	1	1	3	2	1	..	..	..
	15—20	29	27	2	20	20	..	9	7	2	2	2	..
	20 and over	213	198	15	141	138	3	72	60	12	27	27	..
	CHRISTIAN	45	38	7	32	29	3	13	9	4	28	25	3
	0—10	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
	10—15	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	15—20	2	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1
	20 and over	40	35	5	31	29	2	9	6	3	27	25	2
	OTHERS	8	5	3	2	2	..	6	3	3	1	1	..
	0—10	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	10—15	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	15—20	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
	20 and over	5	3	2	1	1	..	4	2	2	..	..	..

VIII.—LITERACY BY RELIGION AND AGE.

District or State.	Religion and Age.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
		TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
SIBI.	ALL RELIGIONS . . .	119,464	69,739	49,725	3,879	3,663	216	115,585	66,076	49,509	633	593	40
	0—10	1,492	774	718	43	33	10	1,449	741	708	3	3	..
	10—15	711	476	235	147	113	34	564	363	201	26	22	4
	15—20	1,154	942	212	202	170	32	952	772	180	50	15	5
	20 and over	10,095	5,134	1,571	1,963	1,823	149	8,042	6,611	1,431	534	501	31
	Unspecified	106,102	59,113	46,989	1,524	1,524	..	104,578	57,589	46,989	29	29	..
	Administered area . .	69,078	38,021	31,057	1,368	1,368	..	67,710	36,653	31,057	29	29	..
	Mari-Bugti country . .	37,024	21,092	15,932	156	156	..	36,868	20,926	15,932	..	..	..
	MUSALMAN	111,520	64,030	47,490	1,032	994	38	110,488	63,036	47,452	164	162	2
	0—10	917	486	434	12	7	5	905	476	429	..	..	..
	10—15	453	306	147	45	37	8	408	269	139	7	7	..
	15—20	674	567	107	48	46	2	626	521	105	18	18	..
	20 and over	6,124	3,156	968	542	519	23	5,582	4,617	945	121	119	2
	Unspecified	103,352	57,518	45,834	385	385	..	102,967	57,133	45,834	18	18	..
	Administered area . .	66,622	36,593	30,029	336	336	..	66,286	36,237	30,029	18	18	..
	Mari-Bugti country . .	36,730	20,925	15,805	29	29	..	36,701	20,896	15,805	..	..	..
	HINDU	6,449	4,657	1,792	2,074	1,970	104	4,375	2,687	1,688	288	286	2
	0—10	488	245	243	21	16	5	467	229	238	..	..	..
	10—15	226	149	77	82	63	19	144	86	58	12	12	..
	15—20	410	329	90	109	91	18	310	238	72	21	21	..
	20 and over	3,298	2,803	495	1,048	986	62	2,250	1,817	433	255	253	2
	Unspecified	2,018	1,131	887	814	814	..	1,204	317	887	..	..	..
	Administered area . .	1,724	964	760	687	687	..	1,037	277	760	..	..	..
	Mari-Bugti country . .	294	167	127	127	127	..	167	40	127	..	..	..
	SIKH	1,299	907	392	620	585	35	679	322	357	40	40	..
	0—10	70	37	35	7	7	..	63	30	33	1	1	..
	10—15	27	20	7	15	12	3	12	8	4	2	2	..
	15—20	52	43	9	37	31	6	15	12	3	4	4	..
	20 and over	418	343	75	236	210	26	182	133	49	31	31	..
	Unspecified	732	464	268	325	325	..	407	139	268	2	2	..
	Administered area . .	732	464	268	325	325	..	407	139	268	2	2	..
	Mari-Bugti country . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CHRISTIAN	183	135	48	140	104	36	43	31	12	131	96	35
	0—10	16	8	8	2	2	..	14	6	8	2	2	..
	10—15	5	1	4	5	1	4	..	..	..	5	1	4
	15—20	8	3	5	7	2	5	1	1	..	7	2	5
	20 and over	134	123	31	126	99	27	28	24	4	117	91	26
	Unspecified . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	OTHERS	13	10	3	13	10	3	..	..	..	10	9	1
	0—10	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10—15 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—20	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20 and over	11	9	2	11	9	2	..	..	..	10	9	1
KALAT.	ALL RELIGIONS . . .	328,281	179,003	149,278	6,184	6,152	32	322,097	172,851	149,246	100	99	1
	0—10	56	25	31	4	4	..	52	21	31	..	..	..
	10—15	28	21	7	9	9	..	19	12	7	1	1	..
	15—20	47	39	8	30	27	3	17	12	5	6	6	..
	20 and over	371	326	45	246	239	7	125	87	38	60	59	1
	Unspecified	327,779	178,592	149,187	5,895	5,873	22	321,884	172,719	149,165	33	33	..
	Sarawan	54,021	30,220	23,801	839	836	3	51,182	29,384	23,798	13	13	..
	Jhalawan	79,710	43,687	36,023	569	559	..	79,121	43,098	36,023	4	4	..
	Kachhi	75,153	41,149	33,804	2,547	2,542	5	72,306	38,507	33,799	4	4	..
	Dombk u-K a h e r i country . .	19,558	10,628	8,930	919	917	2	18,639	9,711	8,928	5	5	..
	Makran	71,599	37,617	33,982	475	463	12	71,124	37,154	33,970	2	2	..
	Kharan	27,738	15,091	12,647	226	226	..	27,512	14,865	12,647	..	..	..
	MUSALMAN	316,985	172,782	144,203	1,898	1,877	21	315,087	170,905	144,182	58	58	..
	0—10	34	17	17	1	1	..	33	16	17	..	..	..
	10—15	16	10	6	1	1	..	15	9	6	..	..	..
	15—20	11	8	3	4	4	..	7	4	3	1	1	..
	20 and over	159	128	31	78	74	4	81	51	27	28	28	..
	Unspecified	316,765	172,619	144,116	1,814	1,797	17	314,951	170,822	144,129	20	20	..
	Sarawan	53,310	29,744	23,476	518	516	2	52,692	29,248	23,474	15	15	..
	Jhalawan	79,293	43,322	35,961	279	279	..	79,011	43,053	35,961	4	4	..
	Kachhi	68,144	37,700	30,444	382	379	3	67,762	37,321	30,441	4	4	..
	Dombk u-K a h e r i country . .	16,937	9,292	7,645	73	73	..	16,864	9,219	7,645	5	5	..
	Makran	71,499	37,518	33,981	382	370	12	71,117	37,148	33,969	2	2	..
	Kharan	27,682	15,043	12,629	180	180	..	27,502	14,863	12,629	..	..	..
	HINDU	11,205	6,144	5,061	4,219	4,210	9	6,986	1,934	5,052	27	27	..
	0—10	19	8	11	3	3	..	16	5	11	..	..	..
	10—15	12	11	1	8	8	..	4	3	1	1	1	..
	15—20	33	28	5	21	21	3	9	7	2	3	3	..
	20 and over	144	132	12	109	108	1	35	24	11	19	19	..
	Unspecified	10,997	5,965	5,012	4,075	4,070	5	9,922	1,895	5,027	4	4	..
	Sarawan	484	243	221	319	318	1	485	245	320	3	3	..
	Jhalawan	417	235	162	310	310	..	107	45	62	1	1	..
	Kachhi	7,009	3,649	3,360	2,465	2,463	2	4,544	1,866	3,358	..	..	..
	Dombk u-K a h e r i country . .	2,611	1,331	1,280	342	340	2	1,769	491	1,278	..	..	..
	Makran	100	99	1	93	97	..	7	6	1	..	..	..
	Kharan	56	48	8	46	46	..	10	2	8	..	..	..

VIII.—LITERACY BY RELIGION AND AGE.

District or State.	Religion and Age.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
		TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
KALAT—contd.	SIKH	78	64	14	57	55	2	21	0	12	5	4	1
	0—10	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..
	10—15 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—20	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	20 and over	57	55	2	51	49	2	6	6	..	5	4	1
	Unspecified	17	8	9	6	6	..	11	2	9	..	..	..
	Sarawan	7	3	4	2	2	..	5	1	4	..	..	..
	Domb k i-K a h c r i country.	10	5	6	4	4	..	6	1	5	..	..	..
	CHRISTIAN	13	13	..	10	10	..	3	3	..	10	10	..
	15—20	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
	20 and over	11	11	..	8	8	..	3	3	..	8	8	..
LAS BELA.	ALL RELIGIONS	50,696	26,983	23,713	949	920	29	49,747	26,063	23,684	25	25	..
	15—20	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	20 and over	50,687	26,974	23,713	943	914	29	49,744	26,060	23,684	20	20	..
	Unspecified . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	MUSALMAN	49,210	26,168	23,042	386	372	14	48,824	25,796	23,028	20	20	..
	15—20	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	20 and over	4	4	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	2	2	..
	Unspecified	49,205	26,163	23,042	384	370	14	48,821	25,793	23,028	18	18	..
	HINDU	1,465	799	666	548	533	15	917	266	651	2	2	..
	20 and over	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unspecified	1,464	798	666	547	532	15	917	266	651	2	2	..
	SIKH	18	13	5	12	12	..	6	1	5	..	..	..
	Unspecified	18	13	5	12	12	..	6	1	5	..	..	..
	CHRISTIAN	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
	20 and over	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
	OTHERS	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
	20 and over	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..

TABLE IX.

Education by Selected Tribes and Races.

IX.—EDUCATION BY SELECTED

(Indigenous)

Tribe or Race.	POPULATION.			ILLITERATE.			LITERATE.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Indigenous Musalmans	685,624	375,803	309,821	681,425	371,641	309,784	4,199	4,162	37
Baloch	173,395	95,563	77,832	172,581	94,757	77,824	814	806	8
(i) Eastern	109,005	60,966	48,039	108,600	60,562	48,038	405	404	1
Bugti	22,737	12,928	9,809	22,713	12,904	9,809	24	24	..
Dombki	6,046	3,309	2,737	6,027	3,290	2,737	19	19	..
Khetran	17,123	9,018	8,105	17,022	8,917	8,105	101	101	..
Magasi	8,282	4,589	3,693	8,261	4,569	3,692	21	20	1
Mari	22,601	13,127	9,474	22,564	13,090	9,474	37	37	..
Rind Buledi	4,748	2,661	2,087	4,722	2,635	2,087	26	26	..
.. Jamali	2,861	1,558	1,303	2,853	1,550	1,303	8	8	..
.. Khosa	3,458	1,874	1,584	3,413	1,829	1,584	45	45	..
.. Lashari	4,287	2,365	1,922	4,258	2,336	1,922	29	29	..
.. Unspecified	15,382	8,686	6,696	15,312	8,616	6,696	70	70	..
Umrahi	1,104	594	510	1,099	589	510	5	5	..
Baloch Unspecified	376	257	119	356	237	119	20	20	..
(ii) Western	64,390	34,597	29,793	63,981	34,195	29,786	409	402	7
Buledi	1,289	696	593	1,281	688	593	8	8	..
Dashti	4,474	2,359	2,115	4,471	2,356	2,115	3	3	..
Giehki	575	294	281	544	265	279	31	29	2
Kaudai	1,694	911	783	1,669	886	783	25	25	..
Rais	5,696	2,986	2,710	5,688	2,978	2,710	8	8	..
Rakhshani	21,677	11,757	9,920	21,528	11,610	9,918	149	147	2
Rind	17,136	9,198	7,938	17,015	9,077	7,938	121	121	..
Sangur	4,336	2,362	1,974	4,331	2,357	1,974	5	5	..
Sanjani	481	252	229	480	251	229	1	1	..
Other	7,032	3,782	3,250	6,974	3,727	3,247	58	55	3
Brahui	159,734	88,981	70,773	158,950	88,178	70,772	794	783	1
(i) Original Nucleus	17,956	9,746	8,210	17,860	9,650	8,210	96	96	..
Ahmadzai	119	48	71	113	42	71	6	6	..
Eltazai	451	259	192	451	259	192	..	..	..
Gurguani	1,391	737	654	1,391	737	654	..	..	..
Kalandrari	4,532	2,361	2,171	4,525	2,354	2,171	7	7	..
Kambrani	2,414	1,331	1,083	2,397	1,314	1,083	17	17	..
Mirwari	2,590	1,409	1,181	2,566	1,385	1,181	24	24	..
Rodeni	1,788	991	797	1,760	963	797	28	28	..
Sumalari	4,671	2,610	2,061	4,657	2,596	2,061	14	14	..
(ii) Sarawan	51,957	29,381	22,576	51,588	29,013	22,575	369	368	1
Bangulzai	10,281	5,881	4,400	10,252	5,852	4,400	29	29	..
Kurd	2,982	1,719	1,263	2,935	1,672	1,263	47	47	..
Lahri	5,572	3,218	2,354	5,519	3,166	2,353	53	52	1
Langav	9,301	5,193	4,108	9,236	5,128	4,108	65	65	..
Manashahi	2,790	1,562	1,228	2,747	1,519	1,228	43	43	..
Rasani	2,618	1,438	1,180	2,586	1,406	1,180	32	32	..
Rustumzai	636	352	284	631	347	284	5	5	..
Sarparra	2,112	1,167	945	2,088	1,143	945	24	24	..
Satakzai	1,588	922	666	1,583	917	666	5	5	..
Shahwani	8,163	4,633	3,530	8,118	4,588	3,530	45	45	..
Zagri Mengal	5,914	3,296	2,618	5,893	3,275	2,618	21	21	..
(iii) Jhalawan	86,772	48,005	38,767	86,510	47,743	38,767	262	262	..
Bizanzai	9,923	5,416	4,507	9,898	5,391	4,507	25	25	..
Haruni	1,114	605	509	1,104	595	509	10	10	..
Mamasani	14,845	8,179	6,666	14,782	8,116	6,666	63	63	..
Mengal	24,021	13,295	10,726	23,969	13,243	10,726	52	52	..
Nichari	1,885	1,087	798	1,868	1,070	798	17	17	..
Pandrani	1,488	825	663	1,481	818	663	7	7	..
Sajdi	4,137	2,319	1,818	4,126	2,308	1,818	11	11	..
Zabri	29,359	16,279	13,080	29,282	16,202	13,080	77	77	..

TRIBES AND RACES.

Musalmans only.)

LITERATE IN													
PERSIAN		URDU.		LANDE.		SINDHI.		ARABIC.		ENGLISH.		OTHER.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
3,094	8	1,456	3	6	..	335	15	607	13	140	..	14	..
588	1	278	..	5	..	39	..	114	7	21	..	1	..
23	1	253	..	5	..	36	..	69	..	20	..	1	..
1	..	22	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
11	..	17	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
55	..	67	..	..	..	1	..	27	..	2	..	..	..
18	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..
20	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
5	..	19	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
2	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
27	..	35	..	4	..	7	..	5	..	2	..	1	..
25	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	..	..
52	..	12	..	..	..	6	..	19	..	3	..	..	..
4	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	17	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	6	..	..	..
365	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	1	7	1	..	..	..
8
3
28	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..
25	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8
144	..	13	..	..	..	1	..	8	2	1	..	..	..
13	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
5	2	..	..	..	..	..
1
30	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..
699	1	162	..	..	..	17	..	26	..	14	..	1	..
88	..	11	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
6	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
..
..
6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
16	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
13	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
323	1	103	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
28	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
43	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..
43	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..
60	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
37	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
29	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
32	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
18	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
215	..	20	..	..	..	9	..	9	..	1	..	..	..
22	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
44	..	13	..	..	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
17
7
11	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
72	..	10	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	4	..	..	..

IX.—EDUCATION BY SELECTED

(Indigenous)

Tribe or Race.	POPULATION.			ILLITERATE.			LITERATE.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(iv) Miscellaneous	3,049	1,829	1,220	2,992	1,772	1,220	57	57	..
Nighari	1,502	843	659	1,475	816	659	27	27	..
Rekizai	653	369	284	644	360	284	9	9	..
Others	894	617	277	873	596	277	21	21	..
Pathau	174,061	95,889	78,172	172,805	94,638	78,167	1,256	1,251	5
Barech	1,550	907	643	1,536	893	643	14	14	..
Jafar	1,355	733	622	1,335	713	622	20	20	..
Kakar	92,600	51,951	40,649	92,040	51,392	40,648	560	559	1
Dumar	7,711	4,336	3,405	7,711	4,309	3,405	27	27	..
Sanzarkhel	16,438	25,845	20,593	16,217	25,625	20,592	221	220	1
Sargota	2,352	1,294	1,058	2,331	1,273	1,058	21	21	..
Suditi	22,519	12,775	9,744	22,351	12,607	9,744	168	168	..
Tangharu	12,021	6,702	5,319	11,926	6,607	5,319	95	95	..
Others	1,529	999	530	1,501	971	530	28	28	..
Kasi	1,295	673	622	1,232	610	622	63	63	..
Luni	3,187	1,683	1,504	3,181	1,677	1,504	6	6	..
Pani	27,727	15,065	12,662	27,559	14,898	12,661	168	167	1
Mun Branch	1,972	2,657	2,315	1,929	2,611	2,315	13	13	..
Isol	2,601	1,419	1,191	2,592	1,402	1,190	9	8	1
Mara Khel	3,850	2,179	1,691	3,837	2,146	1,691	33	33	..
Musa Khel	13,145	7,135	6,009	13,069	7,069	6,009	76	76	..
Zarkun	2,017	1,055	962	2,010	1,048	962	7	7	..
Luni	1,081	602	479	1,081	602	479	..	..	..
Others	11	26	15	41	26	15	..	..	..
Shurani	7,297	3,871	3,426	7,219	3,793	3,426	78	78	..
Tarin	36,010	19,270	16,740	35,730	18,990	16,740	280	280	..
Abdul Achakun	19,116	10,250	8,896	19,067	10,171	8,896	79	79	..
Spin	9,613	5,233	4,380	9,542	5,162	4,380	71	71	..
Tor	7,023	3,613	3,380	6,895	3,515	3,380	128	128	..
Others	228	114	84	226	112	84	2	2	..
Zamarai	1,700	931	769	1,696	927	769	4	4	..
Others	1,340	805	535	1,277	745	532	63	60	3
Lasi (Panj Raj)	23,212	12,365	10,847	22,983	12,137	10,846	229	228	1
Angaria	3,363	1,801	1,562	3,360	1,798	1,562	3	3	..
Burra	4,279	2,312	1,967	4,258	2,291	1,967	21	21	..
Jamot	6,663	3,541	3,122	6,653	3,531	3,122	10	10	..
Ranjha	3,027	2,672	2,355	4,845	2,490	2,355	182	182	..
Sheikh	3,725	1,959	1,766	3,715	1,950	1,765	10	9	1
Lasi Unspecified	155	80	75	152	77	75	3	3	..
Jatt	63,191	35,095	28,096	62,824	34,729	28,095	367	366	1
Sayyid	20,265	10,567	9,698	19,816	10,124	9,692	449	443	6
Bukhari	9,501	4,648	4,853	9,297	4,445	4,852	204	203	1
Chishti	1,229	633	596	1,150	554	596	79	79	..
Charshin	786	422	364	769	406	363	17	16	1
Kaheri	796	430	366	789	423	366	7	7	..
Mashwani	924	519	405	900	495	405	24	24	..
Taran	955	532	423	949	526	423	6	6	..
Ustrana	623	355	268	623	355	268	..	..	..
Others	5,451	3,028	2,423	5,339	2,920	2,419	112	108	4
Other Musa'mans	71,766	37,363	34,403	71,466	37,078	34,388	300	285	15
Darza-la	10,685	5,525	5,160	10,609	5,449	5,160	76	76	..
Dehwar	5,455	3,027	2,428	5,384	2,937	2,427	71	70	1
Gadra	6,958	3,550	3,408	6,955	3,547	3,408	3	3	..
Gola	172	94	78	172	94	78	..	..	..
Jat	3,726	2,046	1,680	3,725	2,045	1,680	1	1	..
Khoja	311	151	160	272	125	147	39	26	13
Langah	1,371	737	634	1,371	737	634	..	..	..
Lori	6,890	3,744	3,146	6,881	3,735	3,146	9	9	..
Med	1,628	840	788	1,570	782	788	58	58	..
Nakrib	5,577	2,895	2,682	5,570	2,889	2,681	7	6	1
Others	28,993	14,754	14,239	28,957	14,718	14,239	36	36	..
Tribal followers	24,888	12,468	12,420	24,871	12,451	12,420	17	17	..
Others	4,105	2,286	1,819	4,086	2,267	1,819	19	19	..

TRIBES AND RACES—*contd.**Musalman only.)*

LITERATE IN													
PERSIAN.		URDU.		LANDE.		SINDHI.		ARABIC.		ENGLISH.		OTHER.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
13	..	15	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
27
9
7	..	15	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
856	4	553	..	..	..	1	..	355	1	78	..	..	..
11	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
16	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	2	..	..	..
417	1	216	..	..	..	..	..	130	1	32	..	..	..
17	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	3	..	..	..
173	1	53	..	..	..	..	..	94	1	1	..	..	..
13	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..
115	..	104	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	11	..	..	..
83	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
16	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	10	..	..	..
37	..	58	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	9	..	..	..
3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101	1	54	..	..	..	..	..	86	..	16	..	..	..
27	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	16	..	..	..
8	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
26	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
33	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	63	..	..	..	..	..
7	1	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
32	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	54	..	1	..	..	..
212	..	125	..	..	..	1	..	59	..	2	..	..	..
40	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..
57	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	2	..	..	..
113	..	57	..	..	..	1	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
2
3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	2	49	2	..	..	..	..	14	..	15	..	..	..
42	..	52	..	..	..	200	1	16	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	9	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
33	..	38	..	..	..	168	..	14	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	2	..	..	..	6	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
3
299	..	134	1	..	..	53	..	42	..	2	..	..	..
374	2	188	1	..	..	13	1	39	1	15	..	1	..
191	..	55	..	..	..	3	1	9	..	4	..	..	..
63	..	54	..	..	..	5	..	6	..	4	..	..	..
4	..	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
2	..	5	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..
86	2	45	..	..	..	1	..	22	4	5	..	1	..
236	..	89	1	1	..	12	13	15	1	10	..	10	..
73	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
66	..	27	1	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	4	..	..	..	6	13	..	..	7	..	10	..
..
9	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
5	3	1	..	..	..	..
24	..	13	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
14	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	..	10	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	1	..	..	..

TABLE X.

Language.

NOTE.—Jafri is locally known as Jafarki. Lasi is a branch of ‘Jatki Sindhi’ but owing to its local importance it has been shown separately.

X.—LANGUAGE.

X.—LANGUAGE.

STATES.																	Language.
TOTAL KALAT.		SARAWAN.		JHALAWAN.		KACHHI.		DOMPKI-KAHERI.		MAKRAN.		KHARAN.		LAS BELA.			
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
179,003	149,278	30,422	23,840	43,687	36,023	41,349	33,804	10,628	8,930	37,823	34,034	15,091	12,647	26,983	23,713	TOTAL.	
178,959	149,251	30,397	23,822	43,773	36,014	41,319	33,804	10,628	8,930	37,817	34,034	15,091	12,647	26,980	23,713	A. Vernaculars of India.	
178,348	149,023	30,118	23,717	43,42	36,003	41,288	33,758	10,607	8,914	37,606	33,985	15,087	12,646	26,812	23,633	I. Of Baluchistan.	
79,003	68,229	7,626	6,137	8,018	6,908	12,590	9,955	2,388	1,940	37,524	33,978	10,857	9,304	5,621	4,879	Iranian.	
75,120	65,111	3,804	3,069	7,981	6,878	12,574	9,949	2,385	1,937	37,521	33,976	10,855	9,292	5,617	4,876	Balochi.	
3,389	2,804	3,386	2,803													Belhawi.	
494	307	436	265	37	30	13	5	3	3	3	2	2	2	4	3	Pashto.	
36,016	29,689	446	286	335	74	26,958	22,392	8,150	6,918	80	5	47	14	19,361	17,284	India.	
11,139	9,353	6	..	26	..	10,313	8,638	791	715	..	..	..	..	..	..	(i) Western Punjabi Branch.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jam.
11,139	9,353	6	..	26	..	10,313	8,638	794	715	..	..	..	..	..	..	Khetram.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Siraiki.
23,028	18,971	407	275	309	71	11,858	12,408	7,356	6,203	71	3	24	8	19,361	17,284	(ii) Sindhi Branch.	
23,018	18,964	407	275	299	67	11,858	12,408	7,356	6,203	74	3	24	8	153	112	Jatki Sindhi.	
10	7	..	..	10	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,208	17,172	Las.
1,849	1,365	33	11	..	..	1,787	1,316	..	..	6	2	23	6	..	..	(iii) Unspecified.
1,621	1,182	33	11	..	..	1,559	1,163	..	..	6	2	23	6	..	..	Jatki or Jagdali.
228	183	..	..	..	..	228	183	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jatki.
Dravidian.																	
63,258	51,059	22,028	17,280	35,236	28,082	1,740	1,111	60	56	2	2	4,183	3,328	1,830	1,470	Brahui.	
Unclassified.																	
71	53	18	14	55	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Lorichun.
611	228	279	105	35	11	61	46	21	16	211	49	4	1	168	80	II. Of other parts of India.	
34	18	12	9	..	..	1	1	..	..	21	8	..	..	6	1	Kashmiri.
150	29	19	17	21	8	9	2	4	1	93	..	4	1	27	16	Lahnda or Western Punjabi.	
3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	Sindhi.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Marathi.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oriya.
45	15	28	4	1	..	5	7	..	..	11	4	..	..	40	16	Bengali.
358	156	203	67	13	3	44	34	17	15	81	37	..	..	76	32	Purbi.
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	19	15	Hindustani.
12	8	10	6	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Punjabi.
6	2	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Gujarati.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	Rajastani.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Eastern Pahari.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Central Pahari.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tamil.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Malayalam.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kanarese.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Telugu.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tibetan.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Burmese.
35	27	24	18	10	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	B. Vernaculars of other Asiatic Countries.
35	27	24	18	10	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	Persian.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Arabic.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chinese.
9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	3	..	C. European Languages.
9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	3	..	English.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	French.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Russian.

TABLE XI.

Birth place.

District, State, Province or Country where born.	DISTRICT OR STATE											
	DISTRICT OR ADMINISTERED											
	BALUCHISTAN.											
	Quetta-Pishin.			Loralai.			Zhob.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
TOTAL .	799,625	461,000	338,625	137,082	87,101	49,981	82,473	46,973	35,500	56,668	35,135	21,533
<i>A. Born in India . . .</i>	<i>787,101</i>	<i>450,594</i>	<i>336,810</i>	<i>137,822</i>	<i>79,462</i>	<i>48,360</i>	<i>81,718</i>	<i>46,299</i>	<i>35,419</i>	<i>55,562</i>	<i>34,054</i>	<i>21,508</i>
I. WITHIN BALUCHISTAN	721,238	395,362	325,876	88,497	48,108	40,389	76,927	41,966	34,961	48,359	26,955	21,404
DISTRICTS AND ADMINIS- TERED TERRITORIES .	339,570	187,360	152,210	87,475	47,411	40,064	76,805	41,867	34,938	48,265	26,861	21,404
Quetta-Pishin	88,438	48,146	40,292	87,002	47,026	39,976	169	158	11	161	156	5
Loralai	76,563	41,647	34,916	41	33	8	76,412	41,508	34,904	9	8	1
Zhob	48,356	26,936	21,420	105	99	6	153	143	10	48,030	26,634	21,396
Bolan	607	343	264	3	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Chagai	17,055	9,322	7,733	77	61	16	3	2	1	2	2	..
Sibi	108,551	60,966	47,585	247	189	58	68	56	12	62	60	2
STATES	381,668	208,002	173,666	1,022	697	325	122	99	23	94	94	..
Kalat	331,234	181,193	150,041	1,016	693	323	122	99	23	94	94	..
Las Bela	50,434	26,809	23,625	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. PROVINCES AND STATES IN INDIA BE- YOND BALUCHISTAN.	66,166	55,232	10,934	39,325	31,354	7,971	4,821	4,333	488	7,203	7,099	104
(a) PROVINCES AND STATES ADJACENT TO BALUCHISTAN.	46,696	38,149	8,547	27,155	21,031	6,124	3,489	3,072	417	5,194	5,100	94
(i) <i>British Territory . . .</i>	<i>44,815</i>	<i>36,505</i>	<i>8,310</i>	<i>26,157</i>	<i>20,193</i>	<i>5,959</i>	<i>3,359</i>	<i>2,951</i>	<i>408</i>	<i>4,975</i>	<i>4,882</i>	<i>93</i>
Bombay including Aden .	4,799	3,737	1,062	2,577	1,888	689	130	104	26	582	582	..
Aden	4	3	1	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
N.-W. F. Provinces (Districts and Ad- ministered Territories).	5,011	4,314	697	2,889	2,363	526	414	368	46	845	832	13
Punjab	35,005	28,454	6,551	20,691	15,947	4,744	2,815	2,479	336	3,548	3,468	80
(ii) <i>F feudatory States . .</i>	<i>1,881</i>	<i>1,644</i>	<i>237</i>	<i>998</i>	<i>833</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>219</i>	<i>218</i>	<i>1</i>
Bombay States	572	476	96	380	311	69	8	6	2	44	43	1
N.-W. F. (Agencies and Tribal Areas).	5	5	..	4	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Punjab States	1,304	1,163	141	614	518	96	121	114	7	175	175	..
(b) OTHER PROVINCES AND STATES IN INDIA.	19,245	16,903	2,342	11,984	10,181	1,803	1,319	1,248	71	1,998	1,988	10
(i) <i>British Territory . . .</i>	<i>14,332</i>	<i>12,511</i>	<i>1,821</i>	<i>9,328</i>	<i>7,868</i>	<i>1,460</i>	<i>1,101</i>	<i>1,050</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>1,316</i>	<i>1,306</i>	<i>10</i>
Ajmer-Merwara	257	236	21	164	148	16	2	2	..	75	75	..
Assam	14	11	3	4	2	2	7	7	..	1	1	..
Bengal	456	333	123	343	226	117	7	7	..	78	78	..
Bihar and Orissa . . .	150	135	15	91	79	12	11	11	..	16	16	..
Burma	208	190	18	199	182	17	3	3	..	4	4	..
Central Provinces and Bihar	127	82	45	89	46	43	1	1	..	16	16	..
Delhi	493	377	116	324	248	76	45	40	5	15	13	2
Madras	340	274	66	233	173	60	13	12	1	21	20	1
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	12,287	10,873	1,414	7,881	6,764	1,117	1,015	967	48	1,090	1,083	7
(ii) <i>States and Agencies . .</i>	<i>4,913</i>	<i>4,392</i>	<i>521</i>	<i>2,656</i>	<i>2,313</i>	<i>341</i>	<i>215</i>	<i>198</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>682</i>	<i>682</i>	<i>..</i>
Assam State (Manipur). .	8	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baroda State	12	10	2	..	4	2	1	1	..	3	3	..
Central India Agency . .	51	32	19	39	22	17	2	1	1	6	6	..
Central Provinces States .	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gwalior States	244	230	14	218	204	14	9	9	..	9	9	..
Hyderabad States . . .	249	207	42	151	110	41	11	11	..	64	64	..
Kashmir States	2,229	2,044	185	1,198	1,028	170	83	82	1	318	318	..
Madras States (includ- ing Cochin and Tra- vancore).	14	12	2	12	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
(v) <i>Cochin State</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>
(b) <i>Travancore State . . .</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>
Mysore State	127	98	29	107	79	28	6	5	1	5	5	..
Rajputana Agency . . .	1,934	1,722	212	901	836	65	98	86	12	272	272	..
Sikkim State	14	14	..	11	11	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
United Provinces States .	30	19	11	13	9	4	5	3	2	2	2	..

PLACE.

WHERE ENUMERATED.

TERRITORIES.												STATES.		
Bolan.			Chagai.			Sibi.			Kalat.			Las Bela.		
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Per-sons.	Malcs.	Females.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
3,618	2,910	708	21,343	13,156	8,187	119,464	69,739	49,725	328,281	179,003	149,278	50,696	26,983	23,713
3,422	2,730	692	21,046	12,911	8,135	118,846	69,168	49,678	328,265	178,990	149,275	50,693	26,980	23,713
1,507	1,121	386	17,407	9,604	7,803	110,743	62,473	48,270	327,375	178,334	149,041	50,423	26,801	23,622
963	637	326	17,044	9,320	7,724	108,989	61,243	47,746	29	21	8	..	..	..
244	202	42	81	70	11	769	528	241	12	6	6	..	..	..
1	..	1	3	3	..	96	94	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
20	19	1	6	6	..	28	22	6	14	13	1	..	..	..
509	337	262	..	..	..	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	11	3	16,934	9,225	7,709	25	21	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
85	68	17	20	16	4	108,067	60,576	47,491	2	1	1	..	..	..
544	484	60	363	284	79	1,754	1,230	524	327,346	178,313	149,033	50,423	26,801	23,622
544	484	60	363	284	79	1,750	1,227	523	327,345	178,312	149,033	50,423	26,801	23,622
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	1	1	1	..	50,423	26,801	23,622
1,915	1,609	306	3,639	3,307	332	8,103	6,695	1,408	890	656	234	270	179	91
1,523	1,276	247	2,380	2,152	223	5,892	4,759	1,133	810	594	216	253	165	88
1,269	1,032	237	2,347	2,120	227	5,675	4,583	1,092	787	577	210	246	162	84
115	91	24	158	115	43	958	746	212	182	152	30	97	59	38
65	63	2	169	161	8	566	484	82	43	29	14	20	14	6
1,089	878	211	2,020	1,844	176	4,151	3,353	798	562	396	166	129	89	40
254	244	10	33	32	1	217	176	41	23	17	6	7	3	4
49	48	1	3	3	..	85	62	23	3	3	..	..	..	..
..
205	196	9	30	29	1	132	114	18	20	14	6	7	3	4
392	333	59	1,257	1,153	104	2,201	1,927	274	77	59	18	17	14	3
348	303	45	559	516	43	1,610	1,413	197	53	43	10	14	12	2
..	..	..	1	1	..	15	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	3	2	4	4	..	19	15	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	9	9	..	23	20	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	3	1	3	3	..	14	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	7	8	32	24	8	54	39	15	4	3	1	4	3	1
2	2	..	5	5	..	64	60	4	1	1	..	1	1	..
321	288	33	505	470	35	1,418	1,254	164	48	39	9	9	8	1
44	30	14	698	637	61	591	514	77	24	16	8	3	2	1
8	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	2	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	23	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	4	2	258	255	3	363	355	8	1	1	..	2	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	21	7	435	377	58	179	117	62	20	12	8	1	1	..
..
1	1	..	1	1	..	8	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..

TERRITORIES.

STATES.

[illegible]

TABLE XII.

Infirmities.

In part I, age is unspecified for 3,219 infirm belonging to 704,789 souls enumerated on the Tribal Schedule.

In both parts there is a discrepancy of 1 in the total Number of the infirm, as one deaf-mute male in the Tribal Area of the Loralai District was also returned as insane.

XII.—INFIRMITIES.

PART I.—Distribution by Age.

Age.	POPULATION AFFECTED.				INSANE.				DEAF-MUTE.				BLIND.				LEPER.			
	Persons.	Males.	Females.		Persons.	Males.	Females.		Persons.	Males.	Females.		Persons.	Males.	Females.		Persons.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8	9	10		11	12	13		14	15	16	
0-1	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..
1-2	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..
2-3	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..
3-4	1	1	..		..	..	..		1	1	..		..	..	..		..	..	..
4-5	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..
Total 0-5	1	1	..		..	..	..		1	1	..		..	..	..		..	..	..
5-10	4	3	1		..	..	..		3	3	..		1	..	1		..	..	..
10-15	5	3	2		..	..	..		4	2	2		1	1	..		..	..	..
15-20	5	4	1		1	..	1		2	2	..		1	1	..		1	1	..	
20-25	1	1	..		1	1	..		..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..
25-30	4	3	1		1	1	..		3	2	1		..	..	..		..	..	..
30-35	9	8	1		2	2	..		1	1	..		6	5	1		..	..	..
35-40	4	2	2		1	1	..		2	..	2		1	1	..		..	..	..
40-45	7	7	..		3	3	..		1	1	..		3	3	..		..	..	..
45-50	7	7	..		4	4	..		..	..	..		3	3	..		..	..	..
50-55	9	4	5		1	1	..		1	..	1		7	3	4		..	..	..
55-60	2	1	1		..	..	..		..	..	..		2	1	1		..	..	..
60-65	6	5	1		..	..	..		..	..	..		6	5	1		..	..	..
65-70	3	1	2		1	1	..		..	..	..		2	..	2		..	..	..
70 and over	14	11	3		2	1	1		1	1	..		11	9	2		..	..	..
Unspecified	3,219	1,959	1,260		403	270	133		663	481	182		2,049	1,128	921		105	81	24	
Total	3,300	2,020	1,280		420	285	135		682	494	198		2,093	1,160	933		106	82	24	

XII.—INFIRMITIES.

PART II.—Distribution by Districts and States.

District or State	POPULATION AFFLICTED.				INSANE.				DEAF-MUTE.				BLIND.				LEPER.			
	Males.		Females.		Persons.		Males.		Females.		Persons.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16					
<i>Baluchistan</i>	3,300	2,020	1,280	420	285	135	682	494	188	2,093	1,160	933	106	82	24					
Districts	1,277	830	447	177	127	50	249	185	64	819	492	327	83	27	6					
Quetta-Pishin	157	121	36	23	18	5	31	27	4	101	4	27	2	2	..					
Loralai	322	213	109	53	39	14	43	33	10	211	128	83	16	14	2					
Zhob	206	124	82	34	22	12	47	31	16	121	69	52	4	2	2					
Folan	9	5	4	..	..	..	3	1	2	6	4	2	..	..	..		
Chagai	79	52	27	9	8	1	16	13	3	54	31	23	..	..	..		
Sibi	504	315	189	58	40	18	109	80	29	326	186	140	11	9	2					
Administrated area	244	161	103	16	15	1	59	42	17	184	101	83	5	3	2					
Mari-Bugti Country	210	154	86	42	25	17	59	38	12	142	85	57	6	6	..					
States	2,023	1,190	833	243	158	85	433	309	124	1,274	663	606	73	55	18					
Kalat	1,850	1,082	768	207	135	72	390	281	109	1,186	617	569	67	49	18					
Surawan	207	137	70	14	13	1	75	53	22	116	69	47	2	2	..					
Jhalawar	370	233	137	60	43	17	83	56	27	190	109	81	37	25	12					
Kuchhi	495	281	211	19	32	17	125	99	26	318	150	168	3	3	..					
Dombki-Kaberi Country	212	118	64	12	9	3	27	26	1	173	83	90	..	..	..		
Makran	415	240	205	61	32	32	62	37	25	297	153	144	22	18	4					
Kharan	121	70	51	8	6	2	18	10	8	92	53	39	3	1	2					
Las Bela	173	108	65	36	23	13	43	28	15	88	51	37	6	6	..					

TABLE XIIA.

Infirmities by selected Tribes and Races.

Details of Infirmities for all the Indigenous Musalman tribes in Baluchistan are given in the body of the table. The figures of infirmities for other tribes are given below :—

Tribes.	POPULATION.			INSANE.		DEAF-MUTE.		BLIND.		LEPER.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
TOTAL	114,001	85,197	28,804	22	8	29	9	49	52	1	..
MUSALMANS	47,853	36,387	11,466	12	1	8	..	18	12	1	..
Baloch	2,941	1,812	1,129	2	..	..	..	4	3	..	..
Semi-indigenous	2,578	1,497	1,081	2	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
Buzdar	1,196	666	530	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Others	1,382	831	551	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	..
Alien Baloch	363	315	48	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Fathans	18,103	12,512	5,591	6	..	1	..	8	5	..	..
Semi-indigenous	13,467	8,477	4,990	5	..	1	..	7	5	..	..
Durrani	2,344	1,511	833	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..
Ghilzai	9,659	5,892	3,767	3	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
Others	1,464	1,074	390	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Alien Pathan	4,636	4,035	601	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Jatt Alien	3,791	3,364	427	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..
Sayyid Alien	1,277	998	279	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Other Musalmans	21,741	17,701	4,040	4	1	4	..	6	3	1	..
Semi-indigenous	2,613	1,831	782	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
Hazara	1,997	1,435	562	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Others	616	396	220	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Aliens	19,128	15,870	3,258	3	1	3	..	5	3	..	..
HINDUS	51,348	37,001	14,347	8	4	20	7	28	38	..	..
Indigenous	17,479	9,663	7,816	4	4	18	4	22	34	..	..
Alien	33,869	27,338	6,531	4	..	2	3	6	4	..	..
SIKHS	7,741	6,308	1,433	2	..	1	..	3	1	..	..
Indigenous	841	533	308	2	..	1	..	3	1	..	..
Alien	6,900	5,775	1,125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CHRISTIANS	6,693	5,214	1,479	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..
European	4,751	3,966	785	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Anglo-Indian	234	129	105	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Indian	1,708	1,119	589	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
OTHERS	366	287	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

XII A.—INFIRMITIES BY SELECTED TRIBES AND RACES.

(Indigenous Musalmans only.)

TRIBE OR RACE.	POPULATION DEALT WITH.			INSANE.		DEAF-MUTE.		BLIND.		LEPER.	
	Persons	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Indigenous Musalmans	685,624	375,803	309,821	263	129	465	179	1,111	881	81	24
Baloch	173,395	95,563	77,832	70	55	115	55	390	341	20	4
(i) <i>Eastern</i>	<i>109,005</i>	<i>60,966</i>	<i>48,039</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>86</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>236</i>	<i>214</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>2</i>
Bugti	22,737	12,928	9,809	3	..	32	9	52	21	..	..
Dombki	6,046	3,309	2,737	..	2	7	..	27	30	..	..
Khetran	17,123	9,018	8,105	7	4	6	5	44	45	..	..
Magasi	8,282	4,589	3,693	7	2	5	..	12	24	..	..
Mari	22,601	13,127	9,474	22	17	9	5	51	43	6	..
Rind, Buledi	4,748	2,661	2,087	..	..	2	2	5	2	..	..
„ Jamali	2,861	1,558	1,303	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
„ Khosa	3,458	1,874	1,584	1	..	4	2	9	6	1	2
„ Lashari	4,287	2,365	1,922	2	..	5	1	13	14	..	..
„ unspecified	15,382	8,686	6,696	..	1	13	8	20	28	2	..
Umrami	1,104	594	510	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baloch Un-specified.	376	257	119	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..
(ii) <i>Western</i>	<i>64,390</i>	<i>34,597</i>	<i>29,793</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>2</i>
Buledi	1,289	696	593	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..
Dashti	4,474	2,359	2,115	3	1	..	..	6	6	1	..
Gichki	575	294	281	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kaudai	1,694	911	783	3	..	3	..	9	8	2	..
Rais	5,696	2,986	2,710	3	7	4	2	16	15	..	..
Rakhshani	21,677	11,757	9,920	10	2	9	7	47	39	2	1
Rind	17,136	9,198	7,938	5	13	7	8	49	31	3	..
Sangur	4,336	2,362	1,974	4	..	2	1	4	7	1	..
Sanjrani	481	252	229	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	..
Baloch Un-specified.	7,032	3,782	3,250	..	3	3	5	16	18	2	1
Brahui	159,734	88,961	74,773	62	22	120	52	214	147	25	14
(i) <i>Original Nucleus</i>	<i>17,956</i>	<i>9,746</i>	<i>8,210</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>1</i>
Ahmadzai	119	48	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gurgnari	1,391	737	654	..	1	2	1	1	1	..	1
Iltazai	451	259	192	..	..	2	..	3	2	1	..
Kalandrari	4,532	2,361	2,171	4	..	1	2	2	1	3	..
Kambrari	2,414	1,331	1,083	2	1	..	..	1	2	..	..
Mirwari	2,590	1,409	1,181	2	1	4	..	7	4	1	..
Rodeni	1,788	991	797	3	..	1	..	2	1	..	..
Sumalari	4,671	2,610	2,061	5	1	2	1	6	6	..	..
(ii) <i>Sarawan</i>	<i>51,957</i>	<i>29,381</i>	<i>22,576</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>1</i>
Bangulzai	10,281	5,881	4,400	..	..	7	..	9	9	..	..
Kurd	2,982	1,719	1,263	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Lahri	5,572	3,218	2,354	1	..	1	3	8	4	..	..
Langav	9,301	5,193	4,108	4	..	13	5	16	9	..	..
Mamashahi	2,790	1,562	1,228	..	1	8	2	5	2	..	..
Raisani	2,618	1,438	1,180	..	..	3	..	5	2	..	..
Rustumzai	636	352	284	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Sarparra	2,112	1,167	945	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..
Satahzai	1,588	922	666	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shahwani	8,163	4,633	3,530	1	..	9	8	6	9	..	1
Zagr Mengal	5,914	3,296	2,618	1	..	4	1	5	7	..	..
(iii) <i>Jhalawan</i>	<i>86,772</i>	<i>48,005</i>	<i>38,767</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>12</i>
Bizanjav	9,923	5,416	4,507	5	3	6	7	12	7	..	..
Haruni	1,114	605	509	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Mamasani	14,845	8,179	6,666	6	1	8	6	32	23	7	2
Mengal	24,021	13,295	10,726	10	4	24	9	20	20	5	8
Nichari	1,885	1,087	798	1	1	2	..	6	..	..	..
Pandrani	1,488	825	663	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Sajdi	4,137	2,319	1,818	1	..	..	..	5	4	..	1
Zahri	29,359	16,279	13,080	8	5	20	5	42	25	8	1
(iv) <i>Miscellaneous—</i>	<i>3,049</i>	<i>1,829</i>	<i>1,220</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>
Nighari	1,502	843	659	2	..	..	2	3	6	..	..
Rekizai	653	369	284	3	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Others	894	617	277	3	3	1	..	8	..	..	..

XII A.—INFIRMITIES BY SELECTED TRIBES AND RACES.

(Indigenous Musalmans only.)

Tribe or Race.	POPULATION.			INSANE.		DEAF-MUTE.		BLIND.		LEPER.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Pathan . . .	174,061	95,889	78,172	62	23	82	28	216	128	17	3
Barech . . .	1,550	907	643	..	..	1	..	4	3	..	..
Jafar . . .	1,355	733	622	..	..	4	1	1	..	1	..
Kakar . . .	92,600	51,951	40,649	35	14	47	16	72	56	1	2
<i>Dumar</i> . . .	<i>7,741</i>	<i>4,336</i>	<i>3,405</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>4</i>	..	..
<i>Sanzarkhel</i> . . .	<i>46,438</i>	<i>25,845</i>	<i>20,593</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Sargara</i> . . .	<i>2,352</i>	<i>1,294</i>	<i>1,058</i>	..	..	..	..	<i>2</i>	..	..	..
<i>Snatia</i> . . .	<i>22,519</i>	<i>12,775</i>	<i>9,744</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>5</i>	..	..
<i>Targhara</i> . . .	<i>12,021</i>	<i>6,702</i>	<i>5,319</i>	<i>1</i>	..	<i>1</i>	..	<i>1</i>	..	..	..
<i>Others</i> . . .	<i>1,529</i>	<i>999</i>	<i>530</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kasi . . .	1,295	673	622	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Luni . . .	3,187	1,683	1,504	5	1	..	..	4	3	1	..
Pani . . .	27,727	15,065	12,662	16	6	11	7	73	42	13	1
<i>Main branch</i> . . .	<i>4,972</i>	<i>2,657</i>	<i>2,315</i>	<i>2</i>	..	<i>1</i>	..	<i>7</i>	<i>18</i>	..	..
<i>Isot</i> . . .	<i>2,601</i>	<i>1,410</i>	<i>1,191</i>	<i>2</i>	..	<i>1</i>	..	<i>6</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>4</i>	..
<i>Laun</i> . . .	<i>1,081</i>	<i>602</i>	<i>479</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Mandokhel</i> . . .	<i>3,870</i>	<i>2,179</i>	<i>1,691</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>2</i>	..
<i>Musakhel</i> . . .	<i>13,145</i>	<i>7,136</i>	<i>6,009</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Zarkun</i> . . .	<i>2,017</i>	<i>1,055</i>	<i>962</i>	<i>1</i>	..	..	..	<i>9</i>	<i>3</i>	..	..
<i>Unspecified</i> . . .	<i>41</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>15</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shirani . . .	7,297	3,871	3,426	1	..	4	2	13	5	..	..
Tarin . . .	36,010	19,270	16,740	4	2	13	2	48	15	..	..
<i>Abdal Achakzai</i> . . .	<i>19,146</i>	<i>10,250</i>	<i>8,896</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	..	<i>35</i>	<i>7</i>	..	..
<i>Spin Tarin</i> . . .	<i>9,613</i>	<i>5,233</i>	<i>4,380</i>	<i>1</i>	..	<i>9</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>6</i>	..	..
<i>Tor Tarin</i> . . .	<i>7,023</i>	<i>3,643</i>	<i>3,380</i>	<i>1</i>	..	<i>3</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>2</i>	..	..
<i>Unspecified</i> . . .	<i>228</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>84</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zmarai . . .	1,700	931	769	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..
Others . . .	1,340	805	535	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
Lasi (Panj Raj)	23,212	12,365	10,947	9	7	13	6	22	18	2	..
Angaria . . .	3,363	1,801	1,562	..	2	..	..	2	2	1	..
Burra . . .	4,279	2,312	1,967	1	..	..	1	8	6	..	..
Jamot . . .	6,663	3,541	3,122	2	2	8	5	4	7	..	..
Runjha . . .	5,027	2,672	2,355	4	3	2	..	3	..	1	..
Sheikh . . .	3,725	1,959	1,766	2	..	3	..	5	3	..	..
Unspecified . . .	155	80	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jatt . . .	63,191	35,095	28,096	33	12	91	19	173	163	4	..
Sayyid . . .	20,265	10,567	9,698	7	3	6	2	22	14	1	1
Bukhari . . .	9,501	4,648	4,853	3	1	2	1	5	6	..	1
Chishti . . .	1,229	633	596	1	..	3	..	5	1	..	..
Gharshin . . .	786	422	364	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kaheri . . .	796	430	366	1	..	..	..	2	3	..	..
Mashwani . . .	924	519	405	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Taran . . .	955	532	423	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Ustrana . . .	623	355	268	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Others . . .	5,451	3,028	2,423	1	2	..	1	6	3	1	..
Other Musalmans	71,766	37,363	34,403	20	7	38	17	74	70	12	2
Darzada . . .	10,685	5,525	5,160	2	1	8	2	22	34	1	..
Dehwar . . .	5,455	3,027	2,428	1	..	8	5	10	10	2	..
Gadra . . .	6,958	3,550	3,408	5	2	4	1	8	1	..	..
Gola . . .	172	94	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jat . . .	3,726	2,046	1,680	1	..	2	..	3	2	..	..
Khoja . . .	311	151	160	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Langah . . .	1,371	737	634	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Lori . . .	6,890	3,744	3,146	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	..
Med . . .	1,628	840	788	3	1	3	3	10	7	5	..
Nakib . . .	5,577	2,895	2,682	6	1	4	2	9	6	5	1
Others . . .	28,993	14,754	14,239	2	2	7	2	10	7	2	1
Tribal followers	24,888	12,468	12,420	2	2	7	2	9	6	2	1
Others . . .	4,105	2,286	1,819	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1

TABLE XIII.

Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality.

The difference between the tribal totals of 1911 and 1921 are due to the following reclassification, etcetera :—

1. The following units of the Western Baloch have been shown as separate tribes :—

1. Buledi	6. Rakhshani
2. Dashti	7. Rind
3. Gichki	8. Sangur
4. Kaudai	9. Sanjrani
5. Rais	10. Others.

2. The following clans which were shown as separate tribes in 1911 have this time been included in the Rind tribe as they really form part of that tribe :—

1. Gurgej	6. Kolwai
2. Hot	7. Kalanchi
3. Kallagi	8. Lashari
4. Kalmati	9. Latti
5. Khosa	10. Purki

3. Similarly the Nausherwanis and Taukis which form part of the Pakhshanis and Dodai and Gabol which form part of the Dashti tribe, all these were shown as separate tribes in 1911, have this time been amalgamated with their proper tribes.

4. In the same way the following unimportant tribes shown separately in 1911 have this time been included under 'Others'

1. Barr	6. Mullazai
2. Gamshadzai	7. Sami
3. Katohar	8. Shehzada
4. Kengizai	9. Wadela
5. Lundi	

5. Taking the above alterations into account, the figures of the ten tribes for 1921 compare with those of 1911 as below :—

Tribe	1911	1921	Variation
1. Buledi	1,340	1,289	—51
2. Dashti	1,149	4,474	+3,325
3. Gichki	554	575	+21
4. Kaudai	1,132	1,694	+562
5. Rais	4,147	5,696	+1,549
6. Rakhshani	20,068	21,677	+1,609
7. Rind	14,561	17,136	+2,575
8. Sangur	5,798	4,336	—1,462
9. Sanjrani	121	481	+360
10. Others	8,401	7,032	—1,369
TOTAL	57,271	64,390	+7,119

6. The Pirrikari tribe being unimportant has this time been included in 'others' under the 'Miscellaneous Brahuis.'

7. With regard to the indigenous Sayyid tribes of Baluchistan it may be mentioned that the 'Karbala' form part of the 'Bukhari' tribe and the 'Pechi' that of the 'Chishti' Sayyids. These have therefore been included this time under their tribes proper. The 'Gilani,' 'Husaini,' 'Khosti' and 'Maududi' Sayyids being unimportant have been amalgamated with 'others.' After making the above changes, the figures for Sayyids for 1911 and 1921 compare as follows :—

Tribe	1911	1921	Variation
1. Bukhari	9,750	9,501	—249
2. Chishti	1,500	1,229	—271
3. Gharshin	796	786	—10
4. Kaheri	938	796	—142
5. Mashwani	1,008	924	—84
6. Taran	1,237	955	—282
7. Ustrana	764	623	—141
8. Others	5,303	5,451	+148
TOTAL	21,296	20,265	—1,031

8. 'Kori' and 'Langah' are synonymous terms. The Langahs include the Koris of Las Bela.

CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY	BALUCHISTAN			DISTRICTS													
				QUETTA-PISHIN		LORALAI		ZHOB		BOLAN		CHAGAI		SIBI			
				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Administered Area		Mari-Bugti Country	
	Persons	Males	Females											Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
TOTAL	799,625	461,000	338,625	87,101	49,981	46,973	35,500	35,135	21,533	2,910	708	13,156	8,187	48,647	3,793	21,092	15,932
<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>703,944</i>	<i>385,999</i>	<i>317,945</i>	<i>44,765</i>	<i>37,441</i>	<i>37,219</i>	<i>31,133</i>	<i>26,862</i>	<i>21,343</i>	<i>1,128</i>	<i>377</i>	<i>9,414</i>	<i>7,577</i>	<i>40,734</i>	<i>31,710</i>	<i>21,056</i>	<i>15,917</i>
<i>Semi-Indigenous</i>	<i>18,658</i>	<i>11,805</i>	<i>6,853</i>	<i>4,118</i>	<i>1,978</i>	<i>5,333</i>	<i>3,828</i>	<i>487</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>143</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>373</i>	<i>268</i>	<i>1,010</i>	<i>485</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Aliens</i>	<i>77,093</i>	<i>63,196</i>	<i>13,897</i>	<i>38,218</i>	<i>10,569</i>	<i>4,421</i>	<i>539</i>	<i>7,786</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>1,639</i>	<i>329</i>	<i>3,369</i>	<i>342</i>	<i>6,903</i>	<i>1,598</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>3</i>
Baloch	176,336	97,375	78,961	730	409	9,865	8,625	161	1	264	167	2,919	2,468	15,973	12,551	19,832	14,742
<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>13,395</i>	<i>95,563</i>	<i>77,832</i>	<i>588</i>	<i>388</i>	<i>8,591</i>	<i>7,712</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>264</i>	<i>167</i>	<i>2,906</i>	<i>2,458</i>	<i>5,711</i>	<i>12,373</i>	<i>19,818</i>	<i>14,739</i>
(a) <i>Eastern</i>	<i>109,005</i>	<i>60,966</i>	<i>48,039</i>	<i>475</i>	<i>319</i>	<i>8,591</i>	<i>7,712</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>264</i>	<i>167</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>15,538</i>	<i>12,211</i>	<i>19,816</i>	<i>14,739</i>
Bugti	22,737	12,928	9,809	..	..	14	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	497	445	12,383	9,324
Dombai	6,046	3,309	2,737	..	..	8	14	2	..	3	1	3	..	1,014	888	2	1
Khatrian	17,123	9,018	8,105	2	..	8,362	7,541	7	..	..	..	..	..	631	548	16	16
Mazari	8,282	4,539	3,693	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	75	47	..	..
Mari	22,601	13,127	9,474	1	..	186	139	..	..	4	..	..	..	5,374	3,834	7,399	5,384
Rind, Buleh	4,748	2,661	2,087	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	2,572	2,011	..	..
„ Jamali	2,861	1,558	1,303	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,518	1,271	..	..
„ Khosa	3,453	1,874	1,584	1	..	..	..	..	..	13	2	..	..	1,724	1,403	10	12
„ Lashari	4,287	2,365	1,922	18	2	1	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	443	374	..	..
„ Unspecified	15,382	8,686	6,696	350	261	11	6	48	..	227	160	..	..	984	790	6	2
Umranl	1,104	594	510	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	576	496	..	..
Baloch Unspecified	376	257	110	101	56	8	9	2	1	8	4	..	..	120	44	..	..
(ii) <i>Western</i>	<i>64,390</i>	<i>34,597</i>	<i>29,793</i>	<i>113</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>2,902</i>	<i>2,458</i>	<i>173</i>	<i>162</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>..</i>
Buleh	1,289	696	593	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dashli	4,474	2,359	2,115	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gichki	575	294	231	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..
Kandari	1,694	911	783	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Rais	5,696	2,986	2,710	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rakhshani	21,677	11,757	9,920	100	60	..	..	1	..	..	..	2,341	2,002	90	87	..	..
Rind	17,136	9,198	7,938	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	33	2	1	..	..
Sangur	4,336	2,362	1,974	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sanjrani	481	252	229	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	252	229	..	..	..	..
Others	7,032	3,782	3,250	12	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	264	189	77	72	..	..
<i>Semi-Indigenous</i>	<i>2,578</i>	<i>1,497</i>	<i>1,081</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1,198</i>	<i>893</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>239</i>	<i>175</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>3</i>
Buzdar	1,196	666	530	..	..	652	517	2	..	..	..	2	4	10	0	..	..
Others	1,382	831	551	25	3	546	376	14	..	..	..	2	3	229	166	14	3
<i>Aliens</i>	<i>363</i>	<i>315</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>
Brahui (Indigenous)	159,734	88,961	70,773	4,694	3,608	159	34	109	..	506	113	4,740	3,664	2,586	1,792	..	..
(i) <i>Original nucleus</i>	<i>17,956</i>	<i>9,746</i>	<i>8,210</i>	<i>535</i>	<i>430</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>138</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>295</i>	<i>214</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>
Ahmadzai	119	48	71	27	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..
Gurmari	1,391	737	654	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
Ultazai	451	259	192	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kalandrari	4,532	2,361	2,171	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	82	66	..	..
Kambrari	2,414	1,331	1,033	193	147	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	29	2	..	..	..
Mirwari	2,590	1,409	1,181	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..
Rodeni	1,788	991	797	65	37	..	..	1	..	7	..	25	21	7	2	..	..
Sumalari	4,671	2,610	2,061	247	193	1	..	..	..	42	7	69	45	196	143	..	..
(ii) <i>Sarawan</i>	<i>51,957</i>	<i>29,381</i>	<i>22,576</i>	<i>2,975</i>	<i>2,365</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>291</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>2,632</i>	<i>2,022</i>	<i>1,389</i>	<i>940</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>
Bangulzai	10,281	5,881	4,400	327	271	29	..	15	..	121	41	29	1	789	509	..	..
Kuri	2,982	1,719	1,263	201	147	1	..	1	..	41	17	..	..	42	28	..	..
Labri	5,572	3,218	2,354	392	314	44	14	2	..	3	..	54	31	211	173	..	..
Langav	9,301	5,193	4,108	550	444	1	..	33	..	10	..	267	204	203	144	..	..

RACE OR NATIONALITY.

STATES.																	CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY
Total Kalat		Sarawan		Jhalawan		Kachhi		Dombki-Kaheri Country		Makran		Kharan		LAS BELA			
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34		
179,003	149,278	30,422	23,840	43,687	36,023	41,349	33,804	10,628	8,930	37,826	34,034	15,091	12,647	26,983	23,713	TOTAL	
178,036	148,845	29,962	23,650	43,609	35,977	41,269	33,750	10,602	8,912	37,565	33,960	15,029	12,596	26,785	23,602	Indigenous	
298	185	158	77	40	35	16	8	..	..	26	15	58	50	17	20	Semi-Indigenous
669	248	302	113	38	11	64	16	26	18	23	59	4	1	181	91	Aliens	
45,292	38,039	828	619	839	668	12,713	10,127	2,439	1,967	21,450	18,768	7,025	5,890	2,339	1,959	Baloch	
45,287	38,035	826	619	839	668	12,712	10,127	2,439	1,967	21,446	18,764	7,025	5,890	2,334	1,959	Indigenous	
16,116	12,836	717	518	211	181	12,712	10,127	2,439	1,967	..	..	7	10	69	51	(i) Eastern
34	27	..	..	..	..	32	25	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bugti
2,277	1,843	..	..	..	..	2	3	2,275	1,840	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dombki
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Khetran
4,511	3,646	14	13	103	82	4,387	3,541	..	..	..	..	7	10	..	..	Mazasi
94	63	..	..	..	..	94	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	51	Mari
83	76	..	..	..	..	83	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rind, Buledi
37	32	..	..	..	..	1	2	36	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	" Jamah
126	107	..	..	..	..	121	107	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	" Khosa
1,898	1,546	..	..	4	1	1,894	1,515	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	" Lashari
7,060	5,477	732	535	134	101	6,070	4,746	121	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. Unspecified
13	14	..	..	..	..	18	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Urtrani
8	5	1	..	..	..	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Baloch Unspecified
29,141	25,199	79	71	598	181	..	..	..	..	21,416	18,561	7,018	5,880	2,265	1,905	(ii) Western
696	593	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	696	593	..	..	..	..	Buledi
2,353	2,115	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,350	2,115	..	..	..	..	Dashu
290	279	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	289	277	..	..	..	..	Gehki
903	779	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	903	779	..	..	1	4	Kaudari
2,986	2,710	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,986	2,710	..	..	..	..	Rais
9,085	7,631	75	68	523	415	..	..	..	..	1,481	1,279	7,006	5,869	110	140	Rakhshani
8,144	7,053	..	..	43	35	..	..	..	..	8,094	7,012	7	6	1,010	846	Rind
1,303	1,106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,308	1,106	..	..	1,054	868	Sangur
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sanjani
3,370	2,933	4	3	31	32	..	..	..	..	3,330	2,893	5	5	57	47	Others
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	Semi-Indigenous
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Buzdar
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	Others
5	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	4	..	Aliens
72,204	58,233	23,241	18,269	37,811	31,026	2,509	1,989	71	58	3,619	2,898	4,953	3,993	3,963	3,329	Brahui (Indigenous)	
8,203	6,977	1,630	1,374	5,230	4,488	33	32	..	..	799	657	511	426	521	459	(i) Original nucleus
13	14	8	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	..	6	2	Ahamdzai
720	630	111	112	169	405	..	..	..	..	121	106	28	27	2	4	Gurguani
259	192	..	..	211	175	15	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Itazai
2,159	1,992	258	219	1,807	1,695	..	..	..	..	93	76	1	2	112	107	Kalandran
902	732	110	92	530	417	15	11	..	..	129	105	127	107	200	175	Kambhari
1,200	987	..	..	843	685	..	..	..	..	357	302	..	..	204	192	Mirwari
886	737	576	457	231	228	2	2	..	..	67	46	10	4	..	..	Rodent
2,055	1,673	567	485	1,103	883	1	2	..	..	39	17	345	286	..	..	Sumalari
21,687	16,975	17,277	13,581	1,662	1,709	2,190	1,714	71	58	115	10	352	270	187	157	(ii) Sarawan	
4,371	3,578	2,940	2,315	122	76	1,419	1,117	60	45	7	4	32	21	..	..	Bangulzai
1,309	966	1,125	600	107	97	27	25	..	..	3	2	47	42	124	105	Kurd
2,511	1,810	2,008	1,475	196	141	305	201	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	3	Lahri
4,129	3,316	3,922	3,141	187	159	2	2	4	5	1	..	13	9	..	..	Langav

CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY	BALUCHISTAN			DISTRICTS													
				QUETTA-PISHIN		LORALAI		ZHOB		BOLAN		CHAGAI		SIBI			
				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Administered Area		Mari-Bugti Country	
	Persons	Males	Females											Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Mamasahil .	2,700	1,562	1,228	180	117	1	..	7	..	29	8	36	0	19	13	..	..
Raisani .	2,618	1,438	1,180	175	134	10	..	3	..	11	8	9	9	36	12	..	..
Rustumzai .	636	359	284	40	34	..	..	1	..	6	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
Sarparra .	2,112	1,167	945	65	70	..	..	7	..	15	..	58	35	8	..	..	..
Satakzai .	1,588	922	666	15	10	..	..	1	..	20	4	..	..	21	19	..	..
Shahwani .	8,163	4,633	3,530	946	760	17	..	3	..	24	3	27	6	45	30	..	..
Zagr Mengal .	5,914	3,206	2,618	84	64	43	19	1	..	..	..	2,151	1,727	15	12	..	..
(iii) Jhalawan	86,772	48,005	38,767	964	766	7	..	30	..	118	18	1,949	1,540	790	611	..	..
Bizanjav .	9,923	5,416	4,507	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haruni .	1,114	605	509	50	40	..	..	..	..	4	..	17	14	..	..	..	..
Mamasani .	14,845	8,170	6,666	135	101	..	..	1	..	1	..	1,677	1,325	85	63	..	..
Mengal .	24,021	13,295	10,726	477	388	5	..	18	..	108	17	146	114	404	294	..	..
Nichari .	1,885	1,087	708	80	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	5	..	..
Pandrani .	1,488	825	663	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	243	215	..	..
Sajdi .	4,137	2,310	1,818	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Zahri .	20,350	10,270	13,080	213	172	2	..	11	..	5	1	107	85	54	34	..	..
(iv) Miscellaneous	3,049	1,629	1,220	220	47	5	1	4	..	48	4	21	..	103	27	..	..
Nighari .	1,502	843	659	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rekizai .	653	369	284	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others .	894	617	277	229	47	5	1	4	..	48	4	21	..	103	27	..	..
Pathan .	192,164	108,401	83,763	37,487	28,922	30,005	23,935	27,411	21,073	312	18	841	493	10,819	8,146	14	9
Indigenous .	174,061	95,889	78,172	32,871	27,276	25,471	20,967	26,227	20,990	139	15	355	225	9,687	7,787	2	..
Baroch .	1,550	907	643	357	258	3	..	..	..	24	11	241	184	63	3	..	..
Jafar .	1,355	733	622	4	2	729	620	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kakar .	92,600	51,951	40,649	17,881	14,088	10,977	7,901	10,739	15,512	79	..	61	14	4,035	3,000	2	..
Dumar .	7,741	4,336	3,405	251	199	3,382	2,735	14	5	..	..	..	..	689	466	..	..
Nanzarkhel .	46,438	25,845	20,593	2,794	2,461	6,439	4,985	16,235	12,920	4	..	13	2	324	204	..	..
Sargara .	2,352	1,294	1,058	812	687	121	110	356	260	1	..	..	..	4	1	..	..
Sunka .	22,519	12,775	9,744	6,679	4,989	82	50	3,082	2,324	36	..	31	11	2,849	2,370	..	..
Targhara .	12,021	6,702	5,319	6,660	5,291	37	18	40	2	23	..	1	..	41	8	..	..
Others .	1,529	999	530	785	461	16	3	12	1	14	..	16	1	128	41	2	..
Kasi .	1,205	673	622	641	611	3	..	1	1	10	1	..	..	6	2	..	..
Luni .	3,187	1,683	1,504	..	..	1,683	1,504	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pani .	27,727	15,965	12,662	17	18	9,594	8,097	2,737	2,165	4	..	..	..	2,380	2,099	..	..
Mavn Branch	4,972	2,557	2,315	17	18	292	253	..	..	4	..	..	..	2,022	1,764	..	..
Isot .	2,601	1,410	1,191	..	..	1,383	1,162	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	29	..	..
Iaun .	1,081	602	479	..	..	28	1	574	478	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandokhel .	3,370	2,179	1,691	..	..	31	18	146	1,670	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Musakhel .	13,145	7,136	6,009	..	..	7,103	5,989	17	17	..	..	..	..	16	3	..	..
Zarkun .	2,017	1,955	962	..	..	731	659	..	..	..	..	..	..	324	303	..	..
Unspecified .	41	26	15	..	..	26	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shirani .	7,297	3,871	3,426	46	30	76	65	3,705	3,299	1	..	2	1	16	10	..	..
Tarin .	36,010	19,270	16,740	15,547	12,020	2,364	2,002	45	13	10	..	10	2	3,070	2,484	..	..
Ahal Achakzai	19,116	10,250	8,896	10,182	8,578	18	5	14	..	8	..	7	2	15	..	..	..
Spin Tarin .	9,613	5,233	4,380	104	85	2,043	1,738	..	..	1	..	1	..	3,026	2,462	..	..
For Tarin .	7,023	3,643	3,380	3,218	3,035	300	237	31	13	1	..	2	..	20	22	..	..
Unspecified .	228	144	81	43	22	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
Zmarai .	1,700	931	769	..	..	931	769	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Pathans	1,340	895	535	378	240	11	9	..	..	12	3	41	24	108	69	..	..
Semi-Indi- genous	13,467	8,477	4,990	2,491	1,322	4,034	2,920	402	75	125	2	363	261	743	304	12	9
Durrani .	2,344	1,511	833	742	451	225	51	32	5	21	..	276	238	141	46	..	..
Ghulzai .	9,650	5,892	3,767	1,039	504	3,750	2,862	343	60	64	2	46	9	51	249	12	9
Pathan Unspeci- fied	1,464	1,074	390	710	267	59	7	27	10	40	..	41	14	89	9	..	..

RACE OR NATIONALITY—*contd.*

STATES																	CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY
Total Kalat		Sarawan		Jhalawan		Kachhi		Dombki-Kaheri Country		Makran		Kharan		LAS BELA			
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34		
1,290	1,081	1,301	1,021	57	39	24	15	..	..	1	1	7	5	..	..	Mamashahi
1,194	1,017	513	461	339	265	309	275	5	6	28	10	..	..	..	..	Raisani
304	247	274	222	..	..	29	24	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	Rustunzai
1,003	840	961	809	17	14	25	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sarpatta
865	633	861	633	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	Satakalai
3,509	2,682	2,967	2,308	317	254	50	31	..	..	6	4	169	85	62	49	Shahwani
1,002	796	505	399	320	264	7	7	..	..	66	18	104	108	..	..	Zagr Mengal
41,073	33,313	4,316	3,299	29,722	24,299	261	217	..	..	2,701	2,201	4,070	3,297	3,065	2,519	(iii) Jhalawan
4,185	3,498	2	..	3,171	2,672	..	..	..	..	957	774	55	52	1,231	1,009	Bizanjav
525	455	127	116	286	242	1	1	..	..	4	1	107	95	..	..	Haruni
6,028	4,946	533	429	2,005	1,682	0	5	..	..	518	470	2,966	2,360	252	231	Mamasani
11,382	9,301	2,414	1,816	8,707	7,250	47	40	..	..	124	128	90	67	755	612	Mengal
995	728	218	155	774	573	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nichari
580	446	96	75	392	306	92	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Pandrani
2,060	1,606	..	..	1,035	792	..	..	..	..	885	707	140	107	258	212	Sajdi
15,318	12,333	926	708	13,352	10,782	112	106	..	..	216	121	712	616	569	455	Zahri
1,241	968	18	12	1,197	930	25	26	..	..	1	..	..	..	187	173	(iv) Miscellaneous
843	659	15	9	804	628	24	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nighari
369	284	..	..	369	284	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rehizai
29	25	3	3	24	18	1	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	187	173	Others
1,487	1,147	763	583	89	62	319	259	92	64	59	37	165	142	25	19	Pathan	
1,136	942	575	498	48	27	284	239	99	64	30	22	107	99	1	..	Indigenous	
219	187	101	83	..	..	13	13	..	..	1	2	101	89	..	..	Batech
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jafar
78	44	25	4	..	..	42	28	..	..	11	12	..	..	..	..	Kakar
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Damar
36	21	7	1	..	..	29	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sanzarkhel
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sargara
16	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Snatia
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Targhara
26	23	2	..	..	..	13	11	..	..	11	12	..	..	..	..	Others
12	7	11	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kasi
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Luni
324	283	249	226	..	..	70	53	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	Pani
322	280	247	223	..	..	70	53	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	Main branch
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Isot
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Laun
2	3	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Manbokhel
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Musakel
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Zarkun
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Unspecified
25	21	25	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Shirani
223	219	101	125	..	..	33	34	87	60	2	..	..	..	1	..	Tarin
5	11	..	..	..	..	5	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	Abdul Achukhail
58	75	37	56	..	..	21	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Spin Tarin
71	73	64	69	..	..	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tor Tarin
89	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	50	2	..	..	..	..	..	Unspecified
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Zmarai
255	181	63	32	48	27	125	111	..	..	16	8	3	3	..	..	Other Pathans
298	185	158	77	40	35	16	8	..	..	26	15	58	50	19	19	Semi-Indigenous
74	41	43	25	..	..	3	1	..	..	22	13	6	2	..	1	Durrani
118	64	77	28	..	..	1	7	..	..	4	2	26	27	7	8	Ghilzai
106	80	38	24	40	35	2	..	..	..	..	..	26	21	2	3	Pathan Unspecified

CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY	DISTRICTS																
	BALUCHISTAN			QUETTA-PISHIN		LORAI		ZHOB		BOLAN		CHAGAI		SIBI			
														Administered Area		Mari-Bugti Country	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Aliens</i> . .	4,636	4,035	601	2,125	424	500	48	782	8	48	2	123	7	389	85	..	..
Lasi (Panj Raj) Indigenous	23,212	12,365	10,847	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Angaria . .	3,363	1,801	1,562	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burra . .	4,270	2,312	1,957	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jamot . .	6,663	3,541	3,122	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Runjha . .	5,027	2,672	2,355	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shekh . .	3,725	1,959	1,766	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified .	155	80	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jatt . .	66,982	38,459	28,523	1,722	358	304	26	654	4	142	10	263	17	8,478	6,346	108	88
<i>Indigenous</i> .	63,191	35,095	28,096	136	107	8	2	2	..	72	2	3	..	8,025	6,253	107	88
<i>Aliens</i> . .	3,791	3,364	427	1,586	251	296	24	652	4	70	8	260	17	453	93	1	..
Sayyid . .	21,542	11,565	9,977	5,267	4,990	1,871	1,493	544	354	57	17	620	481	1,279	931	15	8
<i>Indigenous</i> .	20,265	10,567	9,698	4,718	4,817	1,797	1,482	449	344	19	7	566	476	1,131	884	15	8
Bukhar . .	9,501	4,648	4,853	3,265	3,639	385	339	72	20	2	1	17	10	526	475	..	..
Chishti . .	1,229	633	596	183	186	99	83	..	..	..	..	12	12	111	93	..	..
Gharshun . .	786	422	364	158	135	214	217	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	..	..
Kaheri . .	796	430	366	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	2	..	1	..	..	..
Mashwani . .	924	519	405	427	370	3	2	3	..	7	..	6	2	8	3	..	..
Taran . .	955	592	423	233	200	24	28	31	17	..	..	..	..	243	175	..	..
Ustrana . .	623	355	268	..	..	355	268	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others . .	5,451	2,928	2,424	452	287	687	515	379	307	2	..	529	452	231	127	15	8
<i>Aliens</i> . .	1,277	998	279	549	173	74	11	95	10	38	10	54	5	148	47	..	..
Other Musalmans	93,507	55,064	38,443	11,330	3,934	1,657	477	1,957	34	705	147	1,912	676	3,970	1,919	958	958
<i>Indigenous</i> .	71,766	37,363	31,103	1,015	762	476	349	11	8	78	42	622	599	1,951	1,525	954	958
Darzada . .	10,685	5,525	5,160	4	2	..	..	..	..	31	20	..	..	128	71	..	..
Dehwar . .	5,455	3,027	2,428	213	147	1	..	1	..	1	..	12	15	7	2	..	..
Gadra . .	6,958	3,550	3,408	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gola . .	172	94	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jaf . .	3,726	2,046	1,680	29	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	954	744	..	..
Khoja . .	311	151	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Langah . .	1,371	737	634	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lori . .	6,590	3,744	3,146	266	209	45	39	..	..	8	6	82	72	80	80	16	16
Med . .	1,623	840	788	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nakib . .	5,577	2,895	2,682	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others . .	28,993	14,754	11,239	503	353	368	310	7	8	25	16	528	512	782	628	938	942
Tribal followers	24,888	12,465	12,420	289	236	26	24	..	..	21	16	389	409	105	204	696	755
Others . .	4,105	2,286	1,519	223	147	342	286	7	8	1	..	139	112	587	424	212	167
<i>Semi-Indi- genous</i>	2,613	1,831	782	1,602	753	101	15	69	..	18	..	6	..	28	6	..	..
Hazara . .	1,997	1,435	562	1,223	544	94	12	69	..	18	..	3	..	27	6	..	..
Other Musal- mans	616	396	220	379	299	7	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
<i>Alien Musal- mans</i>	19,128	15,870	3,258	8,713	2,419	1,140	113	1,877	26	609	105	1,284	77	1,991	388	2	..
Hindus . .	51,348	37,001	14,347	16,922	5,378	2,774	857	3,341	57	783	186	1,581	350	4,490	1,665	167	127
<i>Indigenous</i> .	17,479	9,663	7,816	671	444	777	587	..	..	50	31	221	155	1,187	862	160	124
<i>Aliens</i> . .	33,869	27,338	6,531	16,251	4,931	1,997	270	3,341	57	733	155	1,360	195	3,303	803	7	3
Sikhs . .	7,741	6,308	1,433	3,914	934	253	36	819	7	101	17	237	28	907	392	..	..
<i>Indigenous</i> .	841	533	308	70	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	456	264	..	..
<i>Aliens</i> . .	6,900	5,775	1,125	3,844	898	253	36	819	7	101	17	236	28	451	128	..	..
Miscellaneous Aliens	7,059	5,501	1,558	5,033	1,445	85	17	139	3	40	32	43	10	145	51	..	..
Europeans . .	4,751	3,966	785	3,718	725	57	13	83	1	20	25	20	3	63	18	..	..
Anglo-Indians .	234	129	105	99	99	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	30	13	..	..
Indian Christians	1,708	1,119	589	959	557	26	3	54	1	16	7	17	4	42	17	..	..
Others . .	366	287	79	286	73	1	..	1	..	3	..	5	3	10	3	..	..

RACE OR NATIONALITY—contd.

STATES																	CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY
Total Kalat		Sarawan		Jhalawan		Kachhi		Dombki-Kaheri Country		Makran		Kharan		LAS BELA			
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34		
53	20	30	8	1	..	19	19	..	..	3	..	..	..	15	7	Aliens
80	75	..	..	38	42	..	..	..	..	44	33	..	..	12,283	10,769	Lasi (Panj Raj) Indi- genous
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,801	1,562	Angaria
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,312	1,967	Burra
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,539	3,119	Jamot
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,072	2,355	Runjha
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,959	1,766	Shekh
80	75	..	..	66	42	..	..	..	..	44	33	..	..	..	..	Unspecified
25,399	20,588	28	16	3	..	19,777	16,015	5,578	4,548	13	9	..	..	1,389	1,086	Jatt
25,367	20,570	15	11	1	..	19,775	16,012	5,575	4,547	1	..	..	..	1,375	1,074	Indigenous
32	18	13	5	2	..	2	3	3	1	12	9	..	..	14	12	Aliens
1,753	1,555	441	375	134	129	479	448	483	433	118	88	98	82	159	148	Sayyid	
1,732	1,546	436	372	133	128	477	448	479	428	109	88	98	82	140	134	Indigenous	
328	284	65	47	..	..	192	175	41	34	..	..	30	28	93	85	Bukhari
228	222	138	131	..	..	74	71	16	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chishtii
5	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Gharshin
410	360	15	17	..	..	14	10	390	321	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kaheri
65	28	31	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	12	..	..	..	..	Mashwani
1	8	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Taran
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ustrana
686	648	181	157	133	128	197	192	32	41	75	76	68	54	47	49	Others	
21	9	5	3	1	1	2	..	4	5	9	..	..	..	19	14	Aliens
26,567	24,566	4,513	3,630	4,420	4,034	1,903	1,606	629	575	12,300	12,189	2,802	2,532	6,010	5,732	Other Musalmans	
26,369	24,466	4,432	3,595	4,411	4,032	1,877	1,585	618	568	12,229	12,154	2,802	2,532	5,947	5,694	Indigenous	
5,357	5,066	..	..	56	12	..	..	..	..	5,301	5,024	..	..	3	1	Darzada
2,778	2,264	2,668	2,155	98	96	1	1	..	..	1	..	10	12	..	..	Dehwar
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,550	3,408	Gadra
94	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	Gola
1,063	915	..	..	..	..	730	600	333	315	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jat
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	151	160	Khoja
37	34	..	..	..	..	11	8	26	26	..	..	..	..	700	600	Langah
3,179	2,684	866	733	1,355	1,092	190	165	..	..	569	512	199	182	68	40	Lori
169	136	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	169	136	..	..	671	65	Med
2,849	2,645	..	..	88	71	..	..	..	..	2,367	2,225	394	319	44	37	Nakib
10,843	10,614	898	707	2,814	2,721	915	811	165	149	3,822	4,257	2,199	1,989	760	796	Others	
10,587	10,447	884	705	2,797	2,719	749	654	152	135	3,808	4,219	2,197	1,985	271	338	Tribal Followers	
256	197	14	2	17	12	196	157	13	14	14	8	2	4	120	458	Others	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	8	Semi-Indigenous
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	Hazara
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8	Other Musalmans
198	100	81	35	9	2	28	21	11	7	71	35	..	..	56	30	Alien Musalmans
6,144	5,061	552	344	355	62	3,649	3,360	1,331	1,280	209	7	48	8	799	666	Hindus	
5,855	4,970	436	283	330	54	3,635	3,350	1,323	1,275	87	1	41	7	742	643	Indigenous	
289	91	116	61	25	8	14	10	8	5	122	6	4	1	57	23	Aliens	
64	14	56	4	..	..	..	..	5	5	3	5	..	..	13	5	Sikhs
6	8	1	3	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	Indigenous
58	6	55	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	..	..	13	5	Aliens
13	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	3	..	Miscellaneous Aliens
3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	Europeans
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	Anglo-Indians
5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	Indian Christians
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	Others

TABLE XV.

Territorial Distribution of the Christian Population by sect and race.

1. The 13 Christians shown in column 23 were enumerated in the Makran and Sarawan Sub-Divisions of the Kalat State as under :—

	ANGLICAN COMMUNION.		ROMAN CATHOLIC.	
	Sarawan	Makran	Sarawan	Makran
European	1	2	...	...
Anglo-Indians . . . . .	...	3	...	2
Indians . . . . .	...	...	1	4
TOTAL .	1	5	1	6

2. Under the head “ Others ” the following denominations have been grouped :—

DENOMINATIONS	DISTRICTS												STATE				
	BALUCHISTAN			TOTAL			QUETTA-PISHIN		LORALAI		ZHOB		CHAGAI		LAS BELA		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Congregationalist . . .	12	10	2	11	9	2	6	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
European and allied races.	10	8	2	9	7	2	6	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Indians	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Greek	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
European and allied races.	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salvationist	3	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
European and allied races.	3	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor Protestant Deno- minations	4	1	3	4	1	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
I. Brethren in Christ Mission	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
European	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. Plymouth Bre- thren	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
European	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	21	15	6	20	14	6	11	6	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
European and allied races	19	13	6	18	12	6	11	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Indians	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..

3. The difference of six (3 males and 3 females) between Table XV and XVI (A) is made up of :—

	Male.	Female.
Agnostics	2	3
Jew	1	..
	3	3

TABLE XV.—TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE

DENOMINATIONS	BALUCHISTAN			DIS							
				TOTAL			QUETTA-PISHIN		LORALAI		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
All Denominations	6,693	5,214	1,479	6,678	5,199	1,479	4,767	1,372	84	17	
European and allied races	4,751	3,966	785	4,746	3,961	785	3,718	725	57	13	
Anglo-Indians	234	129	105	229	124	105	90	90	1	1	
Indians	1,708	1,119	589	1,703	1,114	589	959	557	26	3	
Anglican Communion	4,958	3,971	987	4,952	3,965	987	3,667	916	60	14	
European and allied races	4,024	3,431	593	4,021	3,428	593	3,240	555	49	13	
Anglo-Indians	128	67	61	125	64	61	41	50	1	1	
Indians	806	473	333	806	473	333	386	311	10	..	
Baptist	98	73	25	98	73	25	71	24	1	..	
European and allied races	19	18	1	19	18	1	16	..	1	..	
Anglo-Indians	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Indians	78	54	24	78	54	24	54	24	..	..
Methodist	383	282	101	383	282	101	271	96	1	..	
European and allied races	166	144	22	166	144	22	138	21	1	..	
Anglo-Indians	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	..	..
Indians	215	137	78	215	137	78	132	74	..	..
Presbyterian	182	120	62	181	119	62	103	60	1	2	
European and allied races	91	71	20	90	70	20	58	20	..	..
Anglo-Indians	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
Indians	90	49	41	90	49	41	45	39	1	2	
Protestants (Unsectarian and Unspecified)	73	48	25	73	48	25	43	24	..	..
European and allied races	15	6	9	15	6	9	4	8	..	..
Anglo-Indians	2	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
Indians	56	40	16	56	40	16	37	16	..	..
Roman Catholic	978	705	273	971	698	273	601	246	20	1	
European and allied races	417	283	134	417	283	134	251	115	5	..	
Anglo-Indians	100	58	42	98	56	42	45	38	..	..
Indians	461	364	97	456	359	97	305	93	15	1	
Others	21	15	6	20	14	6	11	6	1	..	
European and allied races	19	13	6	18	12	6	11	6	1	..	
Anglo-Indians . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indians	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..

CHRISTIAN POPULATION BY SECT AND RACE.

TRICTS		STATES													
ZHOB		BOLAN		CHAGAI		SIBI		TOTAL			KALAT		LAS BELA		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
138	3	37	32	38	7	135	48	15	15	..	13	..	2	..	
83	1	20	25	20	3	63	18	5	5	..	3	..	2	..	
1	1	1	..	1	..	30	13	5	5	..	5	..	..	..
54	1	16	7	17	4	42	17	5	5	..	5	..	..	..
96	2	25	15	26	6	91	34	6	6	..	6	..	..	..
60	..	13	11	16	2	50	12	3	3	..	3	..	..	..
1	1	1	..	..	..	20	9	3	3	..	3	..	..	..
35	1	11	4	10	4	21	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	
4	..	2	3	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
1	..	2	3	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
11	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
..	
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	..	10	14	8	..	37	12	7	7	..	7	..	..	..
8	..	7	14	2	..	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	10	4	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
14	..	3	..	5	..	17	3	5	5	..	5	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
..	
1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XVI.

(a) Europeans and Allied Races (including Armenians).

NOTE.—The figures 597, 596, 533 in column 16, opposite Baluchistan, Districts and Quetta-Pishin include one Armenian.

TABLE XVI.—EUROPEAN AND ALLIED RACES AND

(a) *Europeans and Allied*

[illegible]

TABLE XVI.—EUROPEANS AND ALLIED RACES AND

(b) *Anglo-*

DISTRICTS OR STATES	ALL AGES			0-1		1-5		5-10		10-15	
	TOTAL	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Baluchistan	234	129	105	4	7	16	12	14	16	2	9
Districts	229	124	105	4	7	16	12	14	18	2	9
Quetta-Pishin	180	90	90	4	6	14	12	13	16	1	7
Loralai	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zhob	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bolan	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chagai	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sibi	43	30	13	..	1	2	..	1	..	1	2
States	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kalat	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sarawan . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Makran	5	5	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Las Bela . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..

Races including Armenians.

SUBJECTS.						OTHERS.																	
30-40		40-50		50 AND OVER		ALL AGES			0-10		10-16		16-18		18-30		30-40		40-50		50 AND OVER		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	TOTAL	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
597	206	152	58	52	35	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
596	206	152	58	51	35	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
533	195	127	51	44	33	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
15	3	9	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	5	2	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	1	8	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

ANGLO-INDIANS BY RACE AND AGE.

Indians.

[illegible]

TABLE XVII.

Occupation or means of livelihood.

Group No.	Occupation.	BALUCHISTAN.				
		Total workers and dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.			Dependants.
			Males.	Females.	Partially Agricul- turists.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	TOTAL	799,625	294,868	7,122	18,164	497,635
	A.—Production of raw materials	604,405	194,747	99	4,600	409,559
	I.—EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION	601,111	192,909	98	3,915	408,104
	1. Pasture and Agriculture	595,487	191,282	94	3,903	404,111
	(a) Ordinary cultivation	535,309	171,877	60	1,725	363,372
1	Income from rent of agricultural land	57,471	18,659	60	792	38,752
2	Ordinary cultivators	475,939	152,593	..	927	323,346
3	Agents, managers of landed estates, etc.	16	8	..	..	8
4	Farm servants	9	3	..	..	6
5	Field labourers	1,874	614	..	6	1,260
	(b) Growers of special products and market gardening	1,390	766	..	35	624
7	Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel, vine, areca nut, etc., growers	1,390	766	..	35	624
	(c) Forestry	116	43	..	10	73
8	Forest Officers, rangers, guards, etc.	46	17	..	5	29
9	Wood-cutters, fire-wood collectors, etc.	70	26	..	5	44
	(d) Raising of farm stock	58,672	18,596	34	2,133	40,042
11	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	5,802	1,713	..	216	4,089
12	Sheep and goat breeders	39,835	12,536	15	1,655	27,284
13	Breeders of other animals (horses, mules, camels, asses, etc.)	5,267	1,558	2	44	3,707
14	Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc.	7,768	2,789	17	218	4,962
	(e) Raising of small animals	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Fishing and hunting	5,624	1,627	4	12	3,993
17	Fishing	5,617	1,596	4	10	3,917
18	Hunting	107	31	..	2	76
	II.—EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS	3,294	1,838	1	685	1,455
	3. Mines	3,073	1,774	1	685	1,298
19	Coal mines	1,128	911	1	84	216
21	Mines and metallic minerals	1,945	863	..	651	1,082
	4. Quarries of hard rocks	..	..	..	..	..
	5. Salt, etc.	221	64	..	..	157
23	Rock, sea and marsh salt	221	64	..	..	157
	B.—Preparation and supply of material substances	98,010	44,110	696	3,797	53,204
	III.—INDUSTRY	35,106	15,255	577	1,156	19,274
	6. Textile	1,329	485	5	99	839
25	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	4	2	..	..	2
26	Cotton spinning	23	19	..	..	4
27	Cotton sizing and weaving	901	323	3	50	575
29	Rope, twine and string	66	18	..	1	48
32	Weaving of woollen blankets	189	76	1	39	112
33	Weaving of woollen carpets	55	19	..	4	36
35	Silk weavers	2	..	1	..	1
37	Dyeing, Bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles	88	27	..	5	61
38	Lace, crepe, embroideries, fringes, etc., and insufficiently described textile industries.	1	1	..	..	..
	7. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom	17	13	..	..	4
40	Makers of leather articles, such as trunks, water bags, saddle, harness, etc., excluding articles of dress.	17	13	..	..	4
	8. Wood	5,079	2,150	24	175	2,905
43	Sawyers	63	35	..	8	28
44	Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc.	4,295	1,880	..	157	2,415
45	Basket makers and other industries of woody material, including leaves, etc.	721	235	24	10	462
	9. Metals	7,164	2,560	..	190	4,604
47	Makers of arms, guns, etc.	11	4	..	..	7
48	Other workers in iron, etc.	6,651	2,331	..	184	4,320
49	Workers in brass, copper and bell metal	202	109	..	5	93
50	Workers in other metals (tin, etc.), (except precious metals)	300	116	..	1	184
	10. Ceramics	1,344	519	7	83	818
55	Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers	473	158	1	4	314
56	Brick and tile makers	871	361	6	79	504
	11. Chemical products properly so called and analogous	375	146	..	16	229
58	Manufacture of matches and explosive materials	34	13	..	..	21
59	Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and ice	49	24	..	..	25
61	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils	208	79	..	11	129
64	Others (soap, candles, lac, cutch, perfumes and miscellaneous drugs)	84	30	..	5	54

PROVINCIAL SUMMARY.

DISTRICTS.				STATES.							Group No.
Total workers and dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.			Dependants.	Total workers and dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.			Dependants.		
	Males.	Females.	Partially Agriculturists.			Males.	Females.	Partially Agriculturists.			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1	
420,648	169,273	1,946	14,715	249,429	378,977	125,595	5,176	3,449	248,206		
291,107	91,516	39	2,471	199,552	313,298	103,231	60	2,129	210,007		
288,050	89,758	38	1,786	198,254	313,061	103,151	60	2,129	209,850		
288,050	89,758	38	1,786	198,254	307,437	101,524	56	2,117	205,857		
263,479	81,838	15	521	181,626	271,830	90,039	45	1,204	181,746		
16,482	5,017	15	280	11,450	40,989	13,642	45	512	27,302	1	
245,863	76,451	..	241	169,412	230,076	76,142	..	686	153,934	2	
3	3	..	..	..	13	5	..	..	8	3
5	2	..	..	3	4	1	..	..	3	4
1,126	365	..	..	761	748	249	..	6	499	5
1,113	670	..	25	443	277	96	..	10	181		
1,113	670	..	25	443	277	96	..	10	181	7	
60	22	..	6	38	56	21	..	4	35		
87	13	..	5	24	9	4	..	..	5	8
23	9	..	1	14	47	17	..	4	30	9	
23,398	7,228	23	1,234	16,147	35,274	11,368	11	899	23,895		
165	55	..	15	110	5,637	1,658	..	201	3,979	11	
17,299	5,249	6	1,086	12,044	22,536	7,287	9	569	15,240	12	
3,308	954	2	12	2,347	1,964	604	..	32	1,360	13	
2,681	970	15	121	1,646	5,137	1,819	2	97	3,316	14	
..		
..	..	..	..	..	5,624	1,697	4	12	3,993	
..	..	..	..	..	5,517	1,596	4	10	3,917	17
..	..	..	..	..	107	31	..	2	76	18
3,057	1,758	1	685	1,298	937	80	..	..	157	
3,057	1,758	1	685	1,298	16	16	..	..	..
1,112	895	1	34	216	16	16	..	..	..	19
1,945	863	..	651	1,082	..	..	..	..	..	21
..		
..	..	..	..	..	221	64	..	..	157	
..	..	..	..	..	221	64	..	..	157	23
64,109	32,420	463	2,966	31,226	33,901	11,680	233	831	21,978		
20,564	10,448	369	547	9,747	14,542	4,807	208	609	9,527		
487	200	2	20	285	842	285	3	79	554		
4	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	25
23	19	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	26
203	116	..	15	177	608	207	3	35	398	27	
12	4	..	1	8	54	14	..	..	40	29
64	29	1	..	34	125	47	..	39	78	32	
55	19	..	4	36	..	..	..	..	..	33
2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	35
34	11	..	..	23	54	16	..	5	38	37
..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	38
11	10	..	..	1	6	3	..	..	3	
11	10	..	..	1	6	3	..	..	3	40
2,426	1,286	4	89	1,136	2,653	864	20	86	1,769		
27	22	..	8	5	36	13	..	..	23	43
2,108	1,157	..	72	951	2,187	723	..	85	1,464	44	
291	107	4	9	180	430	128	20	1	282	45	
9,919	1,185	..	131	1,734	4,245	1,375	..	89	2,870		
11	4	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	47
2,507	992	..	125	1,515	4,144	1,339	..	59	2,805	48	
183	102	..	5	81	19	7	..	..	12	49
218	87	..	1	131	82	29	..	..	58	50
[931	380	7	79	544	413	139	..	4	274		
165	56	1	..	108	308	102	..	4	206	55	
766	324	6	79	436	105	37	..	..	68	57
[97	44	..	7	53	278	102	..	14	176		
..	..	..	..	..	34	13	..	..	21	58
40	24	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	59
30	13	..	2	17	178	66	..	9	112	61	
18	7	..	..	11	86	23	..	5	43	64

Group No.	Occupation.	BALUCHISTAN.				
		Total workers and dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.			Dependants.
			Males.	Females.	Partially Agriculturists.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	12. Food industries	3,563	1,540	177	126	1,846
65	Rice-pounders, huskers and flour-grinders	1,222	290	172	12	760
66	Bakers and Biscuit-makers	705	525	2	34	178
67	Grain-parchers, etc.	167	57	..	10	110
68	Butchers	968	415	..	69	553
70	Butter, cheese and ghee makers	2	1	..	..	1
72	Sweetmeat makers, preparers of jam and condiments, etc.	482	239	3	..	240
73	Brewers and distillers	17	13	..	1	4
	13. Industries of dress and the toilet	7,971	3,674	101	374	4,196
77	Tailors, milliners, etc.	2,142	1,102	47	26	993
78	Shoe, Boot and sandal makers	2,878	1,197	9	240	1,672
80	Washing, cleaning and dyeing	1,807	778	45	59	984
81	Barbers, hair dressers, etc.	1,144	597	..	49	547
	14. Furniture industries	11	4	..	..	7
84	Upholsterers, tent-makers, etc.	11	4	..	..	7
	15. Building Industries	2,043	977	..	20	1,066
86	Excavators and well-sinkers	537	243	..	3	294
87	Stone-cutters and dressers	14	4	..	..	10
88	Brick-layers and masons	863	371	..	13	492
89	Builders (other than buildings made of bamboos, etc.), painters, decorators of houses, etc.	629	359	..	4	270
	16. Construction of means of transport	50	32	..	..	18
90	Persons engaged in making, assembling or repairing motor vehicles or cycles	50	32	..	..	18
	17. Production and transmission of physical forces	13	6	..	..	7
98	Gas works and electric light and power	13	6	..	..	7
	18. Other miscellaneous and undefined industries	6,147	3,149	263	73	2,735
94	Printers, lithographers, etc.	77	41	..	..	36
95	Book binders and stitchers, etc.	31	9	..	..	22
96	Makers of musical instruments	1	1	..	..	..
97	Makers of watches and clocks and optical, photographic, mathematical and surgical instruments, etc.	66	25	..	..	41
98	Workers in precious stones and metals, etc.	1,545	580	..	16	965
100	Toy, kite, cage, fishing tackle, etc., makers	10	4	..	..	6
101	Others including managers, persons (other than performers) employed in theatres and other places in public entertainment, employees of public societies, race course service, huntsmen, etc.	19	11	..	..	8
103	Sweepers, scavengers, etc.	4,398	2,478	263	57	1,657
	IV.—TRANSPORT	30,594	16,418	33	2,130	14,143
	19. Transport by air	..	..	..	..	..
	20. Transport by water	119	52	..	..	67
108	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the maintenance of streams, rivers and canals (including construction).	52	30	..	..	22
109	Labourers employed on the construction and maintenance of rivers, canals, etc.	14	10	..	..	4
110	Boat-owners, boatmen and tow-men	53	12	..	..	41
	21. Transport by road	17,901	7,397	11	819	9,793
111	Persons (other than labourers) employed on maintenance of roads, etc.	66	31	..	9	35
112	Labourers employed on roads and bridges	2,042	1,145	6	164	891
113	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles.	5	5	..	..	..
114	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with other vehicles.	2,313	1,365	..	87	948
116	Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers	12,775	4,851	5	559	7,919
	22. Transport by rail	12,433	8,542	22	1,283	3,669
115	Railway employees of all kinds other than coolies	8,913	5,637	..	691	3,276
119	Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance	3,520	2,905	22	592	593
	23. Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services	841	427	..	28	414
120	Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services	841	427	..	28	414
	V.—TRADE	32,310	12,437	86	511	19,787
	24. Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	1,182	313	..	35	869
121	Bank managers, money-lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money-changers and brokers and their employees.	1,182	313	..	35	869
	25. Brokerage, commission and export	394	189	..	5	205
122	Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, warehouse owners and employees.	394	189	..	5	205
	26. Trade in textiles	8,869	3,172	23	158	5,674
123	Trade in piece goods, wool, cotton, silk, etc.	8,869	3,172	23	158	5,674

PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—continued.

DISTRICTS.					STATES.					Group No.
Total workers and dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.			Dependants.	Total workers and dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.			Dependants.	
	Males.	Females.	Partially Agriculturists.			Males.	Females.	Partially Agricul- turists.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
2,152	1,172	19	82	961	1,411	368	158	44	855	
419	136	17	9	266	803	154	155	3	494	65
694	521	2	34	171	11	4	..	..	7	66
32	15	..	2	17	135	42	..	8	93	67
693	315	..	36	378	275	100	..	33	175	68
2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	70
297	173	..	..	124	185	66	3	..	116	72
15	11	..	1	4	2	2	..	..	..	73
4,742	2,525	75	79	2,149	3,299	1,149	26	295	2,054	
1,841	1,008	21	24	812	301	94	26	2	181	77
1,200	586	9	27	605	1,678	611	..	213	1,067	78
1,116	527	45	13	544	691	251	..	46	440	80
585	404	..	15	181	559	193	..	34	366	81
11	4	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
11	4	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	84
1,768	868	..	11	900	275	109	..	9	166	
422	199	..	1	233	115	54	..	2	61	86
6	2	..	..	4	8	2	..	..	6	87
711	315	..	6	393	152	53	..	7	99	88
629	359	..	4	270	..	..	..	..	..	89
50	32	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..
50	32	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	90
13	6	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
18	6	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	93
4,957	2,736	262	54	1,959	1,190	413	1	19	776	
77	41	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	94
31	9	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	95
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96
66	25	..	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	97
723	316	..	8	407	822	264	..	8	558	98
10	4	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	100
19	11	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	101
4,080	2,329	262	46	1,439	368	149	1	11	213	103
24,670	14,521	32	2,004	10,317	5,724	1,897	1	126	3,826	
..	
66	40	..	..	26	53	12	..	..	41	
52	30	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	108
14	10	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	109
..	..	..	..	..	53	12	..	..	41	110
11,750	5,589	10	701	6,151	5,451	1,808	1	118	3,642	
60	31	..	9	35	..	..	..	..	..	111
1,979	1,122	6	164	851	63	23	..	..	40	112
5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113
2,258	1,344	..	83	914	55	21	..	4	34	114
7,442	3,087	4	445	4,351	5,333	1,764	1	114	3,568	116
19,368	8,521	22	1,261	3,825	65	21	..	2	44	
8,848	5,616	..	689	3,232	65	21	..	2	44	118
3,520	2,905	22	592	593	..	..	..	..	..	119
686	371	..	22	315	155	56	..	6	99	
686	371	..	22	315	155	56	..	6	99	120
13,675	7,451	62	415	11,162	13,635	4,986	24	96	8,625	
908	224	..	31	684	274	89	..	4	185	
908	224	..	31	684	274	89	..	4	185	121
316	162	..	5	154	78	27	..	..	51	
316	162	..	5	154	78	27	..	..	51	122
5,754	1,948	20	150	3,786	3,115	1,224	3	8	1,888	
5,754	1,948	20	150	3,786	3,115	1,224	3	8	1,888	123

Group No	Occupation.	BALUCHISTAN.				
		Total workers and dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.			Dependants.
			Males.	Females.	Partially Agricul- turists.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	27. Trade in skins, leather and furs	260	110	..	2	150
124	Trade in skins, leather and furs, etc.	260	110	..	2	150
	28. Trade in wood	69	35	..	..	34
125	Trade in wood, etc. (not firewood)	69	35	..	..	34
	29. Trade in metals	16	11	..	..	5
126	Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools, etc.	16	11	..	..	5
	30. Trade in pottery	4	4	..	..	..
127	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	4	4	..	..	..
	31. Trade in chemical products	528	203	..	..	325
128	Trade in chemical products (drugs, etc.)	528	203	..	..	325
	32. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	600	302	5	9	293
129	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice	188	112	..	1	76
180	Owners and managers of hotels, cookshops, serais, etc. and their employes	412	190	5	8	217
	33. Other trade in foodstuffs	9,428	3,711	56	108	5,661
131	Fish dealers	15	6	..	..	9
132	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt, and other condiments	1,490	1,076	..	18	2,814
133	Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc.	946	328	27	28	591
134	Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur, etc.	8	6	..	..	2
135	Cardamom, vegetable, fruits and nut sellers	1,274	558	27	41	689
136	Grain and pulse dealers	1,232	564	..	5	668
137	Tobacco, opium, ganja, etc., sellers	129	64	2	1	63
138	Dealers in sheep, goats, etc.	927	319	..	..	608
139	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	407	190	..	15	217
	34. Trade in clothing and toilet articles	343	142	..	10	201
140	Trade in ready-made clothing, etc.	343	142	..	10	201
	35. Trade in furniture	144	99	..	1	45
141	Trade in furniture, carpets, etc.	82	51	..	1	31
142	Hardware, cooking utensils, etc.	62	48	..	..	14
	36. Trade in building materials	7	6	..	..	1
143	Trade in building materials, other than bricks, tiles and woody materials	7	6	..	..	1
	37. Trade in means of transport	626	230	..	18	396
144	Dealers and hirers in mechanical transport, motor cycles, etc.	51	23	..	..	28
145	Dealers and hirers in carriages and carts	6	3	..	..	3
146	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, etc.	569	204	..	18	365
	38. Trade in fuel	552	211	..	44	341
147	Dealers in firewood, coal, cowdung, etc.	552	211	..	44	341
	39. Trade in articles of luxury, etc., and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences	456	189	..	2	267
149	Dealers in common bangles, bead, neck-laces, etc.	418	174	..	1	244
150	Publishers, book-sellers, stationers, etc.	38	15	..	1	23
	40. Trade of other sorts	8,832	3,610	2	119	5,320
151	Dealers in rag, stable, refuse, etc.	272	134	..	..	138
152	General store-keepers and shop keepers otherwise unspecified	8,468	3,328	2	116	5,138
153	Itinerant traders, pedlars, hawkers, etc.	92	48	..	..	44
	C. Public Administration and Liberal Arts	50,443	35,645	107	8,055	14,691
	VI.—PUBLIC FORCE	32,174	27,396	..	6,950	4,778
	41. Army	29,091	25,317	..	6,578	3,774
155	Army (Imperial)	28,202	24,659	..	6,578	3,543
156	Army (Indian States)	889	658	..	..	231
	42. Navy	..	..	..	..	..
	43. Air Force	151	133	..	..	18
158	Air Force	151	133	..	..	18
	44. Police	2,932	1,946	..	372	986
159	Police	2,878	1,924	..	369	984
160	Village watchmen	54	22	..	3	32

PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—continued.

DISTRICTS.					STATES.					Group No.
Total workers and dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.			Dependants.	Total workers and dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.			Dependants.	
	Males.	Females.	Partially Agriculturists.			Males.	Females.	Partially Agriculturists.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
226	98	..	2	128	34	12	..	..	22	
226	98	..	2	128	34	12	..	..	22	124
69	35	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	..
69	35	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	125
16	11	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
16	11	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	126
4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	127
284	123	..	..	161	244	80	..	..	164	
284	123	..	..	161	244	80	..	..	164	128
526	276	5	9	245	74	26	..	..	48	
139	93	..	1	46	49	19	..	..	30	129
387	183	5	8	199	25	7	..	..	18	130
6,444	2,650	35	2	3,759	2,984	1,061	21	16	1,902	
15	6	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	131
3,232	1,184	..	16	2,048	1,258	492	..	2	766	132
634	225	27	19	382	312	103	..	9	209	133
8	0	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	134
814	426	6	36	382	460	132	21	5	307	135
1,123	527	..	5	596	109	37	..	..	72	136
94	51	2	1	41	35	13	..	..	22	137
150	48	..	..	104	777	273	..	..	504	138
874	179	..	15	195	33	11	..	..	22	139
329	137	..	10	199	14	5	..	..	9	
329	137	..	10	192	14	5	..	..	9	140
144	99	..	1	45	..	..	..	..	..
82	51	..	1	31	..	..	..	..	..	141
62	48	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	142
4	4	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	1	
4	4	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	1	143
529	195	..	18	334	97	35	..	..	62	
51	23	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	144
6	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	145
472	169	..	18	303	97	35	..	..	62	146
423	150	..	44	273	129	61	..	..	68	
423	150	..	44	273	129	61	..	..	68	147
409	169	..	2	240	47	20	..	..	27	
371	154	..	1	217	47	20	..	..	27	149
38	15	..	1	23	..	..	..	..	..	150
2,290	1,166	2	51	1,122	6,542	2,344	..	63	4,198	
272	134	..	3	138	..	..	..	..	..	151
1,990	1,005	2	48	973	6,428	2,323	..	68	4,165	152
38	27	..	..	11	54	21	..	..	33	153
43,249	32,479	106	7,739	10,664	7,194	3,166	1	316	4,027	
31,175	26,650	..	6,888	4,525	999	746	..	62	253	
28,096	24,573	..	6,516	3,523	995	744	..	62	251	
28,096	24,573	..	6,516	3,523	106	86	..	62	20	155
..	..	..	..	..	889	658	..	..	231	156
..	
151	133	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..
151	133	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	158
2,928	1,944	..	372	94	4	2	..	..	2	
2,874	1,922	..	369	952	4	2	..	..	2	159
54	22	..	3	32	..	..	..	..	..	160

Group No.	Occupation.	BALUCHISTAN:				
		Total workers and dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.			Dependants.
			Males.	Females.	Partially Agriculturists.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	VII.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	8,049	4,224	5	743	3,820
	45. Public administration	8,049	4,224	5	743	3,820
161	Service of the State	4,986	2,834	..	520	2,152
162	Service of Indian and Foreign States	2,274	944	..	123	1,330
163	Municipal and other local (not village) service	536	311	5	66	220
164	Village officials and servants other than watchmen	253	135	..	34	118
	VIII.—PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS	10,220	4,025	109	362	6,093
	46. Religion	5,871	2,097	5	179	3,769
165	Priests, ministers, etc.	5,009	1,695	1	178	3,313
166	Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc.	545	248	2	1	295
167	Catechists, readers, church service, mission service	6	6	..	..	..
168	Temple, burial, or burning ground service, etc.	311	148	2	..	161
	47. Law	149	41	..	4	108
169	Lawyers of all kinds including Kazis, Mukhtars	4	3	..	..	1
170	Lawyers' clerks, petition-writers, etc.	145	38	..	4	107
	48. Medicine	1,305	648	48	79	609
171	Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons	561	195	8	19	358
172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, etc.	744	453	40	60	251
	49. Instructions	408	193	31	19	184
173	Professors and teachers of all kinds	369	170	26	19	178
174	Clerks and servants connected with education	39	23	5	..	11
	50. Letters and Arts and Sciences	2,487	1,046	18	81	1,423
175	Public scribes, stenographers, etc.	37	20	1	1	16
176	Architects, surveyors, engineers and their employes	1,149	562	..	37	587
177	Authors, editors, artists, photographers, etc.	65	32	..	..	27
178	Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors and dancers	1,178	408	17	42	753
179	Conjurors, acrobats, fortune-tellers, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals.	68	18	..	1	40
	D. Miscellaneous	48,767	20,366	6,220	1,712	20,181
	IX.—PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME	731	228	17	7	486
	51. Persons living principally on their income	731	228	17	7	486
180	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarship-holders and pensioners.	731	228	17	7	486
	X.—DOMESTIC SERVICE	25,279	10,254	5,801	354	9,224
	52. Domestic Service	25,279	10,254	5,801	354	9,224
181	Cooks, water-carriers, watchmen and other indoor servants	24,457	9,600	5,801	261	9,047
182	Private grooms, coachmen, dog boys, etc.	397	270	..	25	127
183	Private motor drivers and cleaners	425	375	..	70	50
	XI.—INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS	13,719	6,857	147	1,130	6,715
	53. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation	13,719	6,857	147	1,130	6,715
184	Manufacturers, businessmen and contractors otherwise unspecified	534	178	..	24	356
185	Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employes in unspecified offices, warehouses and shops.	1,252	881	..	450	371
186	Mechanics otherwise unspecified	82	49	..	1	33
187	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	11,851	5,749	147	655	5,955
	XII.—UNPRODUCTIVE	7,038	3,027	255	221	3,756
	54. Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses	556	478	2	5	76
188	Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses	556	478	2	5	76
	55. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	6,482	2,549	253	216	3,680
189	Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc.	5,420	1,984	49	203	3,387
190	Procurers and prostitutes	1,062	565	204	13	293
	56. Other unclassified non-productive industries . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..

PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—continued.

DISTRICTS.					STATES.					Group No.
Total workers and dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.			Dependants.	Total workers and dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.			Dependants.	
	Males.	Females.	Partially Agriculturists.			Males.	Females.	Partially Agriculturists.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
5,616	3,132	5	617	2,479	2,433	1,092	..	126	1,341	
5,616	3,132	5	617	2,479	2,433	1,092	..	126	1,341	
4,741	2,676	..	518	2,065	245	158	..	2	87	161
131	22	..	..	109	2,143	922	..	123	1,221	162
517	308	5	66	204	19	3	..	..	16	163
227	126	..	33	101	26	9	..	1	17	164
6,458	2,697	101	234	3,660	3,762	1,328	1	128	2,433	
3,259	1,157	5	86	2,097	2,612	940	..	93	1,672	
2,923	955	1	85	1,967	2,086	740	..	93	1,346	165
150	100	2	1	48	395	148	..	..	247	166
6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	167
180	96	2	..	82	131	52	..	..	79	168
132	37	..	2	95	17	1	..	2	13	
3	2	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	169
129	85	..	2	94	16	3	..	..	13	170
1,915	616	48	76	551	90	32	..	3	58	
514	179	8	18	327	47	16	..	1	31	171
701	487	40	58	224	43	16	..	2	27	172
359	173	31	18	155	49	20	..	1	29	
820	150	26	18	144	49	20	..	1	29	173
39	23	5	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	174
1,493	714	17	59	762	994	332	1	29	661	
37	20	1	1	16	..	..	..	..	..	175
1,096	548	..	36	550	53	16	..	1	37	176
47	30	..	..	17	18	8	..	..	10	177
260	101	16	15	143	918	307	1	27	610	178
53	17	..	..	36	5	1	..	1	4	179
22,183	12,858	1,338	1,539	7,987	24,584	7,503	4,882	173	12,194	
626	190	17	7	419	105	38	..	..	67	
626	190	17	7	419	105	38	..	..	67	
626	190	17	7	419	105	38	..	..	67	180
9,235	5,556	955	320	2,724	16,044	4,698	4,846	34	6,500	
9,235	5,556	955	320	2,724	16,044	4,698	4,846	34	6,500	
8,453	4,926	955	227	2,572	16,004	4,683	4,846	34	6,475	181
366	257	..	23	100	31	13	..	..	18	182
416	373	..	70	43	9	2	..	..	7	183
7,817	5,052	131	1,022	2,634	5,902	1,805	16	108	4,081	
7,817	5,052	131	1,022	2,634	5,902	1,805	16	108	4,081	
531	177	..	24	354	3	1	..	..	2	184
1,074	824	..	460	250	178	57	..	..	121	185
82	49	..	1	33	..	..	..	..	..	186
6,130	4,092	131	547	1,997	5,721	1,747	16	108	3,958	187
4,505	2,060	235	190	2,210	2,533	967	20	31	1,546	
430	403	2	5	25	126	75	..	..	51	
430	403	2	5	25	126	75	..	..	51	188
4,075	1,657	233	185	2,185	2,407	892	20	31	1,495	
3,013	1,092	29	172	1,892	2,407	892	20	31	1,495	189
1,062	365	204	13	293	..	..	..	..	..	190
..	

XVII.—OCCUPATION—DETAILS BY

Group No.	OCCUPATION.	QUETTA-PISHIN.			
		ACTUAL WORKERS.			Dependants.
		Total.		Partially agriculturists.	
		Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	TOTAL	62,348	881	4,282	73,853
	A.—Production of Raw Material	19,973	24	372	45,457
	I.—EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION	19,889	24	351	45,414
	1. Pasture and Agriculture	19,889	24	351	45,414
	(a) Ordinary cultivation	18,621	7	145	43,719
1	Income from rent of agricultural land	1,849	7	15	4,805
2	Ordinary cultivators	16,553	..	130	38,648
3	Agents, managers of landed estates, etc.	1	..	..	..
4	Farm servants	..	..	..	..
5	Field labourers	218	..	..	466
	(b) Growers of special products and market gardening	541	..	17	369
7	Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel, vine, areca nut, etc., growers	541	..	17	369
	(c) Forestry	13	..	2	19
8	Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc.	4	..	1	5
9	Wood cutters, firewood collectors, etc.	9	..	1	14
	(d) Raising of farm stock	714	17	187	1,307
11	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	7	..	..	9
12	Sheep and goat breeders	529	2	174	1,056
13	Breeders of other animals (Horses, mules, camels, asses, etc.)	..	..	..	..
14	Herdsmen, shepherds, goatheids, etc.	178	15	13	242
	(e) Raising of small animals	..	..	..	..
	2. Fishing and hunting	..	..	..	..
17	Fishing	..	..	..	..
18	Hunting	..	..	..	..
	II.—EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS	84	..	21	43
	3. Mines	84	..	21	43
19	Coal mines	81	..	21	34
21	Mines and metallic minerals	3	..	..	9
	4. Quarries of hard rocks	..	..	..	..
	5. Salt, etc.	..	..	..	..
23	Rock, sea and marsh salt	..	..	..	..
	B.—Preparation and supply of material substances	16,050	337	1,087	17,004
	III.—INDUSTRY	6,412	276	142	5,603
	6. Textiles	47	2	..	19
25	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	1	..	..	..
26	spinning	14	..	..	2
27	sizing and weaving	26	..	..	7
29	Rope, twine and string	..	..	..	..
32	Weaving of woollen blankets	4	1	..	1
33	carpets	1	..	..	1
35	Silk weavers	..	1	..	1
37	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles	1	..	..	..
38	Lace, crepe, embroideries, tringes, etc. and insufficiently described textile industries.	..	..	..	..
	7. Hides, Skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom	..	..	..	..
40	Makers of leather articles such as trunks, water bags, saddle, harness, etc., excluding articles of dress.	..	..	..	..
	8. Wood	626	..	6	379
43	Sawyers	9	..	2	..
44	Carpenters, turners and joiners	603	..	4	371
45	Basket makers and other industries of woody material, including leaves, etc.	14	..	..	8
	9. Metals	671	..	14	812
47	Makers of arms, guns, etc.	4	..	..	7
48	Other workers in iron, etc.	515	..	9	638
49	Workers in brass, copper and bell metal	93	..	5	79
50	Workers in other metals (tin, etc.) except precious metals	59	..	..	88
	10. Ceramics	122	7	..	84
55	Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers	..	1	..	..
56	Brick and tile makers	122	6	..	84
	11. Chemical products properly so called and analogous	12	..	..	18
58	Manufacture of matches and explosive materials	..	..	..	..
59	Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and ice	4	..	..	7
61	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils	2	..	..	..
64	Others (Soap, candles, lac, cutch, perfumes and miscellaneous drugs)	6	..	..	11

DISTRICTS AND STATES.

LORALAI.				ZHOB.				BOLAN.				Group No
ACTUAL WORKERS.			Dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.			Depend- ants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.			Depend- ants.	
Total.		Partially agricul- turists.		Total.		Partially agricul- turists.		Total.		Partially agricul- turists.		
Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.			
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	1
28,461	63	3,345	53,949	23,750	19	4,838	32,899	2,619	5	257	994	
20,587	..	953	47,626	14,418	..	696	31,161	235	..	1	355	
20,587	..	953	47,626	13,558	..	45	30,088	184	..	..	330	
20,587	..	953	47,626	13,558	..	45	30,088	184	..	..	330	
18,088	..	168	42,020	12,009	..	12	27,276	181	..	..	330	
837	..	98	1,989	311	..	1	743	52	..	..	105	1
17,209	..	70	39,962	11,694	..	11	29,527	129	..	..	225	2
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	4
42	69	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	5
28	..	2	10	26	..	1	5	..	..	..	..
28	..	2	10	26	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	7
4	..	2	6	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
4	..	2	6	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	8
..	9
2,167	..	781	5,550	1,522	..	32	2,501	1	..	..	..
22	..	14	70	13	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	11
1,607	..	687	3,723	1,325	..	15	2,456	..	..	..	..	12
512	..	4	1,197	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	13
826	..	76	600	183	..	17	314	3	..	..	..	14
..	
..	
..	17
..	18
..	860	..	651	1,073	51	..	1	25	
..	860	..	651	1,073	51	..	1	25	
..	51	..	1	25	19
..	860	..	651	1,073	..	..	..	..	21
..	
..	
..	23
3,720	37	518	4,686	1,708	12	419	807	1,993	1	220	510	
1,098	34	230	1,330	629	12	56	286	164	1	..	62	
74	..	20	131	59	..	..	104	1	..	..	2	
..	1	..	..	2	25
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
38	..	15	74	52	..	..	96	..	..	..	..	27
4	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
18	25	7	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	29
12	..	4	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
..	31
..	32
..	33
..	34
..	35
..	36
..	37
..	38
..	
..	40
68	1	17	87	67	..	10	2	14	..	..	9	
..	10	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	43
67	..	17	83	57	..	4	2	14	..	..	9	44
1	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
212	..	80	431	61	..	12	53	33	..	..	13	
..	47
202	..	79	424	57	..	12	53	33	..	..	13	48
5	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
174	..	79	337	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55
172	..	79	330	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
11	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	58
10	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59
1	61
..	64

XVII.—OCCUPATION—DETAILS BY

QUETTA-PISHIN.					
Group No.	OCCUPATION.	ACTUAL WORKERS.			Dependents.
		Total.		Partially agriculturists.	
		Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
III.—INDUSTRY—contd.					
	12. Food Industries	756	6	45	603
65	Rice pounders, huskers, flour grinders	54	5	..	90
66	Bakers and biscuit makers	355	1	24	130
67	Grain parchers, etc.	5	..	..	1
68	Butchers	228	..	20	294
70	Butter, cheese, and ghi makers	1	..	..	1
72	Sweetmeat makers, preparers of jams, and condiments, etc.	104	..	..	83
73	Brewers and distillers	9	..	1	4
	13. Industries of dress and toilet	1,826	62	35	1,558
77	Tailors, milliners, etc.	820	16	22	692
78	Shoe, boot and sandal makers	338	8	..	285
80	Washing, cleaning and dyeing	411	38	9	472
81	Barbers, hair dressers, etc.	257	..	4	109
	14. Furniture Industries	4	..	2	7
84	Upholsterers, tent makers, etc.	4	..	..	7
	15. Building Industries	583	..	2	628
86	Excavators and well sinkers	125	..	1	121
87	Stone cutters and die-sers	2	..	..	4
88	Brick layers and masons	183	..	1	315
89	Builders other than buildings made of bamboo, etc., painters, decorators, of houses, etc.	273	..	..	188
	16. Construction of means of transport	31	..	..	18
90	Persons engaged in making, assembling or repairing motor vehicles or cycles	31	..	..	18
	17. Production and transmission of physical forces	6	..	..	7
93	Gas works and electric light and power	6	..	..	7
	18. Other miscellaneous and undefined Industries	1,728	199	10	1,477
94	Printers, lithographers, etc.	41	..	..	36
95	Book binders and stitchers, etc.	9	..	..	22
96	Makers of musical instruments	1	..	..	..
97	Makers of watches, clocks and optical, photographic, mathematical and surgical instruments, etc.	23	..	..	38
98	Workers in precious stones and metals, etc.	193	..	2	277
100	Toy, kite, cage, fishing tackle, etc.	4	..	..	6
101	Others including managers, persons (other than performers employed in theatre and other places of public entertainment, employees of public societies, race course service, huntsmen, etc.	9	..	..	5
103	Sweepers, scavengers, etc.	1,448	199	38	1,093
	IV.—TRANSPORT	5,420	12	740	5,147
	19. Transport by air . . . . .	..	..	..	..
	20. Transport by water	3	..	..	3
108	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the maintenance of streams, rivers and canals (including construction).	3	..	..	3
109	Labourers employed on the construction and maintenance of rivers, canals, etc. . . . .	..	..	..	..
110	Boat owners, boatmen, and towmen . . . . .	..	..	..	..
	21. Transport by road	2,095	8	300	3,357
111	Persons (other than labourers) employed on maintenance of roads, etc.	12	..	4	24
112	Labourers employed on roads and bridges	290	4	18	407
113	Owners, managers and employes (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles	5	..	..	..
114	Owners, managers and employes (excluding personal servants) connected with other vehicles	641	..	17	739
116	Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers	1,147	4	261	2,007
	22. Transport by rail	3,094	4	438	1,546
118	Railway employes of all kinds other than coolies	2,125	..	263	1,330
119	Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance	969	4	175	216
	23. Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Services	228	..	2	241
120	Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services	223	..	2	241
	V.—TRADE	4,218	49	215	6,954
	24. Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	173	..	26	601
121	Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employes.	173	..	26	601
	25. Brokerage, commission and export	103	..	1	123
122	Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, ware house owners and employes.	103	..	1	123
	26. Trade in textiles	890	20	63	2,013
123	Trade in piecegoods, wool, silk, cotton, etc.	890	20	63	2,013

DISTRICTS AND STATES.

LORANAI				ZHOB.				BOLAN.				Group No.
ACTUAL WORKERS.				ACTUAL WORKERS.				ACTUAL WORKERS				
Total.		Partially agricul- turists.	Dependants.	Total.		Partially agricul- turists.	Depend- ants.	Total.		Partially agricul- turists.	Depend- ants.	
Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.			
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		1
105	2	1	50	43	..	18	68	20	..	..	10	
20	1	..	26	20	..	8	55	..	..	..	..	65
46	1	1	3	16	..	7	12	5	..	..	..	66
7	12	..	4	..	3	7	..	..	..	67
10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68
..	70
22	8	1	..	..	1	8	..	..	..	72
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73
176	7	23	148	140	..	7	18	18	..	..	9	
47	1	..	23	42	..	1	9	9	..	..	4	77
78	1	21	105	38	..	2	9	2	..	..	..	78
29	5	..	20	32	..	..	..	4	..	..	5	80
22	..	2	..	28	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	81
..	
..	84
53	..	3	29	54	..	2	11	1	..	..	..
17	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86
..	87
18	..	3	6	47	..	2	9	1	..	..	..	88
18	17	7	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	89
..	
..	90
..	93
225	24	7	109	205	12	7	30	77	1	..	19	
..	94
..	95
..	96
..	97
40	..	6	41	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	98
..	100
..	101
185	24	1	68	200	12	7	29	77	1	..	19	103
1,513	..	187	1,458	792	..	292	327	1,721	..	217	382	
..	
..	
..	108
..	109
..	110
1,487	..	182	1,443	496	..	134	207	254	..	18	19	
15	..	3	2	4	..	2	9	..	..	..	..	111
346	..	67	209	118	..	54	74	215	..	18	15	112
..	113
377	..	60	49	1	..	1	1	7	..	..	..	114
749	..	52	1,183	343	..	77	123	32	..	..	4	116
..	273	..	150	114	1,462	..	199	363	
..	85	..	39	14	867	..	86	338	118
..	188	..	111	100	595	..	113	25	119
26	..	5	15	23	..	8	6	5	..	..	..
26	..	5	15	23	..	8	6	5	..	..	..	120
1,109	3	101	1,898	287	..	71	194	108	..	3	66	
6	9	3	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
6	2	3	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	121
17	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	
17	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	122
671	..	76	1,240	65	..	9	59	..	..	..	..
871	..	76	1,240	65	..	9	59	..	..	..	..	123

XVII.—OCCUPATION—DETAILS BY

Group No.	OCCUPATION.	QUETTA-PISHIN.			
		ACTUAL WORKERS.			Dependants.
		Total.		Partially agriculturists.	
		Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
V.—TRADE—contd.					
	27. Trade in skins, leather and furs	80	..	..	111
124	Trade in skins, leather and furs, etc.	80	..	..	111
	28. Trade in wood	29	..	..	28
125	Trade in wood, etc. (not firewood)	29	..	..	28
	29. Trade in metals	5	..	..	5
126	Trade in metals machinery, knives, tools, etc.	5	..	..	5
	30. Trade in pottery	4	..	..	..
127	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	4	..	..	..
	31. Trade in chemical products	88	..	..	116
128	Trade in chemical products (drugs, etc.)	88	..	..	116
	32. Hotel, cafés, restaurants, etc.	195	5	2	192
129	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters, ice, etc.	67	..	1	29
130	Owners and managers of hotels, cookshops, serais, etc. and their employes	128	5	1	162
	33. Other trade in food stuffs	1,602	22	74	1,782
131	Fish dealers	6	..	..	9
132	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil salt and other condiments, etc.	431	..	8	468
133	Sellers of milk, butter, ghu, poultry, eggs, etc.	130	15	14	219
134	Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur, etc.	6	..	..	2
135	Cardamom, vegetables, fruits and nut sellers	201	6	32	265
136	Grain and pulse dealers	520	..	5	585
137	Tobacco, opium, ganja, etc., sellers	32	1	..	29
138	Dealers in sheep and goats	18	..	..	30
139	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	168	..	15	175
	34. Trade in clothing and toilet articles	107	..	9	169
140	Trade in ready-made clothing, etc.	107	..	9	169
	35. Trade in furniture	95	..	..	44
141	Trade in furniture, carpets, etc.	50	..	..	31
142	Hardware, cooking utensils, etc.	45	..	..	13
	36. Trade in building materials	1	..	..	..
143	Trade in building materials other than bricks, tiles and woody material	1	..	..	..
	37. Trade in means of transport	195	..	7	212
144	Dealers and hire- in mechanical transport	22	..	..	28
145	Dealers and hire- in carriages and carts, motor cycle, etc.	3	..	..	3
146	Dealers and hire- of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, etc.	100	..	7	181
	38. Trade in fuel	47	..	3	56
147	Dealers in firewood, coal, cowdung, etc.	47	..	3	56
	39. Trade in articles of luxury, etc. and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences.	141	..	2	211
149	Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, etc.	128	..	1	188
150	Publishers, book-sellers, stationers, etc.	13	..	1	23
	40. Trade of other sorts	533	2	28	592
151	Dealers in rags, stables, refuse, etc.	130	..	3	134
152	General storekeepers and shopkeepers otherwise unspecified	380	2	25	449
153	Itinerant traders, pedlars, hawker-, etc.	23	..	..	9
C.—Public Administration and Liberal Arts		19,288	86	2,453	7,281
VI.—PUBLIC FORCE		16,528	..	2,170	3,648
41. Army		15,553	..	2,011	3,105
154	Army (Imperial)	15,553	..	..	..
155	Army (Indian States)	..	..	2,011	3,105
42. Navy		..	..	..	..
43. Air Force		133	..	..	18
156	Air Force	133	..	..	18
44. Police		842	..	159	525
159	Police	834	..	157	513
160	Village watchmen	8	..	2	12

DISTRICTS AND STATES.

LORALAI.				ZHOB.				BOLAN.				Group No.
ACTUAL WORKERS.			Dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.			Depend- ants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				
Total.		Partially agricul- turists.		Total.		Partially agricul- turists.		Total.		Partially agricul- turists.		
Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.			
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	1
12	10	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	124
12	10	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	124
2	4	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	125
2	4	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	125
..	126
..	126
..	127
..	127
10	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	128
10	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	128
11	..	3	14	3	..	1	2	17	..	..	11	129
11	..	3	14	2	..	1	2	17	..	..	11	130
131	3	6	243	17	..	3	2	5	..	..	8	131
5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	132
53	2	4	121	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	7	133
41	..	1	34	11	..	3	1	3	..	..	1	134
1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135
5	1	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	136
22	63	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137
4	13	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	138
6	8	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	139
6	8	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	140
3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	141
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	142
2	142
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	143
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	143
28	..	11	98	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	144
28	..	11	98	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	145
27	83	44	..	41	63	..	..	..	..	146
27	83	44	..	41	63	..	..	..	..	147
3	2	11	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	148
3	2	9	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	149
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150
182	..	4	183	134	..	15	56	85	..	3	45	151
2	152
180	..	4	183	134	..	15	56	85	..	3	45	153
..	153
3,059	2	1,671	928	6,428	3	3,100	580	143	..	29	81	154
2,338	..	1,501	226	5,241	..	2,829	111	52	..	5	27	155
2,001	..	1,356	99	5,063	..	2,805	84	..	..	..	..	156
2,001	..	1,356	99	5,063	..	2,805	84	..	..	..	..	156
..	157
..	158
..	158
337	..	145	127	181	..	24	27	52	..	5	27	159
330	..	145	126	180	..	23	27	52	..	5	27	160
7	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	160

XVII.—OCCUPATION—DETAILS BY

		QUETTA-PISHIN.			
		ACTUAL WORKERS.			Dependants.
		Total.		Partially agriculturists.	
		Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
VII.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION		1,217	4	193	1,409
45. Public Administration		1,217	4	193	1,409
161	Service of the State	871	..	115	1,078
162	Service of Indian and Foreign States	21	..	..	104
163	Municipal and other local (not village) service	284	4	64	179
164	Village officials and servants other than watchmen	41	..	14	41
VIII.—PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS		1,543	89	90	2,331
46. Religion		543	3	24	1,074
165	Priests, ministers, etc.	415	1	24	986
166	Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc.	52	1	..	25
167	Catechists, readers, church service, mission service, etc.	6	..	..	..
168	Temple burial or burning ground service	70	1	..	63
47. Law		18	..	..	53
169	Lawyers of all kinds including Kazis, Mukhtars	2	..	..	1
170	Lawyers' clerks, petition writers, etc.	16	..	..	52
48. Medicine		332	36	51	428
171	Medical practitioners of all kinds, including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons.	108	4	6	247
172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, etc.	224	32	45	181
49. Instruction		111	26	6	89
173	Professors and teachers of all kinds	90	22	6	80
174	Clerks and servants connected with education	21	4	..	9
50. Letters and Arts and Sciences		539	17	9	587
175	Public scribes, stenographers, etc.	19	1	1	16
176	Architects, surveyors, engineers and their employes	437	..	8	487
177	Authors, editors, artists, photographers, etc.	19	..	..	17
178	Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments, singers, actors and dancers.	47	16	..	81
179	Conjurors, acrobats, fortune tellers, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals.	17	..	..	36
D.—Miscellaneous		7,037	434	360	4,111
IX.—PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME		159	14	1	349
51. Persons living principally on their income		159	14	1	349
180	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land) fund and scholarship holders and pensioners.	159	14	1	342
X.—DOMESTIC SERVICE		3,281	208	114	1,423
52. Domestic Service		3,281	208	114	1,423
181	Cooks, water carriers, watchmen and other indoor servants	3,074	208	102	1,327
182	Private grooms, coachmen, dog boys, etc.	100	..	..	57
183	Private motor drivers and cleaners	107	..	12	39
XI.—INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS		2,574	19	228	1,603
53. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation		2,574	19	228	1,603
184	Manufacturers, businessmen and contractors otherwise unspecified	143	..	12	335
185	Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks, and other employes in unspecified offices, warehouses and shops	219	..	13	223
186	Mechanics otherwise unspecified	49	..	1	33
187	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	2,163	19	202	1,012
XII.—UNPRODUCTIVE		1,023	193	17	743
54. Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses		138	..	3	21
188	Inmates of jails, asylums, and almshouses, etc.	138	..	3	21
55. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes		885	193	14	722
189	Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc.	331	20	1	447
190	Procurers and prostitutes	554	173	13	275
56. Other unclassified non-productive industries . . . . .		..	..	..	..

DISTRICTS AND STATES.

LORALAI.			ZHOB.					BOLAN.				Group No.
ACTUAL WORKERS.			Dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.			Depend- ants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.			Depend- ants.	
Total.		Partially agricul- turists.		Total.		Partially agricul- turists.		Total.		Partially agricul- turists.		
Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.			
7	8			9	10			11	12				13	14	15	16	17	18
376	1	128	392	892	..	208	251	70	..	23	40	
376	1	128	392	892	..	208	251	70	..	23	40	
342	..	115	279	874	..	205	242	69	..	22	40	161
5	1	..	5	4	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	162
29	..	13	8	14	..	1	4	1	..	1	..	163
												164
345	1	42	410	290	3	63	218	21	..	1	14	
253	..	20	331	98	..	33	205	7	..	1	7	
213	..	20	304	97	..	33	204	5	..	1	7	165
88	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	166
2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	167
												168
7	..	..	19	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
7	..	..	19	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	169
												170
54	1	11	35	146	3	3	4	4	..	..	5	
21	..	9	27	18	1	8	4	3	..	..	5	171
33	1	2	8	128	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	172
90	..	10	26	5	..	2	3	2	..	..	1	
18	..	10	24	5	..	2	3	2	..	..	1	173
2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	174
11	..	1	9	37	..	23	6	8	..	..	1	
7	..	1	3	37	..	23	6	8	..	..	1	175
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	176
3	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	177
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	178
												179
1,085	24	203	700	1,198	4	623	351	248	4	7	48	
7	2	3	17	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
7	2	3	17	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
7	2	3	17	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	180
524	7	79	158	307	1	86	21	54	3	2	30	
524	7	79	158	307	1	86	21	54	3	2	30	
242	7	38	118	206	1	47	17	54	3	2	30	181
86	..	21	38	31	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	182
196	..	20	2	70	..	38	2	..	..	..	..	183
293	1	82	120	827	3	536	258	190	..	5	18	
293	1	82	120	827	3	536	258	190	..	5	18	
5	..	1	2	7	..	4	11	..	..	..	..	184
10	..	2	..	552	..	431	2	6	..	1	3	185
278	1	79	118	268	3	101	245	184	..	1	15	186
												187
271	14	39	414	62	..	..	72	4	..	..	..
41	..	2	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	..	2	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	188
230	14	37	414	19	..	..	72	4	..	..	..
229	5	37	410	19	..	..	72	4	..	..	..	189
1	9	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	190
..	

XVII.—OCCUPATION—DETAILS BY

		CHAGAL.			
Group No.	OCCUPATION.	ACTUAL WORKERS.			Dependents.
		Total.		Partially agriculturists.	
		Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	TOTAL	8,766	184	977	12,393
	A.—Production of raw materials	3,886	9	185	9,814
	I. EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION	3,886	9	185	9,814
	1. Pasture and Agriculture	3,886	9	185	9,814
	(a) Ordinary cultivation	2,457	3	7	5,477
1	Income from rent of agricultural land	212	3	..	372
2	Ordinary cultivators	2,241	..	7	5,102
3	Agents, managers of landed estates, etc.	..	..	..	..
4	Farm servants	..	..	..	..
5	Field labourers	4	..	..	3
	(b) Growers of special products and market gardening	13	..	5	6
7	Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel, vine, areca nut, etc., growers	13	..	5	6
	(c) Forestry	..	..	..	..
8	Forest Officers, rangers, guards, etc.	..	..	..	..
9	Wood cutters, firewood collectors, etc.	..	..	..	..
	(d) Raising of Farm stock	1,416	6	173	4,331
11	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	..	..	..	..
12	Sheep and goat breeders	1,050	4	159	3,816
13	Breeders of other animals (horses, mules, camels, asses, etc.)	275	2	8	806
14	Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc.	91	..	6	209
	(e) Raising of small animals	..	..	..	..
	2. Fishing and hunting	..	..	..	..
17	Fishing	..	..	..	..
18	Hunting	..	..	..	..
	II. EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS	..	..	..	..
	3. Mines	..	..	..	..
19	Coal mines	..	..	..	..
21	Mines and metallic minerals	..	..	..	..
	5. Salt, etc.	..	..	..	..
23	Rock, sea and marsh salt	..	..	..	..
	B.—Preparation and supply of material substances	2,886	23	330	1,527
	III. INDUSTRY	411	19	14	439
	6. Textiles	6	..	..	19
25	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	..	..	..	..
26	Cotton spinning	1	..	..	..
27	Cotton sizing and weaving	..	..	..	..
29	Rope, twine and string	..	..	..	..
32	Weaving of woollen blankets	..	..	..	..
34	Weaving of woollen carpets	5	..	..	12
35	Silk weavers	..	..	..	..
37	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles	..	..	..	..
38	Lace, crêpe, embroiderer's fringes, etc., and insufficiently described textile industries.	..	..	..	..
	7. Hides, skins and hard materials from the Animal kingdom	1	..	..	..
40	Makers of leather articles such as trunks, water bags, saddle, harness, etc., excluding articles of dress.	1	..	..	..
	8. Wood	31	..	4	5
13	Sawyers	..	..	..	..
44	Carpenters, turners and joiners	31	..	4	5
45	Basket makers and other industries of woody material including leaves, etc.	..	..	..	..
	9. Metals	77	..	1	166
47	Makers of arms, guns, etc.	..	..	..	..
48	Other workers in iron, etc.	67	..	1	156
49	Workers in brass, copper and bell metal	4	..	..	2
50	Workers in other metals (tin, etc.), except precious metals	6	..	..	8
	10. Ceramics	..	..	..	..
55	Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers	..	..	..	..
56	Brick and tile makers	..	..	..	..
	11. Chemical Products properly so called and analogous	..	..	..	..
58	Manufacture of matches and explosive materials	..	..	..	..
59	Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and ice	..	..	..	..
61	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils	..	..	..	..
64	Others (soap, candles, lac, cutch, perfume and miscellaneous drugs)	..	..	..	..

DISTRICTS AND STATES.

SIBI.				KALAT.				LAS BELA.				Group No.
ACTUAL WORKERS.			Dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.			Depend- ants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.			Depend- ants.	
Total.		Partially agricul- turists.		Total.		Partially agricul- turists.		Total.		Partially agricul- turists.		
Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.			
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	I
33,328	784	1,016	75,341	109,773	4,898	2,870	213,610	15,822	278	579	34,586	
32,417	6	264	65,139	90,046	49	1,772	180,650	13,185	11	357	29,357	
31,654	5	252	64,982	89,966	49	1,772	180,493	13,185	11	357	29,357	
31,654	5	252	64,982	89,419	45	1,767	179,088	12,105	11	350	26,769	
30,482	5	189	62,801	50,851	35	1,129	160,870	9,158	9	17	20,915	
1,756	5	166	3,636	13,506	36	510	26,993	136	9	2	809	1
28,625	..	23	55,948	67,099	..	671	133,357	9,043	..	15	20,577	2
1	..	..	..	5	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	3
100	..	..	220	240	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	4
62	..	..	..	..	..	..	469	9	..	..	30	5
62	..	..	53	89	..	10	167	7	..	..	14	
62	..	..	53	89	..	10	167	7	..	..	14	7
4	..	2	10	7	..	..	8	14	..	4	27	
4	..	2	10	4	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	8
..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	14	..	4	27	9
1,106	..	61	2,115	8,472	9	570	18,083	2,896	2	329	5,812	
13	..	1	..	1,277	..	148	3,173	381	..	53	801	11
738	..	51	1,493	5,294	7	317	11,240	1,993	2	252	4,000	12
166	..	..	341	515	..	31	1,191	89	..	1	169	13
189	..	9	281	1,386	2	74	2,474	433	..	23	842	14
..	
..	..	..	..	547	4	5	1,405	1,080	..	7	2,588	
..	..	..	..	516	4	3	1,329	1,080	..	7	2,588	17
..	..	..	..	31	..	2	76	..	..	..	..	19
763	1	12	157	80	..	..	157	..	..	..	..
763	1	12	157	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
763	1	12	157	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
..	..	..	..	64	..	..	157	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	64	..	..	157	..	..	..	..	23
6,083	53	382	6,692	10,315	187	705	19,046	1,375	46	126	2,932	
1,734	27	105	2,027	4,418	162	526	8,609	389	46	83	918	
13	..	..	24	241	3	51	454	44	..	28	100	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
..	..	..	..	179	3	12	336	28	..	23	62	27
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	29
..	..	..	..	47	..	39	78	..	..	..	..	32
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
10	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	16	..	5	38	37
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
9	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	
9	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	40
480	3	52	654	814	17	78	1,634	50	3	8	135	
3	..	..	5	13	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	43
385	..	43	481	678	..	77	1,349	45	..	8	115	44
92	3	9	168	123	17	1	262	5	3	..	20	45
131	..	24	259	1,316	..	48	2,721	59	..	11	149	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
118	..	24	231	1,285	..	48	2,663	54	..	11	142	48
..	..	..	..	7	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	49
13	..	..	28	24	..	..	46	5	..	..	7	50
84	..	..	123	123	..	3	230	16	..	1	44	
54	..	..	101	87	..	3	166	15	..	1	40	55
30	..	..	22	36	..	..	64	1	..	..	4	56
21	..	2	27	87	..	7	138	15	..	7	38	
..	..	..	..	13	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	58
10	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59
11	..	2	17	62	..	7	102	4	..	2	10	61
..	..	..	..	12	..	..	15	11	..	5	28	64

XVII.—OCCUPATION—DETAILS BY

Group No.	OCCUPATION.	CHAGAL.			
		ACTUAL WORKERS.			Dependants.
		Total.		Partially agriculturists.	
		Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
III. INDUSTRY—contd.					
	12. Food Industries	51	10	2	45
65	Rice pounders, huskers, flour grinders	13	10	..	33
66	Bakers and biscuit makers	25	..	2	10
67	Grain parchers, etc. . . . .	..	..	..	..
68	Butchers	7	..	..	1
70	Butter, cheese, and ghi makers . . . . .	..	..	..	..
72	Sweetmeat makers, preparers of jams and condiments, etc.	6	..	..	1
73	Brewers and distillers . . . . .	..	..	..	..
	13. Industries of dress and the toilet	59	1	4	73
77	Tailors, milliners, etc.	19	1	1	40
78	Shoe, boot and sandal makers	16	..	1	16
80	Washing, cleaning and dyeing	17	..	2	17
81	Barbers, hair dressers, etc.	7	..	..	..
	14. Furniture Industries . . . . .	..	..	..	..
84	Upholsterers, tent makers, etc. . . . .	..	..	..	..
	15. Building Industries	44	..	3	76
86	Excavators and well sinkers	20	..	..	50
87	Stone cutters and dressers . . . . .	..	..	..	..
88	Brick layers and masons	18	..	..	24
89	Builders other than buildings made of bamboos, etc., painters, decorators of houses, etc.	6	..	3	2
	16. Construction of means of transport	1	..	..	..
90	Persons engaged in making, assembling or repairing motor vehicles or cycles	1	..	..	..
	17. Production and transmission of physical forces . . . . .	..	..	..	..
93	Gas works and electric light and power . . . . .	..	..	..	..
	18. Other Miscellaneous and undefined industries	141	8	..	69
94	Printers, lithographers, etc. . . . .	..	..	..	..
95	Book binders and stitchers, etc. . . . .	..	..	..	..
96	Makers of musical instruments . . . . .	..	..	..	..
97	Makers of watches, clocks and optical, photographic, mathematical and surgical instruments, etc. . . . .	..	..	..	..
98	Workers in precious stones and metals, etc.	9	..	..	30
100	Toy, kite, cage, fishing tackle, etc. . . . .	..	..	..	..
101	Others including managers, persons (other than performers) employed in theatres and other places of public entertainment, employés of public societies, race course service, huntsmen, etc. . . . .	..	..	..	..
103	Sweepers, scavengers, etc.	132	8	..	32
	IV. TRANSPORT	2,149	4	311	710
	19. Transport by air . . . . .	..	..	..	..
	20. Transport by water . . . . .	..	..	..	..
108	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the maintenance of streams, rivers and canals (including construction). . . . .	..	..	..	..
109	Labourers employed on the construction and maintenance of rivers, canals, etc. . . . .	..	..	..	..
110	Boat owners, boatmen and towmen . . . . .	..	..	..	..
	21. Transport by road	278	..	39	388
111	Persons (other than labourers) employed on maintenance of roads, etc. . . . .	..	..	..	..
112	Labourers employed on roads and bridges	12	..	..	23
113	Owners, managers and employés (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles. . . . .	..	..	..	..
114	Owners, managers and employés (excluding personal servants) connected with other vehicles	9	..	..	4
116	Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers	257	..	39	351
	22. Transport by rail	1,831	4	265	298
118	Railway employés of all kinds other than coolies	1,478	..	228	274
119	Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance	353	4	37	24
	23. Post office, Telegraph and Telephone Services	40	..	7	24
120	Post office, Telegraph and Telephone services	40	..	7	24
	V. TRADE	306	..	5	378
	24. Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	5	..	..	3
121	Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employés.	5	..	..	3
	25. Brokerage, commission and export	17	..	3	5
122	Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, warehouse owners and employés.	17	..	3	5
	26. Trade in textiles	127	..	1	195
123	Trade in piece goods, wool, cotton, silk, etc.	127	..	1	195

DISTRICTS AND STATES.

SIBI.				KALAT.				LAS BELA.				Group No.
ACTUAL WORKERS.			Dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.			Depend- ants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.			Depend- ants.	
Total.		Partially agricul- turists.		Total.		Partially agricul- turists.		Total.		Partially agricul- turists.		
Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.			
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	1
197	1	16	185	328	129	44	771	40	29	..	114	
29	1	1	62	126	126	3	400	28	29	..	94	65
74	..	..	16	4	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	66
3	..	..	4	42	..	8	93	..	..	..	..	67
59	..	..	13	74	95	33	165	5	..	..	10	68
..	..	..	..	..	61	3	..	5	..	..	10	70
32	..	..	29	..	..	..	106	2	..	..	..	72
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73
306	5	10	336	1,033	19	270	1,816	116	14	25	238	
71	3	..	44	81	12	1	153	13	14	1	28	77
114	..	3	190	543	..	197	944	68	..	16	123	78
34	2	2	30	234	..	46	394	17	..	..	46	80
87	..	5	72	175	..	26	325	18	..	8	41	81
..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84
138	..	1	156	95	..	6	128	14	..	3	38	
27	..	..	56	54	..	2	61	..	..	..	..	86
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	87
51	..	..	39	39	..	4	61	14	..	3	38	88
55	..	1	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89
..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90
..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93
360	18	..	262	381	1	19	717	32	..	..	59	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95
..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97
69	..	..	53	245	..	8	525	19	..	..	33	98
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101
287	18	..	198	136	1	11	192	13	..	..	26	103
2,926	16	257	2,293	1,569	1	99	3,155	328	..	27	671	
..	
37	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	41	
27	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108
10	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	109
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	41	110
979	2	28	737	1,510	1	94	3,041	298	..	24	601	
..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	111
111	2	..	33	23	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	112
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113
309	..	5	121	21	..	4	34	..	..	..	..	114
559	..	16	583	1,466	1	90	2,967	298	..	24	601	116
1,861	14	229	1,504	21	..	2	44	..	..	..	..
1,061	..	73	1,276	21	..	2	44	..	..	..	..	118
800	14	156	228	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119
49	..	..	29	38	..	3	70	18	..	3	29	
49	..	..	29	38	..	3	70	18	..	3	29	120
1,423	10	20	2,372	4,328	24	80	7,282	658	..	16	1,343	
37	..	5	73	88	..	3	181	1	..	1	4	
37	..	5	73	88	..	3	181	1	..	1	4	121
24	..	1	20	15	..	..	25	12	..	..	26	
24	..	1	20	15	..	..	25	12	..	..	26	122
195	..	1	279	1,162	3	8	1,755	62	..	..	133	
195	..	1	279	1,162	3	8	1,755	62	..	..	133	123

XVII.—OCCUPATION—DETAILS BY

		CHAGAI.			
Group No.	OCCUPATION.	ACTUAL WORKERS.			Dependants.
		Total.		Partially agriculturists.	
		Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
V. TRADE— <i>contd.</i>					
	27. Trade in skins, leather and furs	..	..	..	..
124	Trade in skins, leather and fur, etc.	..	..	..	..
	28. Trade in wood	..	..	..	..
125	Trade in wood, etc. (not firewood)	..	..	..	..
	29. Trade in metals	..	..	..	..
126	Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools, etc.	..	..	..	..
	30. Trade in pottery	..	..	..	..
127	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	..	..	..	..
	31. Trade in chemical products	10	..	..	7
128	Trade in chemical products (drugs, etc.)	10	..	..	7
	32. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	8	..	..	2
129	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters, ice, etc.	3	..	..	1
130	Owners and managers of hotels, cookshops, serais, etc., and their employes	5	..	..	1
	33. Other trade in foodstuffs	13	..	..	18
131	Fish dealers	..	..	..	..
132	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments, etc.	..	..	..	..
133	Sellers of milk, butter, ghi, poultry, eggs, etc.	1	..	..	..
134	Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur, etc.	..	..	..	..
135	Cardamom, vegetables, fruits and nut sellers.	5	..	..	3
136	Grain and pulse dealers	4	..	..	3
137	Tobacco, opium, ganja, etc., sellers	1	..	..	5
138	Dealers in sheep and goats	2	..	..	7
139	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	..	..	..	..
	34. Trade in clothing and toilet articles	2	..	..	5
140	Trade in ready made clothing, etc.	2	..	..	5
	35. Trade in furniture	..	..	..	..
141	Trade in furniture, carpets, etc.	..	..	..	..
142	Hardware, cooking utensils, etc.	..	..	..	..
	36. Trade in building materials	..	..	..	..
143	Trade in building materials other than bricks, tiles and woody material	..	..	..	..
	37. Trade in means of transport	21	..	..	..
144	Dealers and hirers in mechanical transport, motor cycle, etc.	..	..	..	..
145	Dealers and hirers in carriages and carts	..	..	..	..
146	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, etc.	21	..	..	..
	38. Trade in fuel	25	..	..	71
147	Trade in firewood, coal, cowdung, etc.	25	..	..	71
	39. Trade in articles of luxury, etc., and those pertaining to letters and the Arts and Sciences.	..	..	..	..
149	Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, etc.	..	..	..	..
150	Publishers, booksellers, stationers, etc.	..	..	..	..
	40. Trade of other sorts	78	..	1	72
151	Dealers in rags, stable, refuse, etc.	..	..	..	..
152	General storekeepers and shopkeepers otherwise unspecified	78	..	1	72
153	Itinerant traders, pedlars, hawkers, etc.	..	..	..	..
C.—Public Administration and Liberal Arts		1,146	..	254	350
VI. PUBLIC FORCE		857	..	207	60
	41. Army	762	..	176	12
155	Army (Imperial)	762	..	176	12
156	Army (Indian States)	..	..	..	..
	42. Navy	..	..	..	..
	43. Air Force	..	..	..	..
158	Air Force	..	..	..	..
	44. Police	95	..	31	48
159	Police	90	..	31	30
160	Village watchmen	5	..	..	18

DISTRICTS AND STATES.

SIBI.				KALAT.				LAS BELA.				Group No.
ACTUAL WORKERS.			Dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.			Dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.			Dependants.	
Total.		Partially agriculturists.		Total.		Partially agriculturists.		Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.			
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
5	..	1	7	1	..	..	1	11	..	..	21	
5	..	1	7	1	..	..	1	11	..	..	21	124
..	125
6	126
6	127
..	128
15	27	71	..	..	144	9	..	..	20	129
15	27	71	..	..	144	9	..	..	20	130
42	..	3	25	21	..	..	36	5	..	..	12	131
21	14	15	..	..	22	4	..	..	8	132
21	..	3	11	6	..	..	14	1	..	..	4	133
882	10	9	1,706	938	21	16	1,642	133	..	..	260	134
..	748	..	8	1,579	..	..	2	695	45	..	71	135
37	10	1	35	81	..	..	9	162	22	..	47	136
..	75	..	..	78	..	21	..	293	4	..	..	137
2	2	..	..	..	38	18	..	34	138
13	2	..	..	..	10	7	..	12	139
2	4	245	..	..	440	28	..	64	140
5	6	2	..	..	..	4	9	..	18	141
20	10	5	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	142
20	10	5	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	143
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	144
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	145
2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	146
2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	147
19	24	29	..	..	29	13	..	..	38	148
1	149
..	18	..	24	22	..	..	29	13	..	..	33	150
7	43	..	..	30	18	..	..	38	151
7	43	..	..	30	18	..	..	38	152
14	26	30	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	153
14	26	20	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	154
..	155
154	174	1,950	..	53	3,402	394	..	15	796	156
2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	157
148	108	1,934	..	53	3,372	389	..	15	787	158
4	2	16	..	..	24	5	..	..	9	159
2,417	15	232	1,444	2,662	1	242	3,046	504	..	74	981	160
1,631	..	176	453	745	..	62	252	1	..	..	1	161
1,194	..	168	223	743	..	62	250	1	..	..	1	162
1,194	..	168	223	85	..	62	19	1	..	..	1	163
..	658	..	..	231	..	..	..	..	164
..	165
..	166
..	167
437	..	8	230	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	168
486	..	8	229	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	169
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	170

XVII.—OCCUPATION—DETAILS BY

Group No.	OCCUPATION.	CHAGAI.			
		ACTUAL WORKERS.			Dependants.
		Total.		Partially agriculturists.	
		Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
VII. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION		201	..	38	130
45. Public Administration		201	..	38	130
161	Service of the State	190	..	37	116
162	Service of Indian and Foreign States . . . . .	..	..	..	..
163	Municipal and other local (not village) service	4	..	..	..
164	Village officials and servants other than watchmen	7	..	1	14
VIII. PROFESSION AND LIBERAL ARTS		88	..	9	160
46. Religion		54	..	..	132
165	Priests, ministers, etc.	51	..	..	132
166	Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc.	2	..	..	..
167	Catechists, readers, church service, mission service . . . . .	..	..	..	..
168	Temple, burial or burning ground service, etc.	1	..	..	..
47. Law . . . . .		..	..	..	..
169	Lawyers of all kinds including kazis, mukhtars . . . . .	..	..	..	..
170	Lawyers' clerks, petition writers, etc. . . . .	..	..	..	..
48. Medicine		22	..	9	18
171	Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons, etc.	8	..	..	14
172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, etc.	14	..	9	4
49. Instruction		6	..	..	4
173	Professors and teachers of all kinds	6	..	..	4
174	Clerks and servants connected with education . . . . .	..	..	..	..
50. Letters and Arts and Sciences		6	..	..	6
175	Public scribes, stenographers, etc. . . . .	..	..	..	..
176	Architects, surveyors, engineers and their employes	5	..	..	5
177	Authors, editors, artists, photographers, etc. . . . .	..	..	..	..
178	Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments and singers, actors and dancers.	1	..	..	1
179	Conjurors, acrobats, fortune tellers, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals. . . . .	..	..	..	..
D. Miscellaneous		888	152	208	702
IX. PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME		15	..	..	35
51. Persons living on their income		15	..	..	35
180	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarship holders and pensioners.	15	..	..	35
X. DOMESTIC SERVICE		304	132	28	239
52. Domestic Service		304	132	28	239
181	Cook, water carriers, watchmen and other indoor servants	297	132	28	239
182	Private grooms, coachmen, dog boys, etc.	7	..	..	..
183	Private motor drivers and cleaners . . . . .	..	..	..	..
XI. INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS		436	20	154	190
53. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation		436	20	154	190
184	Manufacturers, business men and contractors otherwise unspecified.	13	..	6	..
185	Cashiers, accountants, book keepers, clerks and other employes in unspecified offices.	12	..	2	..
186	Mechanics otherwise unspecified, warehouses and shops . . . . .	..	..	..	..
187	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	411	20	146	190
XII. UNPRODUCTIVE		113	..	26	238
54. Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses		19	..	..	3
188	Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses, etc.	19	..	..	3
55. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes		94	..	26	235
189	Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc.	94	..	26	235
190	Procurers and prostitutes . . . . .	..	..	..	..
56. Other unclassified non-productive industries . . . . .		..	..	..	..

DISTRICTS AND STATES.

SIBL.				KALAT.				LAS BELA.				Group No.
ACTUAL WORKERS.			Dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.			Dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.			Dependants.	
Total.		Partially agriculturists.		Total.		Partially agriculturists.		Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.			
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	1
376	..	37	364	791	..	91	811	301	..	35	530	
376	..	37	364	791	..	91	811	301	..	35	530	
330	..	24	310	158	..	2	87	..	..	..	..	161
1	..	..	5	622	..	88	891	300	..	35	530	162
11	..	..	15	2	..	..	16	1	..	..	..	163
34	..	3	34	9	..	1	17	..	..	..	..	164
410	15	29	697	1,126	1	89	1,983	202	..	39	450	
202	2	8	358	838	..	82	1,465	102	..	11	207	
174	..	7	334	657	..	82	1,171	83	..	11	175	165
8	1	1	6	142	..	..	237	6	..	..	10	166
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	167
20	1	..	18	39	..	..	57	13	..	..	22	168
8	..	..	33	2	..	..	9	2	..	2	4	
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	169
8	..	..	23	1	..	..	9	2	..	2	4	170
58	8	2	61	26	..	3	47	6	..	..	11	
21	6	..	30	13	..	1	26	3	..	..	5	171
37	5	2	31	18	..	2	21	3	..	..	6	172
29	5	..	32	16	..	..	24	4	..	1	5	
29	4	..	32	16	..	..	24	4	..	1	5	173
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	174
113	..	19	153	244	1	4	438	88	..	25	223	
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	175
52	..	4	48	15	..	..	27	1	..	1	10	176
10	..	..	..	4	..	..	10	4	..	..	..	177
50	..	15	105	224	1	3	397	83	..	24	213	178
..	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	179
2,412	720	138	2,066	6,760	4,661	161	10,868	758	221	22	1,328	
7	..	2	25	30	..	..	48	8	..	..	19	
7	..	2	25	30	..	..	48	8	..	..	19	
7	..	2	25	30	..	..	48	8	..	..	19	180
1,086	604	11	853	4,493	4,644	30	6,155	205	202	4	345	
1,086	604	11	853	4,493	4,644	30	6,155	205	202	4	345	
1,053	604	10	841	4,481	4,644	30	..	202	202	4	338	181
33	..	1	12	12	..	..	6,137	1	..	..	..	182
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	2	..	..	7	183
732	88	17	445	1,509	10	97	3,485	296	6	11	596	
732	88	17	445	1,509	10	97	3,485	296	6	11	596	
9	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	184
25	..	1	22	54	..	..	106	3	..	..	15	185
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	186
698	88	15	417	1,455	10	97	3,379	292	6	11	579	187
537	28	108	743	718	7	24	1,180	249	13	7	366	
162	2	..	1	42	..	..	49	33	..	..	2	
162	2	..	1	42	..	..	49	33	..	..	2	188
425	26	108	743	676	7	24	1,131	216	13	7	364	
415	4	108	728	676	7	24	1,131	216	13	7	364	189
10	22	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	190
..	

TABLE XVIII.

Subsidiary Occupations of Agriculturists.

There are only 60 females (actual workers) as Rent Receivers distributed as under :—

Quetta-Pishin 7, Chagai 3, Sibi Administered Area 5, Kalat 36, and Las Bela 9.

Of these 60 females only 4 in the Kalat State returned subsidiary occupations, 2 under Industry as flour grinders and 2 under Trade as Vegetable and Fruit Sellers.

XVIII.—SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS OF AGRICULTURISTS.

(Actual Workers only.)

OCCUPATIONS	DISTRICTS								STATES	
	Baluchistan	Quetta-Pishin	Loralai	Zhob	Bolan	Chagai	Sibi Administered Area	Mari Bugti Country	Kalat	Las Bela
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All rent receivers (non-cultivating landlords).	18,719	1,856	837	311	52	215	1,617	144	13,542	145
Rent receivers (non-cultivating landlords) who returned subsidiary occupations.	5,391	626	529	153	19	42	613	122	3,208	74
I Ordinary cultivators	765	15	98	1	..	..	166	..	485	..
Field labourers	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	2
Fruit, etc., growers	27	8	..	..	..	..	2	..	15	2
Forest officers, Rangers, etc.	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	104	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	100	1
Sheep and goat breeders	1,418	97	141	104	..	20	132	87	809	28
Breeders of other animals	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..
Herdsmen, shepherds, etc.	199	2	30	5	..	5	5	..	145	4
II Exploitation of Minerals	3	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
III Industry	248	60	18	2	..	3	53	..	111	1
IV Transport	675	54	80	6	5	1	26	..	497	6
V Trade	521	217	51	3	..	..	21	..	222	7
VI Public Force	52	1	5	2	..	..	2	..	41	1
VII Public Administration	604	64	57	17	13	2	137	35	352	17
Religion	280	68	26	5	..	..	27	..	152	2
VIII Medicine	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
Instruction	5	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
Letters and Arts and Sciences	9	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	..
IX Persons living on their income	68	2	3	7	1	1	4	..	50	..
X Domestic service	27	1	..	..	..	9	1	..	13	3
XI Insufficiently described occupations	209	32	17	..	..	1	25	..	134	..
XII Unproductive	35	2	..	..	..	..	6	..	27	..
All rent payers (actual cultivators)	152,593	16,553	17,209	11,694	129	2,241	17,625	11,000	67,099	9,048
Rent payers who returned subsidiary occupations.	42,799	6,109	7,493	5,617	3	467	4,200	4,420	11,811	2,672
I Rent receivers	412	50	63	6	..	7	13	..	271	2
Agents, etc., of landed estates	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Farm servants and field labourers	514	80	7	5	..	..	10	..	369	13
Fruit, etc., growers	126	13	5	2	..	..	1	..	100	5
Forest officers, Rangers, etc.	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood cutters, etc.	48	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	3,367	..	339	98	..	..	79	..	2,238	618
Sheep and goat breeders	22,552	3,033	5,139	3,864	..	285	2,926	3,079	2,925	701
Breeders of other animals	717	..	157	5	..	45	..	442	53	15
Herdsmen, shepherds, etc.	3,234	59	369	171	..	12	245	64	2,175	159
Fishing and hunting	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	75
II Exploitation of minerals	460	135	..	310	..	..	15	..	..	..
III Industry	1,724	158	309	101	..	9	270	195	627	55
IV Transport	3,262	624	246	294	..	38	128	..	1,477	457
V Trade	1,956	1,182	118	122	3	17	53	..	348	118
VI Public Force	201	44	35	54	..	..	16	2	50	..
VII Public Administration	1,838	314	374	361	..	39	257	23	325	145
Religion	770	145	170	104	..	1	76	2	198	74
VIII Medicine	27	4	16	..	..	..	1	..	3	3
Instruction	20	10	2	..	..	..	4	..	1	..
Letters and Arts and Sciences	74	26	1	..	..	..	13	..	11	23
IX Persons living on their income	37	2	8	2	..	..	5	..	20	..
X Domestic service	132	11	29	12	..	..	17	..	113	..
XI Insufficiently described occupations	899	168	46	84	..	14	58	..	337	192
XII Inmates of jails, etc.	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..
Beggars, etc.	237	3	57	22	..	..	11	18	117	14
Agents, Managers of landed estates	8	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	5	..
Agents, etc., who returned subsidiary occupations.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Farm servants and field labourers	617	218	42	3	..	4	99	1	241	9
Farm servants and field labourers who returned subsidiary occupations.	203	118	7	..	..	..	4	..	74	..
I Ordinary cultivators	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Sheep and goat breeders	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
Herdsmen, shepherds, etc.	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Hunting	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
III Industry	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
IV Transport	147	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..
V Trade	10	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
VIII Religion	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Letters and Arts and Sciences	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
X Domestic service	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
XI Insufficiently described occupations	6	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
XII Unproductive	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

TABLE XIX.

Showing certain mixed Occupations.

NOTE.—This Table comprises males only, with the exception of 15 female actual workers (2 in Quetta-Pishin, 4 in Chagai, 7 in Kalat and 2 in Las Bela) who returned Sheep and Goat Breeding as their one and only occupation and 5 (1 in Quetta-Pishin and 1 in Kalat) who similarly returned Pack Animal Driving.

XIX.—SHOWING CERTAIN MIXED OCCUPATIONS.

(Actual Workers only.)

OCCUPATION		DISTRICTS									STATES		
		Baluchistan	Total	Quetta-Pishin	Loralai	Zhob	Bolan	Chagal	Sibi	Total	Kalat	Las Bela	
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Sheep and Goat Breeding		36,930	25,045	3,710	6,999	5,359	..	1,395	7,582	11,885	9,111	2,774	
(i) As principal occupation		12,551	5,255	531	1,607	1,325	..	1,054	738	7,296	5,301	1,995	
Subsidiary occupations	I Rent receivers	153	99	2	51	2	..	15	29	54	47	7	
	Actual cultivators	1,318	878	63	636	13	..	144	22	440	195	245	
	Field labourers	184	100	109	..	..	..	..	..	75	75	..
	Forest guards, etc.	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wood cutters	11	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cattle breeders, etc.	6	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
	Breeders of camels, etc.	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	31	..
	Herdsmen, shepherds, goat-herds, etc.	261	45	2	32	1	..	8	2	216	119	97	
	II Exploitation of minerals	15	15	..	..	14	..	..	1	..	..	..
	III Industry	221	40	..	3	4	..	1	32	181	175	6	
	IV Transport	431	61	3	39	3	1	15	..	370	288	82	
	V Trade	478	175	59	111	..	..	4	1	303	88	215
VI Public Force	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	5	..	
VII Public Administration	55	33	..	4	..	..	24	5	22	2	20	
VIII Religion	17	15	4	4	..	..	5	2	2	..	2	
Letters and Arts and Sciences	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
X Domestic service	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	
XI Insufficiently described occupations	20	5	1	..	..	..	2	2	15	13	2	
XII Unproductive	17	13	..	3	..	..	10	..	4	4	..	
(ii) As subsidiary occupation		24,379	19,790	3,179	5,392	4,034	..	341	6,844	4,589	3,810	779	
Principal occupations	I Rent Receivers	1,418	581	97	141	104	..	20	219	837	809	28	
	Ordinary cultivation	22,567	18,938	3,033	5,193	3,865	..	285	6,617	3,629	2,928	701	
	Field labourers	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	..
	Breeders of camels, etc.	14	11	..	..	..	..	11	..	3	..	3
	Herdsmen, etc.	40	17	..	15	..	..	1	1	23	9	14
	II Exploitation of minerals	42	42	..	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III Industry	28	25	3	9	11	..	2	..	3	..	3	
	IV Transport	168	110	41	54	6	..	3	6	58	46	12	
	V Trade	35	25	2	19	2	..	2	..	10	1	9	
	VI Public Force	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
	VII Public Administration	13	12	..	3	2	..	6	1	1	..	1	
	VIII Religion	8	8	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX Persons living on their income	6	4	3	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	
XI Insufficiently described occupations	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
XII Unproductive	28	17	..	6	..	..	11	..	11	5	6	
Pack Animal driving		8,857	4,197	1,590	1,306	423	37	318	623	4,890	3,785	875	
(i) As principal occupation		4,856	3,091	1,151	749	543	32	257	559	1,765	1,467	298	
Subsidiary occupations	I Rent receivers	177	152	45	29	56	..	20	2	25	20	5	
	Ordinary cultivation	258	176	100	22	21	..	19	14	82	63	19	
	Field labourers	124	117	116	1	..	..	..	..	7	7	..
	Fruit, vegetable, etc., growers	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cattle breeders	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	2
	Sheep and goat breeders	153	98	41	45	5	..	2	5	55	46	9	
	Breeders of camels, etc.	205	200	..	200	..	..	..	..	5	5	..
	Herdsmen, shepherds, etc.	134	6	..	2	4	..	..	..	128	128	..
	III Industry	208	184	1	..	..	..	..	183	24	23	1
	IV Transport	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	V Trade	23	14	3	4	..	..	5	2	9	9	..
	VI Public Force	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
VII Public Administration	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
VIII Religion	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	
IX Persons living on their income	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
X Domestic service	6	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
XI Insufficiently described occupations	17	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	14	8	11	
XII Unproductive	5	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) As subsidiary occupation		4,001	1,106	439	457	80	5	61	64	2,895	2,318	577	
Principal occupations	I Rent receivers	564	98	20	71	1	5	..	1	466	460	6	
	Ordinary cultivation	2,290	581	278	162	75	..	35	11	1,729	1,279	450	
	Field labourers	147	107	107	..	..	..	..	..	40	40	..
	Fruit, etc., growers	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	18	..
	Cattle breeders	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	33	2
	Sheep and goat breeders	414	44	..	29	3	..	12	..	370	288	82	
	Breeders of other animals	225	96	..	45	..	..	3	48	129	121	8
	Herdsmen, shepherds, etc.	43	14	..	11	..	..	..	3	29	20	9
	Fishing and hunting	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	..
	III Industry	39	10	8	..	..	..	2	..	29	24	5
	IV Transport	7	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	2	4
	V Trade	150	146	11	131	..	..	4	..	4	4	..
VI Public Force	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII Public Administration	21	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	
VIII Religion	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Instruction	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	
IX Persons living on their income	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
X Domestic service	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	
XI Insufficiently described occupations	27	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	20	18	2	
XII Unproductive	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	

TABLE XX.

Occupation—Distribution by Religion.

XX.—OCCUPATION—DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.

Group No.	OCCUPATION	Total	Musalman	Hindu	Sikh	Neo-Hindu	Christian	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	TOTAL BALUCHISTAN	799,625	733,477	49,237	7,741	2,111	6,693	366
	A.—Production of Raw Materials	604,405	602,924	1,340	93	21	23	5
	I.—EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION.	601,111	599,814	1,230	48	16	2	1
	1. Pasture and agriculture	595,487	594,190	1,230	48	16	2	1
	(a) <i>Ordinary cultivation</i>	<i>535,309</i>	<i>534,849</i>	<i>405</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>
1	Income from rent of agricultural land	57,471	37,098	336	32	2	2	1
2	Ordinary cultivators	475,939	475,859	64	12	4	..	..
3	Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc.	16	15	..	1	..	..	..
4	Farm servants	9	9	..	..	..	..	..
5	Field labourers	1,874	1,868	5	1	..	..	..
	(b) <i>Growers of special products and market gardening</i>	<i>1,390</i>	<i>801</i>	<i>579</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>9</i>	..	..
6	Tea, coffee, cinchona rubber and indigo plantations . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel, vine, areca nut, etc., growers	1,390	801	579	1	9	..	..
	(c) <i>Forestry</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	..	..
8	Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc.	46	33	11	1	1	..	..
9	Wood cutters; firewood collectors	70	70	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) <i>Raising of farm stock</i>	<i>58,672</i>	<i>58,437</i>	<i>235</i>	..	..	..	..
11	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	5,802	5,802	..	..	..	..	..
12	Sheep, goat and pig breeders	39,835	39,834	1	..	..	..	..
13	Breeders of other animals	5,267	5,267	..	..	..	..	..
14	Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds	7,768	7,534	234	..	..	..	..
	(e) <i>Raising of small animals . . . . .</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Fishing and hunting	5,624	5,624	..	..	..	..	..
17	Fishing	5,517	5,517	..	..	..	..	..
18	Hunting	107	107	..	..	..	..	..
	II.—EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS	3,294	3,110	110	45	5	20	4
	3. Mines	3,073	2,889	110	45	5	20	4
19	Coal mines	1,128	956	108	37	5	18	4
21	Mines and metallic minerals	1,945	1,933	2	8	..	2	..
	4. Quarries of hard rocks . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5. Salt, etc.	221	221	..	..	..	..	..
23	Rock, sea and marsh salt	221	221	..	..	..	..	..
	B.—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances	98,010	63,119	29,532	3,356	862	1,032	109
	III.—INDUSTRY	35,106	26,731	6,391	1,403	51	497	13
	6. Textiles	1,329	1,391	3	5	..	..	..
25	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	4	1	3	..	..	..	..
26	Cotton spinning	23	23	..	..	..	..	..
27	Cotton sizing and weaving	901	897	..	4	..	..	..
29	.. . . . .	66	66	..	..	..	..	..
32	.. . . . .	189	189	..	..	..	..	..
33	.. . . . .	55	55	..	..	..	..	..
35	.. . . . .	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
37	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles	88	87	..	1	..	..	..
38	Lace, crepe, embroideries, fringes, etc., and insufficiently described textile industries	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	7. Hides, skins, and hard materials from the animal kingdom	17	17	..	..	..	..	..
40	Makers of leather articles such as trunks, water bags, saddlery, harness, etc.	17	17	..	..	..	..	..
	8. Wood	5,079	4,169	251	633	13	13	..
43	Sawyers	63	50	12	..	1	..	..
44	Carpenters, turners and joiners	4,295	3,414	223	633	12	13	..
45	Basket makers and other industries	721	705	16	..	..	..	..
	9. Metals	7,164	6,973	102	76	2	11	..
47	Makers of arms, guns, etc.	11	11	..	..	..	..	..
48	Other workers in iron	6,651	6,482	80	76	2	11	..
49	Workers in brass, copper and bell metal	202	202	..	..	..	..	..
50	Workers in other metals	300	278	22	..	..	..	..
	10. Ceramics	1,344	1,256	88	..	..	..	..
55	Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers	473	473	..	..	..	..	..
56	Brick and tile makers	871	783	88	..	..	..	..
	11. Chemical products properly so called and analogous	375	327	38	10	..	..	..
58	Manufacture of matches and explosive materials	34	34	..	..	..	..	..
59	Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and ice	49	9	30	10	..	..	..
61	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils	208	208	..	..	..	..	..
64	Others (soap, candles, etc.)	84	76	8	..	..	..	..

XX.—OCCUPATION—DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION—*contd.*

Group No.	OCCUPATION	Total	Musalman	Hindu	Sikh	Nco-Hindu	Christian	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	III.—INDUSTRY—<i>contd.</i>							
	12. Food Industries	3,563	2,828	652	61	8	7	7
65	Rice pounders, huskers, flour grinders	1,222	1,092	123	3	..	..	4
66	Bakers and biscuit makers	705	574	80	47	1	..	3
67	Grain parchers, etc.	167	162	4	..	1	..	..
68	Butchers	968	967	..	..	..	1	..
70	Butter, cheese and ghee makers	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
72	Sweetmeat makers, etc.	482	22	444	9	6	1	..
73	Brewers and distillers	17	11	1	2	..	3	..
	13. Industries of dress and the toilet	7,971	6,319	1,343	232	25	59	..
77	Tailors, milliners, etc.	2,142	1,691	194	227	7	23	..
78	Shoe, boot and sandal maker	2,878	2,525	311	4	12	26	..
80	Washing, cleaning and dyeing	1,507	1,084	719	..	4	..	..
81	Barbers, hair dressers, etc.	1,144	1,012	119	1	2	10	..
	14. Furniture Industries	11	11	..	..	..	..	..
84	Upholsterers, tent makers	11	11	..	..	..	..	..
	15. Building Industries	2,043	1,737	135	158	13	..	..
86	Lime burners, cement workers	537	537	..	..	..	..	..
87	Stone cutters and dressers	14	14	..	..	..	..	..
88	Brick layers and masons	863	790	52	18	3	..	..
89	House builders, decorators, etc.	629	396	83	140	10	..	..
	16. Construction of means of transport	50	9	30	1	2	8	..
90	Persons engaged in making, assembling, repairing motor vehicles or cycles.	50	9	30	1	2	8	..
	17. Production and transmission of Physical forces	13	1	7	5	..	..	..
93	Gas workers and electric light and power	13	1	7	5	..	..	..
	18. Other miscellaneous and undefined Industries	6,147	1,770	3,732	222	18	399	6
94	Printers, lithographers, etc.	77	19	16	19	6	12	5
95	Book binders and stitchers	31	27	4	..	..	..	..
96	Makers of musical instruments	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
97	Makers of watches and clocks, surgical instruments, etc.	66	23	31	9	3	..	..
98	Workers in precious stones, etc.	1,545	973	407	156	9	..	..
100	Toy, kite, cage, fishing tackle, etc.	10	10	..	..	..	..	..
101	Others (other than performers employed in theatres, race course, service, etc.)	19	..	5	5	..	8	1
103	Sweepers, scavengers, etc.	4,398	718	3,269	32	..	379	..
	IV.—TRANSPORT	30,594	24,644	4,162	786	490	480	32
	19. Transport by air	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20. Transport by water	119	112	7	..	..	..	..
108	Persons employed on streams, rivers, canals, etc.	52	45	7	..	..	..	..
109	Labourers employed on canal, etc.	14	14	..	..	..	..	..
110	Boat owners, boatmen, etc.	53	53	..	..	..	..	..
	21. Transport by road	17,201	16,837	191	165	7	1	..
111	Persons (other than labourers employed on maintenance of roads, etc.	66	60	6	..	..	..	..
112	Labourers employed on road bridges	2,042	1,982	54	5	..	1	..
113	Owners, managers and employes (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicle	5	4	..	1	..	..	..
114	Owners, managers and employes (excluding personal servants) connected with vehicles.	2,313	2,027	121	158	7	..	1
115	Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass drivers	12,775	12,764	10	1	..	..	..
	22. Transport by rail	12,433	7,340	3,672	565	404	420	32
118	Railway employes of all kinds other than coolies	8,913	4,552	2,984	523	402	420	32
119	Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance	3,520	2,788	688	42	2	..	..
	23. Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Services	841	355	292	56	79	59	..
120	Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Services	841	355	292	56	79	59	..
	V.—TRADE	32,310	11,744	18,989	1,167	291	55	64
	24. Banks establishments of credit, exchange and insurance.	1,182	664	472	6	22	6	12
121	Bank managers, money lenders, exchange agents, etc.	1,182	664	472	6	22	6	12
	25. Brokerage, commission and export	394	160	225	8	..	..	1
122	Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, etc.	394	160	225	8	..	..	1
	26. Trade in textiles	8,869	3,835	4,943	32	58	1	..
123	Trade in piece-goods, silk, etc.	8,869	3,835	4,943	32	58	1	..

XX.—OCCUPATION—DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION—*contd.*

Group No.	OCCUPATION	Total	Musalman	Hindu	Sikh	Neo-Hindu	Christian	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	V.—TRADE—<i>contd.</i>							
	27. Trade in skins, leather and furs	260	258	2				
124	Trade in skins, leather and furs	260	258	2				
	28. Trade in wood	69	45	2	22			
125	Trade in wood, etc.	69	45	2	22			
	29. Trade in metals	16	7	7	1			1
126	Trade in metals, tools, etc.	16	7	7	1			1
	30. Trade in pottery	4		4				
127	Trade in pottery, brick, etc.	4		4				
	31. Trade in chemical products	528	52	433	34	7	2	
128	Trade in chemical products	528	52	433	34	7	2	
	32. Hotels, cafés, restaurants, etc.	600	346	188	23	7	24	19
129	Vendors of wine, liquors, etc.	188	29	137	15	7		
130	Owners and managers of hotels, etc., and their employes	412	317	51	8		24	12
	33. Other trade in foodstuffs	9,498	3,286	5,196	896	84	4	32
131	Fish dealers	15	7	2				6
132	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt, etc.	1,490	689	3,091	702	8		
133	Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, etc.	948	560	375	1	10		
134	Sellers of sweetmeat, sugar, gur, etc.	8	8					
135	Cauldron, vegetable, fruit sellers	1,274	518	67	63	5		21
136	Grain and pulse dealers	1,242	115	928	126	58		5
137	Tobacco, opium, ganja, etc., sellers	129	91	38				
138	Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs	927	927					
139	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	107	341	55	4	3	4	
	34. Trade in clothing and toilet articles	343	302	33	8			
140	Trade in ready-made clothing, etc.	343	302	33	8			
	35. Trade in furniture	144	70	55	11	5	3	
141	Trade in furniture, carpets, etc.	82	62	6	11		3	
142	Hardware, cooking utensils, etc.	62	8	49		5		
	36. Trade in building materials	7	4	3				
143	Trade in building materials (stones)	7	4	3				
	37. Trade in means of transport	626	573	39	6	8		
144	Dealers in mechanical transport	51	16	29		6		
145	Dealers in carriages and carts	6			6			
146	Dealers and hirers of elephants, etc.	569	557	10		2		
	38. Trade in fuel	552	461	90	1			
147	Dealers in firewood, etc.	552	461	90	1			
	39. Trade in articles of luxury, etc.	456	118	394	24	14	5	1
149	Dealers in common bangles, bead, necklaces, etc.	418	114	276	23	5		
150	Publishers, booksellers, stationers	38	4	18	1	9	5	1
	40. Trade of other sorts	8,832	1,563	7,073	95	86	10	5
151	Dealers in rags, stables, refuse, etc.	272	246	17	9			
152	General storekeepers and shopkeepers	8,468	1,309	6,974	86	84	10	5
153	Itinerant traders, pedlars, hawkers	92	8	82		2		
	C.—Public Administration and liberal arts	50,443	27,255	13,363	3,768	1,031	4,789	227
	VI.—PUBLIC FORCE	32,174	12,783	10,897	3,210	610	4,469	205
	41. Army	29,091	10,407	10,643	2,965	591	4,280	205
155	Army (Imperial)	23,202	9,518	10,643	2,965	591	4,280	205
156	Army (Indian State-)	889	889					
	42. Navy							
	43. Air force	151	1				150	
158	Air Force	151	1				150	
	44. Police	2,932	2,375	254	245	19	39	
159	Police	2,878	2,321	254	245	19	39	
160	Village watchmen	54	54					

XX.—OCCUPATION—DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION—concl'd.

Group No.	OCCUPATION	Total	Musalman	Hindu	Sikh	Neo-Hindu	Christian	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	VII.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	8,049	6,266	1,262	243	225	49	4
	45. Public Administration	8,049	6,266	1,262	243	225	49	4
161	Service of the State	1,986	3,720	851	194	188	29	4
162	Service of the Indian States	2,274	2,120	119	21	14	..	..
163	Municipal and other local service	536	236	244	18	20	18	..
164	Village officials and servants other than watchmen	253	190	118	10	3	2	..
	VIII.—PROFESSION AND LIBERAL ARTS	10,320	8,306	1,264	315	196	281	18
	46. Religion	5,871	5,438	351	41	..	33	8
165	Priests, ministers, etc.	5,099	4,808	158	2	..	33	8
166	Religious mendicants, etc.	515	490	55	..	..	..	..
167	Catechists, readers, church service	6	1	5	..	..	..	..
168	Temple, burial or burning ground service	311	139	133	39	..	..	..
	47. Law	149	60	56	3	30	..	..
169	Lawyers of all kinds, kasis, mukhtars	4	1	..	2	1	..	..
170	Lawyers' clerks, petition writers	115	59	56	1	29	..	..
	48. Medicine	1,305	498	450	102	87	168	..
171	Medical practitioners of all kinds	561	228	124	59	71	79	..
172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders	744	270	326	43	16	89	..
	49. Instruction	408	249	57	21	38	42	1
173	Professors and teachers of all kinds	369	221	52	16	35	41	1
174	Clerks and servants connected with education	39	25	5	5	3	1	..
	50. Letters and arts and sciences	2,487	1,961	290	148	41	38	9
175	Public scribes, stenographers, etc.	37	17	19	..	..	1	..
176	Architects, surveyors, engineers and their employes	1,149	767	235	83	39	17	..
177	Authors, auditors, artists, photographers	65	15	25	16	2	6	1
178	Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments, singers and dancers	1,178	1,156	6	2	..	14	..
179	Conjurors, fortune tellers, etc.	58	6	5	47	..	..	..
	D.—Miscellaneous	46,767	40,179	5,002	524	197	840	25
	IX.—PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME	731	525	75	31	22	70	8
	51. Persons living principally on their income	731	525	75	31	22	70	8
180	Proprietors, fund and scholarship holders and pensioners	731	525	75	31	22	70	8
	X.—DOMESTIC SERVICE	25,279	21,941	2,368	197	69	706	5
	52. Domestic service	25,279	21,941	2,368	197	62	706	5
181	Cooks, water carriers, watchmen and other indoor servants	24,357	21,620	1,911	175	58	690	5
182	Private grooms, dog boys, etc.	397	117	259	9	2	10	..
183	Private motor drivers and cleaners	425	204	193	13	4	6	..
	XI.—INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS	13,719	11,129	2,131	276	110	61	12
	53. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation	13,719	11,129	2,131	276	110	61	12
184	Manufacturers, business-men and contractors otherwise unspecified	534	265	145	57	48	15	4
185	Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employes in unspecified offices	1,252	957	212	21	48	10	4
186	Mechanics otherwise unspecified	82	35	20	..	1	22	..
187	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	11,851	9,872	1,754	198	13	14	..
	XII.—UNPRODUCTIVE	7,038	6,584	428	20	3	3	..
	54. Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses	556	488	50	16	..	2	..
188	Inmates of jail, asylum, etc.	556	488	50	16	..	2	..
	55. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	6,482	6,096	378	4	3	1	..
189	Beggars, vagrants, witches, etc.	5,420	5,045	368	4	3	..	..
190	Procurers and prostitutes	1,062	1,051	10	..	..	1	..

TABLE XXI.

Occupation by Selected Tribes and Races.

Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality	POPULATION DEALT WITH				RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION							
	ACTUAL WORKERS		DEPENDANTS		I. EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION						II. Ex- ploitation of minerals	
					Income from rent of agricul- tural land	Cultiva- tors of all kinds	Agents, managers, etc., of landed estates	Field labourers, fruit, vege- table, etc., growers, forest rangers, guards and wood cutters	Raisors of livestock, herdsmen, etc.	Fishing and hunting		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Males	Males	Persons	Persons	Persons		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Indigenous	230,759	6,248	155,240	311,697	18,290	151,306	5	926	17,428	1,675	1,173	
Indigenous Muslimans	223,779	6,192	152,024	303,629	18,210	151,291	5	903	17,393	1,675	1,165	
Baloch . . .	55,651	117	39,912	77,715	7,451	42,249	..	84	2,653	621	8	
(i) Eastern . .	36,153	12	24,813	48,027	3,935	30,363	..	57	456	..	3	
Bugti . . .	7,316	..	5,612	9,809	24	7,239	..	1	9	..	..
Dombki . . .	1,982	2	1,327	2,735	17	1,858	..	1	47	..	..
Khetran . . .	5,017	1	4,001	8,104	294	4,475	..	1	40	..	..
Magasi . . .	2,928	3	1,661	3,690	85	2,776	..	6	15	..	..
Mari . . .	7,487	2	5,640	9,472	339	6,746	..	..	267	..	1
Rind Buledi . .	1,596	..	1,065	2,087	97	1,418	..	4	13	..	..
Rind Jamali . .	955	..	603	1,303	196	717	..	..	1	..	..
Rind Khosa . .	1,141	..	733	1,584	205	896	..	1	7	..	..
Rind Lashari . .	1,497	1	868	1,921	103	1,323	..	6	2	..	..
Rind Unspecified	5,658	1	3,028	6,695	2,491	2,587	..	37	55	..	1	
Umrani . . .	370	..	224	510	40	314	..	..	..	..	..
Others . . .	206	2	51	117	44	14	..	..	..	..	1
(ii, Western . .	19,498	105	15,099	29,688	3,516	11,886	..	27	2,197	621	5	
Buledi . . .	450	..	246	593	48	391	..	..	11	..	..
Dashti . . .	1,218	3	1,141	2,112	275	868	..	..	18	..	..
Gichki . . .	205	5	89	276	167	26	..	..	2	..	..
Kaudai . . .	534	..	377	783	146	353	..	1	19	..	..
Rais . . .	1,664	30	1,322	2,680	464	799	..	9	17	292	..	
Rakhshani . . .	6,564	13	5,193	9,907	588	4,513	..	14	893	18	1	
Rind . . .	5,247	37	3,951	7,901	1,057	3,284	..	..	497	160	2
Sangur . . .	1,319	7	1,043	1,967	63	707	..	..	389	98	..
Sanjrani . . .	87	..	165	229	8	9	..	..	68	..	..
Others . . .	2,210	10	1,572	3,240	700	936	..	3	283	53	2	
Brahui . . .	55,006	60	33,955	70,713	4,501	35,114	2	398	8,312	253	12	
(i) Original nucleus.	6,126	11	3,620	8,199	442	4,043	..	23	920	10	..	
Ahmadzai . . .	28	..	20	71	1	4	..	..	1	..	..
Gurgnari . . .	446	..	291	654	33	265	..	..	87	..	..
Iltazai . . .	146	..	113	192	45	90	..	..	9	..	..
Kalandarari . .	1,608	..	753	2,171	57	1,438	..	8	82	..	..
Kambrari . . .	777	3	554	1,080	108	485	..	1	62	..	..
Mirwari . . .	890	3	519	1,178	64	578	..	..	182	10	..
Rodeni . . .	626	..	365	797	105	252	..	1	148	..	..
Sumalari . . .	1,605	5	1,005	2,056	29	931	..	13	349	..	..

SELECTED TRIBES AND RACES.

OF ACTUAL WORKERS

III. Industry	IV. Transport	V. Trade	VI. Public Force	VII. Public administration	VIII. PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS						XII. Unproductive	Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality
					Religion	Law, Medicine and Instruction	Letters, art- and sciences	IX. Persons living on their income	X. Domestic service	XI. Insufficiently described occupations		
Persons	Persons	Persons	Males	Males	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
7,483	7,741	8,501	1,095	2,021	1,732	134	512	82	11,712	3,061	2,130	Indigenous
7,235	7,723	2,447	1,092	1,997	1,611	130	511	80	11,568	2,952	1,983	Indigenous Musalmans
439	728	177	198	326	151	10	28	9	91	276	269	Baloch
245	365	53	55	183	93	8	16	5	60	67	201	(i) Eastern
23	2	1	1	2	1	2	..	..	1	..	10	Bugti
4	13	4	5	19	2	2	..	..	1	2	9	Dombki
112	2	7	8	25	19	1	3	1	7	9	14	Khetran
3	14	1	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	2	22	Magasi
11	38	..	1	8	..	..	1	4	..	2	71	Mari
8	15	1	2	4	8	..	..	..	4	8	14	Rind Buledi
1	12	2	1	4	..	..	2	..	7	5	7	Rind Jamali
6	12	..	1	3	4	..	..	..	1	2	3	Rind Khosa
4	11	..	16	3	10	..	..	..	6	3	11	Rind Lashari
56	175	31	5	90	38	3	10	..	12	31	37	Rind Unspecified
..	1	..	3	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	Umrani
17	70	6	10	15	4	..	..	..	21	3	3	Others
194	363	124	143	143	58	2	12	4	31	209	68	(ii) Western
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Buledi
5	30	5	..	4	11	..	..	..	..	4	1	Dashti
..	..	6	..	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	Gichki
..	5	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	Kaudai
43	4	18	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	40	3	Rais
58	128	47	137	26	18	1	10	4	20	72	29	Rakhshani
40	48	38	..	91	8	..	..	..	2	46	11	Rind
11	42	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	Sangur
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sanjrani
37	106	7	5	10	13	1	2	..	9	34	19	Others
522	2,887	464	517	567	230	61	100	36	176	615	299	Brahui
36	325	135	14	67	19	1	..	2	7	69	24	(i) Original nucleus
..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ahmadzai
2	52	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	Gurgnari
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	Itazai
3	10	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	1	3	Kalandarari
13	63	14	..	2	9	..	..	2	..	19	2	Kambrari
6	16	2	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	23	6	Mirwari
5	73	3	11	5	3	1	..	..	2	9	8	Rodeni
7	111	113	3	32	..	..	..	..	2	16	4	Sumalari

Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality	POPULATION DEALT WITH				RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION						
	ACTUAL WORKERS		DEPENDANTS		I. EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION						II. Ex- ploitation of minerals
					Income from rent of agricul- tural land	Cultiva- tors of all kinds	Agents, managers, etc., of landed estates	Field labourers, fruit, vege- table, etc., growers, forest rangers, guards and wood cutters	Raisors of livestock, herdsmen, etc.	Fishing and hunting	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Males	Males	Persons	Persons	Persons	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(ii) Sarawan . .	18,702	17	10,679	22,550	2,355	11,896	..	246	856	81	6
Bangulzai . .	3,941	1	1,940	4,399	926	2,110	..	58	174	..	..
Kurd . .	1,075	2	644	1,261	92	749	..	4	34	58	1
Lahri . .	2,062	1	1,156	2,353	194	1,364	..	52	66	..	..
Langav . .	3,153	1	2,035	4,107	196	2,383	..	55	28	..	..
Mamashahi . .	1,038	1	524	1,227	202	465	..	30	9	..	..
Raisani . .	937	1	501	1,179	185	550	..	8	20	..	..
Rustumzai . .	215	..	137	284	104	77	..	1	..	..	1
Sarparra . .	774	6	393	939	112	478	..	1	46	..	..
Satakzai . .	561	..	361	666	20	513	..	..	7	4	1
Shahwani . .	2,942	2	1,691	3,528	223	2,028	..	24	168	19	3
Zagr Mengal . .	1,999	2	1,297	2,616	101	1,179	..	13	304	..	..
(iii) Jhalawan	28,943	27	19,062	38,710	1,478	18,616	2	128	6,517	130	5
Bizanjav . .	3,213	5	2,203	4,502	100	1,902	..	..	1,059	20	1
Haruni . .	380	2	225	507	33	224	..	..	54	..	..
Mamasani . .	4,672	2	3,507	6,664	217	1,935	..	13	2,088	57	..
Mengal . .	7,896	5	5,399	10,721	312	4,479	2	38	2,160	21	4
Nichari . .	694	2	393	796	26	580	..	1	8	..	..
Pandrani . .	507	..	318	663	11	422	..	22	39	..	..
Sajdi . .	1,430	5	889	1,813	121	988	..	2	219	32	..
Zahri . .	10,151	6	6,128	13,074	658	8,086	..	52	890	..	..
(iv) Miscella- nean	1,235	5	594	1,215	226	559	..	1	19	32	1
Nighari . .	492	..	351	659	134	311	..	..	1	..	..
Rekizai . .	228	..	141	284	49	176	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified . .	515	5	102	272	43	72	..	1	18	32	1
Pathan . .	55,203	69	40,686	78,103	2,399	40,792	3	231	3,657	26	912
Barech . .	578	5	329	638	1	87	..	10	17	17	22
Jafar . .	401	..	332	622	..	355	..	..	17	..	..
Kakar . .	30,021	28	21,930	40,621	1,198	21,712	..	119	2,320	8	867
Dumar . .	2,454	1	1,882	3,404	85	1,663	..	2	587	8	1
Sanzarkhel . .	14,901	7	10,914	20,586	540	11,145	..	47	1,538	..	358
Sargara . .	735	2	509	1,056	19	603	..	13	11	..	38
Snatia . .	7,578	4	5,197	9,740	492	5,098	..	20	124	..	429
Targhara . .	3,608	10	3,094	5,309	42	2,996	..	31	47	..	21
Others . .	695	4	304	526	20	207	..	6	13	..	20

SELECTED TRIBES AND RACES—continued.

OF ACTUAL WORKERS

III. Industry	IV. Transport	V. Trade	VI. Public Force	VII. Public administration	VIII. PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS			IX. Persons living on their income	X. Domestic service	XI. Insufficiently described occupations	XII. Unproductive	Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality
					Religion	Law, Medicine and Instruction	Letters, arts and sciences					
Persons	Persons	Persons	Males	Males	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1
258	1,732	120	244	300	111	50	74	20	64	240	66	(ii) Sarawan
12	404	16	35	81	15	38	..	2	14	38	19	Bangulzai
27	77	2	5	6	2	..	5	..	7	8	..	Kurd
59	211	13	10	39	18	6	..	..	7	19	5	Lahri
43	224	9	83	23	31	1	2	1	5	71	4	Langav
6	232	9	29	28	8	..	..	..	6	12	3	Mamashahi
27	62	9	2	26	0	1	..	16	10	8	5	Raisani
..	9	6	..	7	..	..	..	..	4	1	5	Rustumzai
21	72	12	..	11	6	4	..	1	..	11	5	Sarparra
1	11	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	Satakzai
38	228	11	70	15	8	..	67	..	5	29	8	Shahwani
24	202	30	10	64	14	..	..	..	6	42	12	Zagr Mengal
200	666	198	199	176	97	10	23	14	67	258	186	(iii) Jhalawan
10	45	5	2	4	2	8	..	..	..	45	15	Bizanjav
5	33	15	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	6	5	Haruni
50	82	50	21	34	24	1	..	2	10	55	35	Mamasani
61	360	48	107	68	37	1	20	8	26	67	82	Mengal
.	15	4	32	3	1	..	1	..	1	21	3	Nichari
5	..	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Pandrani
12	21	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	14	15	Sajdi
57	110	68	28	63	32	..	2	4	27	50	30	Zahri
28	164	11	60	24	3	..	3	..	33	48	23	(iv) Miscellaneous
16	4	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	16	..	Nighari
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	Rekizai
12	160	7	60	24	1	..	3	..	34	29	23	Unspecified
1,009	2,612	1,044	138	584	548	25	90	18	159	649	378	Pathan
16	205	40	11	5	18	..	34	8	5	81	6	Barech
13	1	7	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	Jafar
390	1,518	582	53	310	328	7	19	3	89	376	150	Kakar
3	57	9	4	6	4	1	..	..	4	7	14	Dumar
205	398	223	20	97	136	2	1	1	17	110	70	Sanzarkhel
15	26	15	..	15	23	1	..	..	6	..	2	Sargara
102	709	122	12	142	101	2	13	..	18	165	33	Snatia
26	173	150	3	30	45	..	..	1	8	27	18	Targhara
39	155	63	14	20	19	1	5	1	36	67	13	Others

Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality	POPULATION DEALT WITH				RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION						
	ACTUAL WORKERS		DEPENDANTS		I. EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION						II. Ex- ploitation of minerals
					Income from rent of agricul- tural land	Cultiva- tors of all kinds	Agents, managers, etc., of landed estates	Field labourers, fruit, vege- table, etc., growers, forest rangers, guards and wood cutters	Raisors of livestock, herdsmen, etc.	Fishing and hunting	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kasi . . .	421	..	252	622	194	127	..	1	..	..	..
Luni . . .	917	1	766	1,503	30	816	..	1	28	..	..
Pani . . .	8,589	6	6,476	12,656	183	6,765	..	6	1,068	..	4
<i>Main Branch</i> .	1,645	2	1,012	2,313	128	1,431	..	1	..	..	..
<i>Isot</i> . . .	819	..	591	1,191	17	682	..	2	70	..	..
<i>Laun</i> . . .	385	..	217	479	..	..	..	..	358	..	..
<i>Mandokhel</i> .	1,226	3	953	1,688	..	946	..	2	83	..	..
<i>Musakhel</i> .	3,908	1	3,228	6,008	30	3,136	..	1	554	..	4
<i>Zarkun</i> . . .	588	..	467	962	8	555	..	..	3	..	..
<i>Unspecified</i> .	18	..	8	15	..	15	..	..	..	..	..
Shirani . . .	2,201	1	1,670	3,425	8	2,039	..	5	6	..	1
Tarin . . .	11,036	24	8,234	16,716	749	8,496	..	40	196	..	14
<i>Abdal Achakzai</i>	5,860	1	4,390	8,895	119	4,887	..	20	78	..	8
<i>Spin Tarin</i> .	3,193	15	2,040	4,365	358	2,268	..	9	97	..	6
<i>Tor Tarin</i> .	1,878	8	1,765	3,372	270	1,332	..	11	21	..	..
<i>Unspecified</i> .	105	..	39	84	2	9	..	..	..	..	..
Zmarai . . .	505	..	426	769	..	286	..	45	..	..	..
Others . . .	534	4	271	531	36	109	3	4	5	1	4
Lasi (Panj Raj).	7,159	38	5,206	10,809	84	5,166	..	8	1,414	25	..
Angaria . . .	1,062	3	739	1,559	8	857	..	..	183	5	..
Burra . . .	1,397	6	915	1,961	19	1,054	..	..	280	5	..
Jamot . . .	2,050	16	1,491	3,106	11	1,105	..	4	789	7	..
Runjha . . .	1,509	8	1,163	2,347	31	1,210	..	3	54	1	..
Sheikh . . .	1,100	5	859	1,761	15	906	..	1	106	7	..
Unspecified .	41	..	39	75	..	34	..	..	2	..	..
Jatt . . .	22,480	10	12,615	28,088	1,936	16,156	..	45	471	4	69
Sayyid . . .	5,966	20	4,601	9,678	884	3,355	..	24	257	..	18
Bukhari . . .	2,393	8	2,255	4,845	346	1,464	..	5	83	..	..
Chishti . . .	379	..	254	596	130	137	..	1	7	..	..
Gharshin . . .	243	..	179	364	29	155	..	..	11	..	4
Kaheri . . .	284	..	146	366	108	159	..	1	..	..	..
Mashwani . . .	341	5	178	400	28	178	..	1	..	..	..
Taran . . .	317	2	215	421	11	237	..	..	36	..	7
Ustrana . . .	189	..	166	268	4	163	..	..	4	..	..
Cthers . . .	1,820	5	1,208	2,418	228	862	..	16	116	..	7

ELECTED TRIBES AND RACES—continued.

OF ACTUAL WORKERS

OF ACTUAL WORKERS												
III. Indus- try	IV. Trans- port	V. Trade	VI. Public Force	VIII. PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS				IX. Per- sons liv- ing on their income	X. Domes- tic service	XI. In- suffi- ciently described occupa- tions	XII. Un- productive	Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality
				VII. Public admini- stration	Religion	Law, Me- dicine and Instruc- tion	Letters, arts and sciences					
Persons	Persons	Persons	Males	Males	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	I
7	33	17	1	7	12	..	8	..	1	7	6	Kasi
16	6	1	..	4	9	..	..	..	..	..	7	Luni
162	100	13	32	87	63	3	1	..	5	50	53	Pani
16	24	3	11	12	12	1	..	..	2	3	3	Main Branch
13	1	4	..	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	22	Isot
2	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	Laun
15	43	5	21	50	30	..	..	..	2	24	8	Mandokhel
110	19	1	..	13	13	1	..	..	..	10	17	Musakhel
6	1	..	..	5	5	..	1	..	1	..	3	Zarkun
..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Unspecified
25	18	19	2	19	7	3	5	1	7	16	21	Shirani
220	655	279	19	121	82	4	11	..	20	78	76	Tarin
60	294	147	9	87	38	1	..	..	7	71	35	Abdal Achakzai
77	270	30	9	16	19	1	11	..	3	2	32	Spin Tarin
23	75	96	1	16	24	..	..	..	6	4	7	Tor Tarin
60	16	6	..	2	1	2	..	..	4	1	2	Unspecified
83	9	25	..	7	3	..	..	..	..	11	36	Zmarai
77	67	61	20	19	26	6	12	4	32	30	22	Others
57	114	54	..	110	50	2	..	1	2	34	76	Lasi (Panj Raj)
..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	Angaria
2	17	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	9	7	Burra
28	33	4	..	20	2	..	..	1	..	12	50	Jamot
25	47	20	..	73	40	2	..	..	1	5	5	Runjha
2	6	29	..	12	3	..	..	..	..	5	13	Sheikh
..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Unspecified
2,172	533	96	13	74	221	4	55	3	259	217	162	Jatt
131	212	295	17	92	307	15	9	8	27	76	259	Sayyid
47	49	178	1	7	103	5	..	..	6	19	88	Bukhari
..	10	..	..	2	66	3	..	..	..	4	19	Chishti
13	8	16	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	Gharshin
..	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	5	5	Kaheri
22	20	13	2	56	7	..	1	..	2	6	10	Mashwani
..	5	9	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	1	6	Taran
7	3	4	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ustrana
42	117	75	13	23	120	7	8	8	18	40	125	Others

Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality	POPULATION DEALT WITH				RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION						
	ACTUAL WORKERS		DEPENDANTS		I. EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION						II. Ex- ploitation of minerals
					Income from rent of agricul- tural land	Cultiva- tors of all kinds	Agents, managers, etc., of landed estates	Field labourers, fruit, vege- table, etc., growers, forest rangers, guards and wood cutters	Raisors of livestock, herdsmen, etc.	Fishing and hunting	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Males	Males	Persons	Persons	Persons	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Other Musalmans	22,314	5,878	15,049	28,525	955	8,459	..	113	629	746	146
Darzada . .	3,153	80	2,372	5,080	232	2,385	..	9	26	16	132
Dehwar . .	2,054	..	973	2,428	379	1,326	..	13	5	..	..
Gadra . .	2,113	18	1,437	3,390	12	1,368	..	18	80	141	..
Gola . .	65	..	29	78	..	54	..	..	..	..	..
Jat . .	1,244	..	802	1,680	2	278	..	13	342	..	1
Khoja . .	91	..	60	160	..	..	..	..	..	11	..
Langah . .	412	..	325	634	4	157	..	..	5	2	..
Lori . .	2,259	5	1,485	3,141	29	133	..	9	15	10	2
Med . .	470	..	370	788	..	..	..	..	1	453	..
Nakib . .	1,590	2	1,305	2,680	201	723	..	20	57	8	..
Others . .	8,863	5,773	5,891	8,466	96	2,035	..	31	98	105	11
Tribal followers	7,469	5,768	4,999	6,652	63	1,604	..	14	39	39	11
Unspecified .	1,394	5	892	1,814	33	431	..	17	59	66	..
Hindus, Indigenous	6,617	56	3,046	7,760	79	10	..	22	35	..	8
Brahmanic .	6,605	56	3,034	7,750	79	10	..	22	35	..	8
Neo-Hindus .	12	..	12	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sikh, Indigenous.	363	..	170	308	1	5	..	1	..	..	..
Semi-Indige- nous.	8,271	33	3,534	6,820	199	1,162	..	61	1,065	1	137
Baloch Semi- Indigenous.	904	..	593	1,081	37	618	..	18	33	..	1
Baloch Buzdar .	392	..	274	530	12	330	..	1	14	..	..
Others Baloch .	512	..	319	551	25	288	..	15	19	..	1
Pathan . .	5,928	21	2,549	4,969	153	535	..	39	1,028	..	107
Durrani . .	1,043	4	468	829	63	206	..	5	93	..	20
Ghilzai . .	3,976	4	1,916	3,763	79	309	..	23	925	..	34
Others . .	909	13	165	377	11	20	..	11	10	..	53
Other Musalmans	1,439	12	392	770	9	9	..	6	4	1	29
Hazara . .	1,150	9	285	553	3	8	..	4	4	..	29
Others . .	289	3	107	217	6	1	..	2	..	1	..
Miscellaneous Aliens.	3,861	80	234	810	..	..	..	1	..	..	5
European . .	3,770	73	196	712	..	..	..	1	..	..	5
Anglo-Indian .	91	7	38	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—For details of columns headed "persons" see Table XXI-A.

SELECTED TRIBES AND RACES—concluded.

OF ACTUAL WORKERS

III. Industry	IV. Transport	V. Trade	VI. Public Force	VII. Public administration	VIII. PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS				X. Domestic service	XI. Insufficiently described occupations	XII. Unproductive	Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality
					Religion	Law, Medicine and Instruction	Letters, arts and sciences	IX. Persons living on their income				
Persons	Persons	Persons	Males	Males	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	I
2,905	637	317	209	244	104	13	229	7	10,854	1,085	540	Other Musalmans
239	15	44	..	13	21	3	..	..	6	87	5	Darzada
76	59	20	74	22	25	..	10	..	10	16	19	Dehwar
145	38	27	..	83	7	2	1	..	15	165	29	Gadra
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	Gola
128	417	2	1	5	3	..	..	..	15	32	5	Jat
..	..	78	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	Khoja
95	6	..	..	5	2	3	85	..	3	4	41	Langah
1,761	14	11	3	4	5	..	84	..	10	20	154	Lori
3	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	Med
22	11	20	4	11	3	..	..	..	7	502	3	Nakib
436	71	110	127	100	38	5	49	7	10,776	257	284	Others
185	39	61	114	59	8	2	26	7	10,732	223	11	Tribal followers
251	32	49	13	41	30	3	23	..	44	34	273	Unspecified
214	16	5,744	3	23	121	4	1	2	140	104	147	Hindus, Indigenous
214	16	57	3	23	121	4	1	2	140	103	147	Brahmanic
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	Neo-Hindus
34	2	310	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	Sikh, Indigenous
855	1,805	1,110	536	119	189	26	76	97	312	404	150	Semi-Indigenous
12	50	6	35	15	29	13	..	..	6	15	18	Baloch Semi-Indigenous.
2	6	1	3	5	5	2	..	..	..	9	2	Baloch Buzdar
10	44	5	32	10	24	11	..	..	6	6	16	Others Baloch
647	1,509	901	34	95	158	8	51	19	210	339	116	Pathan
104	204	121	13	51	26	..	10	6	60	44	21	Durrani
307	1,184	612	10	32	100	5	37	7	54	194	68	Ghilzai
236	121	168	11	12	32	3	4	6	96	101	27	Others
196	246	203	467	9	2	5	25	78	96	50	16	Other Musalmans
81	235	142	446	3	2	5	23	73	50	41	10	Hazara
115	11	61	21	6	..	..	2	5	46	9	6	Others
13	181	17	3,566	17	4	71	19	12	33	2	..	Miscellaneous Aliens.
10	107	17	3,559	17	4	62	17	12	30	2	..	Europeans
3	74	..	7	..	..	9	2	..	3	..	..	Anglo-Indians

TABLE XXI-A.

Occupation by Selected Tribes and Races.

XXI-A.—OCCUPATION BY SELECTED TRIBES AND RACES—*continued.*

NOTE.—In the columns headed persons in Table XXI 6,361 females are included as under :—

Tribes, etc.	Females included in columns													
	6	10	11	12	13	14	15	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Pathan	3	..	..	1	13	14	16	..	2	..	2	5	9	4
Barech . . . . .	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Kakar Dumar . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kakar Sanzarkhel . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Kakar Sargara . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kakar Snatia . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..
Kakar Targhara . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Kakar others . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1
Luni . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pani Main Branch . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Pani Mandokhel . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Pani Musakhel . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Shirani . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Tarin Abdal Achakzai . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tarin Spin	3	..	..	..	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Tarin Tor . . . . .	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Lasis	13	1	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4
Angaria	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burra	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
Jamot	2	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Runjha	3	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Sheikh	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Jatt	1	1	..	..	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	1
Sayyid	6	2	..	..	3	2	4	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Bukhari . . . . .	..	2	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Mashwani	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taran	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Other Musalmans	11	3	3	..	102	..	16	..	..	1	..	5,725	10	7
Darzada	6	..	..	..	59	..	6	..	..	..	..	2	5	2
Gadra	3	..	..	..	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
Lori . . . . .	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Nakib . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Others	2	..	3	..	32	..	9	..	..	1	..	5,723	..	3
(a) Tribal followers	2	..	3	..	31	..	9	..	..	..	..	5,722	..	1
(b) Others . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Indigenous Hindus . . . . .	..	1	..	..	32	..	3	..	..	..	1	6	3	10
Semi-Indigenous	1	..	..	..	7	..	1	1	1	..	1	13	2	6
Pathan . . . . .	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	1	..	..	..	7	2	4
Durrani . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Ghilzai . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Others . . . . .	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	1
Other Musalmans	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	6	..	2
Hazara . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	..	2
Others	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Miscellaneous Alien . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	36	1	3	33	..	..
Europeans . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	32	1	3	3	..	..
Anglo-Indians . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	3	..	..

TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics.

Statistics regarding Industrial establishments have been compiled in six parts. Part I gives the Provincial summary of all industrial establishments employing not less than ten persons, giving details for those using power and also those which do not use power. Part II gives the distribution of these Industrial establishments by Districts and States. Part III gives the type of organisation of each establishment. Part IV gives details of Skilled Workmen in each establishment by religion and race (Indigenous, Semi-indigenous and alien people) as well as the country of their birth. Part V gives similar details about unskilled labourers. Part VI (1) gives details of power used in each establishment using Steam or oil. Part VI (2) gives details of power employed by the establishments using electric power generated on the premises. Part VI (3) has not been prepared as no establishment uses electric power supplied from outside. Similarly Part VII has not been prepared as there are no textile establishments in Baluchistan.

TABLE XXII.—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.—PART I.—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY.

CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.																			
Description of Establishment.	Classification of Establishment according to the number of persons employed (including management).	Number of Establishments.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.		DIRECTION, SUPERVISION AND CLERICAL STAFF.						SKILLED WORKMEN.						REMARKS. P=Perennial. S=Seasonal.		
			Males.	Females.	Managers.		Superintending and Technical Staff.		Clerical Staff.		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.						
					Europeans and Anglo-Indians, Males.	Indians, Males.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians, Males.	Indians, Males.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians, Males.	Indians, Males.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
BALUCHISTAN	....	49	5,306	16	25	20	24	64	..	95	57	..	2,419	..	2,584	13	18	3	{ 47 P 2 S }
	Using power	16	2,917	2	11	5	13	56	..	61	4	..	1,449	..	1,506	1	12	1	P
	10-20	2	32	2	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	23	1	2	..	P
	20-50	4	119	..	1	3	3	1	..	11	..	..	75	..	25	..	..	..	P
	50-100	3	212	..	2	1	2	9	..	18	2	..	33	..	125	..	..	..	P
	100-200	3	381	..	3	..	2	..	..	6	..	..	93	..	277	..	..	..	P
	200-400	4	2,173	..	4	..	5	..	..	25	2	..	1,225	..	856	..	10	..	P
	400 and over	33	2,389	14	14	15	11	8	..	34	53	..	970	..	1,278	12	6	2	{ 31 P 2 S }
	Not using power	11	152	3	1	9	..	2	..	5	..	..	106	..	29	8	..	..	{ 10 P 1 S }
	10-20	14	404	..	8	4	5	2	..	11	..	..	238	..	136	..	..	..	P
II. MINES	50-100	3	186	11	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	181	9	..	2	{ 2 P 1 S }
	100-200	2	210	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	48	..	157	..	..	..	P
	200-400	1	242	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	9	..	33	..	197	..	..	..	P
	400 and over	2	1,195	..	2	..	6	3	..	12	43	..	545	..	578	..	6	..	P
	Using power	13	1,476	..	2	7	2	18	..	26	..	..	470	..	951	..	..	..	P
	20-50	12	1,044	..	1	7	..	16	..	23	..	..	458	..	539	..	..	..	P
	50-100	2	717	..	1	1	..	15	..	16	..	..	278	..	406	..	..	..	P
	100-200	1	44	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	38	..	4	..	..	..	P
	200-400	1	673	..	..	..	..	15	..	15	..	..	240	..	402	..	..	..	P
	400 and over	10	327	..	..	6	..	1	..	7	..	..	150	..	133	..	..	..	P
2. Chromite Mines	Not using power	3	40	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	34	..	1	..	..	..	P
	10-20	5	160	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	146	..	9	..	..	..	P
	20-50	2	127	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	123	..	..	..	P
	50-100	2	432	..	1	..	2	2	..	3	..	..	12	..	412	..	..	..	P
	100-200	1	432	..	1	..	2	2	..	3	..	..	12	..	412	..	..	..	P
	200-400	1	432	..	1	..	2	2	..	3	..	..	12	..	412	..	..	..	P
	400 and over	2	25	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	P
	Using power	1	432	..	1	..	2	2	..	3	..	..	12	..	412	..	..	..	P
	10-20	1	432	..	1	..	2	2	..	3	..	..	12	..	412	..	..	..	P
	VI. WOOD, ETC., INDUSTRIES.	2	25	2	23
Using power		1	432	..	1	..	2	2	..	3	..	..	12	..	412	..	..	..	P
10-20		1	432	..	1	..	2	2	..	3	..	..	12	..	412	..	..	..	P
20-50		2	25	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	P
50-100		2	25	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	P
100-200		2	25	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	P
200-400		2	25	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	P
400 and over		2	25	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	P
Using power		2	25	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	P
10-20		2	25	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	P

TABLE XXII.—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.—PART I.—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—*contd.*

CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.																				
Description of Establish- ment.	Classification of Establishment according to the number of persons employed (includ- ing management).	Number of Estab- lishments.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.		DIRECTION, SUPERVISION AND CHERICAL STAFF.							SKILLED WORKMEN.				UNSKILLED LABOURERS.				REMARKS. P = Peren- nial. S = Sea- sonal.
			Males.	Females.	Managers.			Supervising and Technical Staff.		Clerical Staff.		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Aged 14 and over.		Under 14.		
					Europe- ans and Anglo- Indians, Males.	Indians, Males.	Europe- ans and Anglo- Indians, Males.	Indians, Males.	Europe- ans and Anglo- Indians, Males.	Indians, Males.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
BALUCHISTAN— contd.																				
VII. METAL INDUSTRIES.																				
1. Arsenal	Using power	1	539	..	1	..	..	8	..	4	1	..	510	..	..	60	10	..	P
	400 and over	1	539	..	1	..	..	8	..	4	1	..	494	..	..	21	10	..	P
	Not using power	2	47	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	29	..	..	P
2. Municipal and Local Fund Workshop.	10—20	1	16	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	P
	20—50	1	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	29	..	..	P
X. FOOD INDUSTRIES																				
1. Bakery	Using power	1	19	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	16	..	..	P
	10—20	1	19	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	16	..	..	P
2. Dairy	Using power	1	96	..	1	..	..	4	..	9	2	..	2	..	..	78	..	..	P
	50—100	1	96	..	1	..	..	4	..	9	2	..	2	..	..	78	..	..	P
3. Flour Mill	Using power	1	52	..	..	1	..	3	..	7	..	..	9	..	..	32	..	..	P
	50—100	1	52	..	..	1	..	3	..	7	..	..	9	..	..	32	..	..	P
4. Slaughter Houses	Not using power	1	22	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	P
	20—50	1	22	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	P
5. Distilleries and Bre- weries.	Using power	1	106	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	16	..	..	84	..	..	P
	100—200	1	106	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	18	..	..	84	..	..	P
	Not using power	1	32	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	27	..	..	P
	20—50	1	32	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	27	..	..	P

TABLE XXII.—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.—PART I.—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY—concl'd.

CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.																						
Description of Establishment.	Classification of Establishment according to the number of persons employed (including management).	Number of Establishments.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.		DIRECTION, SUPERVISION AND CLERICAL STAFF.										SKILLED WORKMEN.				UNSKILLED LABORERS.			REMARKS. P=Perennial. S=Seasonal.
					Managers.			Supervising and Technical Staff.		Clerical Staff.		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Aged 14 and over.		Under 14.				
					Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			
BALUCHISTAN— concl'd.																						
XIII. INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH BUILDINGS.																						
1. Building Workshop	....	4	149	16	1	3	2	3	..	4	..	..	44	..	90	13	2	3	2 P 2 S
	....	1	64	..	1	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	42	..	15	..	..	..	P
	Using power 30—100	1	64	..	1	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	42	..	15	..	..	..	P
	....	3	85	16	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	2	..	75	18	2	3	1 P 2 S
2. Brick Kilns	Using power 10—20	1	13	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	7	1	2	1	P
	Not using power	2	72	14	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	68	12	..	2	S
	10—20	1	13	3	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	10	3	..	..	{ 1st April to 31st Oct. each year. 2nd March to Sept. each year.
	50—100	1	59	11	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	9	..	2	P
XIV. INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH TRANSPORT.																						
1. Motor Car Works	18	2,702	..	15	3	18	27	..	40	54	..	1,310	..	1,229	..	6	P		
	Using power 20—50	5	118	..	3	2	6	3	..	12	..	..	68	..	24	..	..	..	P
	Not using power 20—50	3	75	..	1	2	3	1	..	10	..	..	37	..	21	..	..	..	P
	....	2	43	..	2	..	3	2	..	2	..	..	31	..	3	..	..	..	P
	Using power 400 and over	1	529	..	1	..	3	21	..	3	1	..	478	..	21	..	..	..	P
2. Railway Workshop	....	1	529	..	1	..	3	21	..	3	1	..	479	..	21	..	..	..	P
	....	12	2,055	..	11	1	9	21	..	25	53	..	763	..	1,184	..	6	..	P		
3. Railway Engine Sheds.	Using power 100—200	2	275	..	2	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	75	..	193	..	..	..	P
	Not using power 10—20	10	1,780	..	9	1	6	3	..	21	53	..	688	..	991	..	6	..	P			
	....	1	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12	..	..	..	P
	Using power 200—400	2	210	..	4	..	2	..	..	5	..	..	58	..	137	..	..	..	P
	....	1	195	..	2	..	6	3	..	12	43	..	545	..	578	..	6	..	P		
XVI. INDUSTRIES OF LUXURY.																						
1. Printing Presses	....	3	41	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	30	..	6	..	..	..	P
	Not using power 10—20	3	41	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	30	..	6	..	..	..	P
	....	3	41	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	30	..	6	..	..	..	P

TABLE XXII.—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.—PART II.—DISTRIBUTION BY DISTRICTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.																									
Description of Establishment.	District or State.	Number of Establishments.	TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED.		DIRECTION, SUPERVISION AND CLERICAL STAFF.										SKILLED WORKMEN.						UNSKILLED LABOURERS.				REMARKS. P=Perennial, S=Seasonal.
					Managers.		Supervising and Technical Staff.		Clerical Staff.		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Aged 14 and over.		Under 14.								
Males.	Females.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20						
BALUCHISTAN	....	49	5,306	16	25	20	24	64	..	95	57	..	2,419	..	2,584	13	18	3	P					
II. MINES	....	13	1,478	..	2	7	2	18	..	26	..	..	470	..	981	..	..	..	P
1. Collieries	....	12	1,044	..	..	7	..	16	..	23	..	..	458	..	589	..	..	..	P
	Bolan District	4	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	76	..	7	..	..	..	P
	Quetta-Pishin District	2	127	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	123	..	..	..	P
	Sibi District	5	817	..	1	5	..	13	..	17	..	..	371	..	408	..	..	..	P	
	Sarawan Sub-Division of Kalat State.	1	15	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	12	..	1	..	..	..	P
2. Chromite Mines	....	1	432	..	1	..	2	2	..	3	..	..	12	..	412	..	..	..	P
	Zhob	1	432	..	1	..	2	2	..	3	..	..	12	..	412	..	..	..	P	
VI. WOOD, ETC., INDUSTRIES.	....	2	25	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	P
1. Carpentry Works and Timber Yards.	....	2	25	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	P
	Quetta-Pishin	2	25	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	P
VII. METAL INDUSTRIES.	....	3	586	..	2	1	..	8	..	4	1	..	510	..	50	..	10	..	P					
1. Arsenal	....	1	539	..	1	..	..	8	..	4	1	..	494	..	21	..	10	..	P			
	Quetta-Pishin	1	539	..	1	..	..	8	..	4	1	..	494	..	21	..	10	..	P				
2. Municipal and Local Fund Workshops.	....	2	47	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	29	..	..	..	P
	Quetta-Pishin	2	47	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	29	..	..	..	P
X. FOOD INDUSTRIES	....	6	327	..	5	1	2	7	..	20	2	..	92	..	258	..	..	..	P		
1. Bakeries	....	1	19	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	16	..	..	..	P
	Quetta-Pishin	1	19	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	16	..	..	..	P
2. Dairies	....	1	96	..	1	..	..	4	..	9	2	..	2	..	78	..	..	..	P
	Quetta-Pishin	1	96	..	1	..	..	4	..	9	2	..	2	..	78	..	..	..	P	
3. Flour Mills	....	1	53	..	..	1	..	3	..	7	..	..	9	..	32	..	..	..	P
	Quetta-Pishin	1	52	..	..	1	..	3	..	7	..	..	9	..	32	..	..	..	P

TABLE XXII.—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.—PART II.—DISTRIBUTION BY DISTRICTS—*contd.*

CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.																				
Description of Establishment.	District or State.	Number of Establishments.	TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED.		DIRECTION, SUPERVISION AND CLERICAL STAFF.						SKILLED WORKMEN.				UNSKILLED LABOURERS.			REMARKS.		
					Managers.	Supervising and Technical Staff.		Clerical Staff.		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Aged 14 and over.		Under 14.				
						Europeans and Anglo-Indians, Males.	Indians, Males.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians, Males.	Indians, Males.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.		Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
BALUCHISTAN— contd.																				
X.—FOOD INDUSTRIES contd.																				
4. Slaughter Houses	.....	1	22	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	P
	Quetta-Pishin	1	22	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	P
5. Distilleries and Breweries.	.....	2	138	..	2	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	20	..	111	..	..	..	P
	Quetta-Pishin	2	138	..	2	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	20	..	111	..	..	..	P
XI. INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH BUILDINGS.																				
1. Brick kilns	.....	4	149	16	1	3	2	3	..	4	..	..	44	..	80	13	2	3	{ 2 P 2 S 2 S
	Quetta-Pishin	3	85	16	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	2	..	75	13	2	3	{ 1 P 2 S 2 S 1 P 1 S 2 S
	Quetta-Pishin	3	85	16	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	2	..	75	13	2	3	{ 1 P 2 S 2 S 1 P 1 S 2 S
2. Building Workshop	.....	1	64	..	1	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	42	..	15	..	..	..	P
	Quetta-Pishin	1	64	..	1	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	42	..	15	..	..	..	P
	Quetta-Pishin	18	2,702	..	15	3	18	27	..	40	54	..	1,310	..	1,229	..	6	..	P	
XIV. INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH TRANSPORT.																				
1. Motor Car Works	.....	5	118	..	3	2	6	3	..	12	..	..	68	..	24	..	..	..	P
	Quetta-Pishin	5	118	..	3	2	6	3	..	12	..	..	63	..	24	..	..	..	P
2. Railway Workshops	.....	1	529	..	1	..	3	21	..	3	1	..	479	..	21	..	..	..	P
	Quetta-Pishin	1	529	..	1	..	3	21	..	3	1	..	479	..	21	..	..	..	P
3. Railway Engine Sheds.	.....	12	2,055	..	11	1	9	3	..	25	53	..	763	..	1,184	..	6	..	P
	Zhob	1	17	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	12	..	..	..	P
	Bolan	2	352	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	10	..	54	..	288	..	..	..	P
	Sibi	2	668	..	2	..	4	3	..	7	23	..	241	..	388	..	..	..	P
	Chagai	3	375	..	3	..	1	..	..	10	..	..	102	..	264	..	..	..	P
	Quetta-Pishin	4	643	..	4	..	4	..	..	10	20	..	362	..	237	..	6	..	P
XVI. INDUSTRIES OF LUXURY.																				
1. Printing Presses	.....	3	41	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	30	..	6	..	..	..	P
	Quetta-Pishin	3	41	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	30	..	6	..	..	..	P
	Quetta-Pishin	3	41	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	30	..	6	..	..	..	P

TABLE XXII.—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.—PART III.—INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE CLASS OF OWNERS AND MANAGERS.

Description of Establishment.	Total No.	Govern-ment or local authori-ty.	NUMBER OWNED BY					NUMBER MANAGED BY							
			REGISTERED COMPANIES WITH DIRECTORS WHO ARE					PRIVATE PERSONS WHO ARE							
			European- and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Both.	Europeans or Anglo-Indians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Parsis.	Others (Sikhs).	Europeans or Anglo-Indians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Parsis.	Others (Sikhs).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
BALUCHISTAN	49	25	3	..	..	2	7	5	5	2	25	7	10	1	6
II. MINES	13	1	2	..	..	2	4	2	2	..	2	3	6	..	2
1. Collieries	12	1	1	..	..	2	4	2	2	..	1	3	6	..	2
2. Chalk-mine	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
VI. WOOD, ETC., INDUSTRIES	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
1. Carpentry works and Timber Yards	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
VII. METAL INDUSTRIES	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..
1. Arsenal	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
2. Municipal and Local Fund Workshops	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
X. FOOD INDUSTRIES	6	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	1	..
1. Bakeries	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
2. Dairies	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
3. Flour Mills	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
4. Slaughter Houses	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
5. Distilleries and Breweries	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
XI. INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH BUILDINGS	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	1	2	..	..
1. Brick Kilns	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
2. Building Work-shops	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
XIV. INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH TRANSPORT.	18	16	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	15	1	1	..	1
1. Motor Car Works	5	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	1	1	..	..
2. Railway Workshop	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
3. Railway Engine Sheds	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	1
XVI. INDUSTRIES OF LUXURY	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	2
1. Printing Presses	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	2

XXII.—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—PART IV.—CASTE OR RACE AND BIRTH-PLACE OF SKILLED WORKMEN CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THEIR

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION—*contd.*

Description of Establishment and Occupation.	NUMBER OF WORKMEN.				CASTE OR RACE.								BORN IN			
	ADULTS.		CHILDREN UNDER 14.		MUSALMANS.		HINDUS.		SIKHS.	CHRISTIANS.	PARSIS.	ASIA.		EUROPE.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Indigenous.	Semi-indigenous.	Aliens.	Indigenous.				Aliens.	Baluchistan.		Other Asiatic Provinces.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
BALUCHISTAN—<i>contd.</i>																
VII. Metal Industries—<i>contd.</i>																
2. <i>Municipal and Local Fund Workshops.</i>																
Blacksmiths	16						11									
Carpenters	7						7									
Hammermen	2						2									
							2									
X. Food Industries	34						11			13	3					
1. <i>Bakeries</i>	1									1						
Engine Drivers	1									1						
2. <i>Dairies</i>	4						1			1	2					
Overseers	2										2					
Carpenter	1						1									
Engineer	1									1						
3. <i>Flour Mills</i>	9						1			1						
Lorry Driver	1										1					
Engine Drivers	2						1									
Blacksmith	1						1				1					
Free mason	1						1									
Carpenters	1															
Masons	1															
Miller	1															
4. <i>Brewery and Distilleries</i>	20						6			2						
Mason	1															
Distiller	1						1									
Blacksmith	1															
Blacksmith	4															
Blacksmith	2						4									
Blacksmith	4						1									
Coopers	4															
Bread Bakers	2									2						
XI. Industries connected with buildings.	41		3				15			10						
1. <i>Building Workshops</i>	39		3				11			9						
Fitters	9		2				8			1						
Drivers	9						4									
Blacksmiths	9						1									
Moulders	2		1				1									
Carpenters	16															
Fitters	2															
Mason	1									1						

XXII.- INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—PART V.—CASTE OR RACE AND BIRTH-PLACE OF UNSKILLED LABOURERS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE INDUSTRY IN WHICH THEY ARE WORKING.

Description of Establishment and occupation	NUMBER OF WORKERS.				CASTE OR RACE.						BORN IN			
	ADULTS.		CHILDREN UNDER 14.		MUSALMANS.		HINDU.	SIKHS.	CHRISTIANS.	PARSES.	INDIA		Other Asiatic Countries	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Indigenous.	Semi-Indigenous.					Aliens.	Baluchistan		Other Provinces of India
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
BALUCHISTAN	2,584	13	18	3	804	162	999	565	69	17	2	804	1,652	162
II. Mines	961	..	..	..	482	149	267	62	11	..	..	482	340	149
1 Collieries	539	..	..	..	110	91	256	62	11	..	..	119	329	91
2 Chromite Mines	412	..	..	..	343	58	11	..	..	..	..	343	11	58
VI. Wood, etc., Industries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII. Metal Industries	50	..	10	..	23	..	16	10	11	..	..	23	37	..
1. Arsenal	21	..	10	..	21	..	7	3	..	..	..	21	10	..
2. Munition and Local Fuel Workshops.	29	..	..	..	2	..	9	7	11	..	..	2	27	..
X. Food Industries	258	..	..	..	44	6	141	49	18	..	..	44	208	6
1. Bakers	16	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	16	..
2. Flour Mills	32	..	..	..	3	5	8	14	2	..	..	3	24	5
3. Slaughter houses and Butcheries	21	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	3	..	..	..	21	..
4. Breweries	111	..	..	..	41	1	33	24	12	..	..	41	69	1
5. Dairies	78	..	..	..	..	..	66	11	1	..	..	..	78	..
XI. Industries connected with buildings.	90	13	2	3	1	..	37	62	..	8	..	1	107	..
1. Building Workshop	15	..	2	..	1	..	10	4	..	..	..	1	14	..
2. Brick Kilns	75	13	..	3	..	..	27	58	..	8	..	..	93	..
XIV. Industries connected with Transport.	1,229	..	6	..	273	7	537	378	29	9	2	273	955	7
1. Motor Car Works	24	..	..	..	5	..	12	5	2	..	..	5	19	..
2. Railway Workshops	21	..	..	..	..	3	11	4	3	..	..	..	18	..
3. Railway Engine Sheds	1,154	..	6	..	..	4	514	369	24	9	2	268	918	4
XVI. Industries of Luxury	6	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	..	..	..	1	5	..
1. Printing Presses	6	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	..	..	..	1	5	..

NOTE.—Nearly all the Semi-indigenous labourers are born in Baluchistan.

XXII.—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—PART VI.—DETAILS OF POWER EMPLOYED FOR ESTABLISHMENTS USING STEAM, OIL, GAS, WATER, ETC.

Description of Establishment.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING				NUMBER OF ENGINES.				TOTAL HORSE-POWER				REMARKS.
	Steam.	Oil.	Water.	Gas.	Steam.	Oil.	Water.	Gas.	Steam.	Oil.	Water.	Gas.	
I.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
BALUCHISTAN	7	7	..	..	12	8	..	..	753	113½	..	..
II. Mines	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	116	17	..	..
1. Collieries	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	116	..	..	..
2. Chromite Mines . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	17	..	..
VI. Wood, etc., Industries . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII. Metal Industries	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	20	..	..	..
1. Arsenal	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	20	..	..	..
X. Food Industries	2	2	..	..	4	3	..	..	267	49½	..	..
1. Bakeries . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6½	..	..
2. Dairy . . . . .	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	29	43	..	..
3. Flour Mill	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	235	..	..	..
4. Distilleries and Breweries	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	12	..	..	..
XI. Industries connected with buildings	1	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	20	23	..	..
1. Brick Kldn-	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	20	..	..	..
2. Building Workshop . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	23	..	..
XIV. Industries connected with Transport	1	3	..	..	2	3	..	..	330	24	..	..
1. Motor Car Works . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	..
2. Railway Workshop	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	330	..	..	..
3. Loco Engine shed . . . . .	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	17	..	..

NOTE.—The dairy uses both steam and oil power.

XXII.—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—PART VI.—DETAILS OF POWER EMPLOYED. II.—FOR ESTABLISHMENT USING ELECTRIC POWER GENERATED ON THE PREMISES.

Description of Establishment.	Number of Establishment.	STEAM		OIL		WATER		ELECTRIC POWER		REMARKS.
		Number of engines.	Horse power.	Number of engines.	Horse power.	Number of engines.	Horse power.	Number of dynamos.	Power Kilowatts.	
t	21		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BALUCHISTAN	2	2	235	..	..	..	..	2	113	
Motor Car Works	2	2	235	..	..	..	..	2	113	

PROVINCIAL TABLE I.

**Area and Population by Political Agencies, Tahsils
and other local areas.**

I.—AREA AND POPULATION BY POLITICAL AGENCIES, TAHSILS AND OTHER LOCAL AREAS.

POLITICAL AGENCY, TAHSIL, ETC.		Area (square miles)	POPULATION												Percentage of variation			No. of person per square mile					
			1921						1911														
			TOTAL			SETTLED			SEMI-NOMADIC			NOMADIC.			Persons			Males			Females		
			Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	1901-11	1911-21	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
BALUCHISTAN.																							
I. Quetta-Pishin Agency																							
Quetta Tahsil	6,520	137,082	87,101	40,081	80,808	45,019	4,984	3,921	1,309	1,041	127,648	76,467	51,181	114,087	69,945	45,142	11.9	1.74	1.20	24.5	26.3		
Pishin Tahsil	3,052	19,081	27,410	22,511	22,606	18,722	1,673	3,686	161	133	53,293	28,351	24,951	51,533	28,538	23,383	7.9	7.2	7.1	77.4	10.1		
Chaman sub-division	1,206	17,605	10,771	6,834	10,633	6,730	101	71	37	33	17,252	10,018	7,201	16,137	9,915	6,922	15.7	13.8	11.2	11.4	11.6		
Shorapur sub-Tahsil	414	1,273	679	591	611	624	20	24	48	829	2,077	1,077	1,002	1,062	573	1,630	15.7	13.8	11.2	11.4	11.6		
Quetta Tahsil	518	68,223	48,211	29,012	46,938	19,043	190	140	1,063	829	55,022	36,968	18,051	11,835	30,139	11,630	12.7	12.1	12.2	100.1	121.5		
II. Loralai Agency																							
Duki Tahsil	7,525	82,473	46,973	35,500	32,728	23,401	9,017	8,326	4,628	3,773	86,780	44,923	35,846	68,332	38,088	30,944	13.9	2.1	20.7	10.7	11.0		
Loralai Tahsil	1,648	15,806	8,669	7,137	6,311	5,177	468	370	1,860	1,590	17,219	9,308	7,851	12,630	6,855	6,053	8.2	2.5	2.1	10.2	10.0		
Bori Tahsil	1,671	17,767	11,700	6,067	3,776	2,905	1,975	1,399	1,020	892	17,398	10,715	8,101	18,174	11,220	9,293	10.8	2.7	2.2	10.3	10.6		
Sunawari Sub-Tahsil	1,676	8,805	5,061	3,834	2,566	1,704	1,999	1,735	996	375	7,368	4,107	3,101	6,866	3,630	2,748	17.5	17.5	17.5	11.1	13.2		
Barkhan Tahsil	1,300	18,129	9,614	8,515	8,780	7,772	410	435	424	366	17,970	9,618	8,432	13,125	7,439	7,163	18.6	17.9	17.9	13.6	13.8		
Musakhel Tahsil	2,181	21,876	11,920	9,917	6,036	4,972	5,065	4,325	828	550	20,714	11,087	9,627	13,537	8,374	7,163	13.3	5.6	40.8	9.4	10.0		
III. Zhob Agency																							
Fort Sandeman Tahsil	10,315	56,668	35,135	21,533	12,455	2,778	20,288	16,888	2,312	1,867	70,366	40,349	30,090	69,718	39,637	30,081	9	19.5	17.8	6.8	5.5		
Hindupur Tahsil	6,458	31,612	20,301	11,111	8,781	1,133	10,363	8,831	1,357	1,144	40,186	23,583	16,068	39,098	22,152	16,916	28	21.3	10.1	6.2	4.9		
Killa Saifulla Tahsil	1,459	13,162	7,844	5,318	3,298	1,415	4,576	3,853	955	723	12,500	6,806	5,541	12,518	6,973	5,345	1.2	6.4	5.1	8.4	9.0		
Killa Saifulla Tahsil	2,498	11,894	6,790	5,104	406	180	5,429	4,201	955	723	17,820	9,355	7,865	18,102	10,212	7,800	1.5	33.3	34.3	7.4	5.0		
IV. Chagai Agency																							
Kushtik Tahsil	19,622	21,343	13,156	8,187	6,493	2,384	651	526	6,012	5,277	18,344	9,107	7,297	15,689	8,259	7,430	4.2	130.6	38.0	0.8	1.1		
Chagai Tahsil	2,381	9,905	5,776	4,129	3,253	1,946	643	517	1,311	1,666	6,606	3,631	2,972	10,756	5,735	5,021	24.5	22.0	7.9	0.8	4.2		
Western Scujrauli Country	7,407	10,293	6,466	3,827	2,356	207	8	9	4,112	3,611	6,606	3,631	2,972	4,833	2,524	2,409	33.9	55.8	108.6	0.1	0.1		
Western Scujrauli Country	9,854	1,145	914	231	914	231	..	..	..	..	1,620	953	607	..	..	..	..	20.3	..	..	..
V. Sibi Agency																							
Sibi Tahsil	11,193	119,464	69,739	48,726	40,374	27,404	6,290	4,909	23,075	17,412	117,189	66,846	50,343	112,944	63,111	49,333	4.3	7.9	6.3	10.5	10.6		
Shingai Tahsil	1,169	25,027	14,802	10,225	12,548	8,490	3,509	2,971	2,254	1,735	23,811	15,080	10,501	23,848	13,484	10,364	7.2	2.2	4.9	21.8	21.4		
Shingai Tahsil	1,367	18,534	11,752	6,785	8,177	3,767	3,509	2,971	66	44	18,152	10,970	7,182	16,573	9,421	7,152	9.5	2.1	11.8	11.6	11.8		
Nusratabad Tahsil	927	31,712	17,898	13,814	17,462	13,435	7	1	420	378	33,977	18,810	15,167	35,713	19,885	15,828	4.8	6.7	11.2	41.0	38.3		
Kohlu sub-Tahsil	362	7,167	4,195	2,972	1,255	839	2,774	1,937	126	96	4,715	2,638	2,015	1,853	1,046	807	154.3	52.1	28.7	13.9	19.8		
Masi Country	3,392	13,566	7,831	5,044	630	504	..	..	7,201	5,231	11,109	7,823	6,296	15,829	9,009	6,820	10.8	3.8	14.3	4.1	4.0
Bugti Country	3,876	23,458	13,261	10,167	262	269	..	..	12,090	9,928	20,657	11,465	9,192	18,528	10,266	8,262	11.4	13.6	26.6	5.3	6.1
VI. Kalat Agency																							
Kalat	80,763	389,595	209,896	173,699	131,476	109,934	27,342	22,569	50,078	41,196	422,387	228,730	193,657	430,576	227,480	203,098	1.9	9.4	11.1	5.2	4.7		
Bolan	3,085	3,085	1,700	1,098	2,910	708	..	..	..	..	2,096	1,492	1,492	1,492	1,492	1,492	8.2	8.2	8.2	5.9	10.2
Kalat	73,278	328,985	176,093	149,278	105,461	88,800	26,698	22,014	40,844	33,464	358,086	184,598	161,488	372,531	196,279	176,252	3.6	8.6	11.9	4.9	4.5		
Sarawan	5,260	24,769	14,422	9,840	17,540	13,683	6,147	4,991	6,745	5,166	63,781	35,082	28,699	65,549	39,266	32,183	2.6	11.9	17.2	19.1	10.4		
Jhalawa	20,705	24,710	14,687	9,840	16,730	14,038	7,175	5,792	19,782	16,193	81,398	46,801	37,518	224,073	115,077	108,996	69.3	64.4	64.4	4.0	3.8		
Kachhi	4,060	23,153	14,319	9,840	20,328	21,097	1,029	7,992	10,942	8,815	92,759	50,101	42,568	63,367	33,351	29,116	19.0	19.0	19.0	22.8	18.2		
Dombki-Kochi Country	1,319	14,538	10,623	8,940	10,160	8,558	108	154	7,965	270	218	32,624	10,919	19,142	10,585	8,957	20.4	16.9	16.9	3.0	1.4		
Malawan	23,269	27,826	14,623	9,840	20,687	26,697	174	169	7,965	270	218	32,624	10,919	19,142	10,585	8,957	20.4	16.9	16.9	3.0	1.4		
Kharan	18,565	27,338	15,091	12,647	1,966	1,727	11,975	10,016	1,150	904	22,663	12,121	10,540	..	..	..	22.1	22.1	22.1	7.3	7.3
Laa Bela	7,132	50,096	28,983	23,713	23,105	20,426	644	555	3,234	2,732	61,205	32,610	28,505	56,109	29,718	26,391	9.0	17.2	9.6	8.5	7.1		

PROVINCIAL TABLE II.

**Population of Political Agencies, etc., by Religion
and Literacy.**

II.—POPULATION OF POLITICAL AGENCIES, ETC., BY RELIGION AND LITERACY.

POLITICAL AGENCY, TAHSIL, ETC.	Legal status.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION										NUMBER OF LITERATES	
		MUSALMAN		HINDU		SIKH		CHRISTIAN		OTHERS			
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
BALUCHISTAN.													
I. Quetta Pishin Agency	.....	419,190	391,987	37,001	14,347	6,308	1,433	5,314	1,479	287	79	34,968	2,486
Pishin Tahsil	British Baluchistan	61,232	42,224	16,922	5,378	3,914	934	4,797	1,372	286	73	17,148	2,019
Chaman Sub-Division	British Baluchistan	26,229	22,263	1,077	230	115	41	19	7	..	..	1,281	37
Shonarud Sub-Tahsil	British Baluchistan	8,903	6,165	1,099	318	121	29	47	22	1	..	1,384	36
Quetta Tahsil	Agency Territory	679	594	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,505	1,946
		25,421	12,902	14,146	4,830	3,678	864	4,701	1,343	265	73	..	..
II. Loralai Agency	.....	43,861	34,580	2,774	857	253	36	84	17	1	..	2,531	85
Duki Tahsil	British Baluchistan	8,397	6,997	1,399	246	26	5	..	..	..	..	314	9
Bori Tahsil	Agency Territory	9,429	5,659	1,990	365	187	26	84	17	1	..	1,010	62
Sanjawi Sub-Tahsil	Agency Territory	5,018	3,827	31	6	12	1	..	..	..	..	49	1
Barkhan Tahsil	Agency Territory	9,219	8,218	391	294	4	3	..	..	..	..	363	10
Musakhel Tahsil	Agency Territory	11,798	9,893	107	53	24	1	..	..	..	..	195	3
III. Zhob Agency	.....	30,836	21,466	3,341	57	819	7	138	3	1	..	2,968	15
Fort Sandeman Tahsil	Agency Territory	16,801	11,086	2,999	21	777	3	123	1	1	..	2,576	6
Hundubagh Tahsil	Agency Territory	7,477	5,289	322	25	30	2	15	2	..	..	301	6
Killa Saifulla Tahsil	Agency Territory	6,758	5,091	20	11	12	2	..	..	..	..	79	4
IV. Chagai Agency	.....	11,295	7,799	1,581	350	237	28	38	7	5	3	1,092	35
Nushki Tahsil	Quasi Agency Territory	5,221	3,892	501	223	41	10	13	4	..	..	391	17
Chagal Tahsil	Quasi Agency Territory	5,454	3,096	811	111	172	14	24	3	5	3	590	18
Western Sanjam Country	Quasi Agency Territory	920	211	269	10	24	4	1	..	..	7	111	..
V. Sibi Agency	.....	64,030	47,490	4,057	1,792	907	392	135	48	10	3	3,736	216
Sibi Tahsil	British Baluchistan	12,162	8,931	2,318	1,176	230	74	82	41	10	3	1,634	137
Shargi Tahsil	British Baluchistan	10,122	6,994	1,440	148	167	34	33	2	..	..	812	36
Nasirabad Tahsil	Agency Territory	16,074	13,185	688	310	518	284	18	5	..	..	1,066	43
Kohlu Sub-Tahsil	Agency Territory	4,147	2,971	41	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	68	..
Mari Country	Tribal Area	7,766	5,681	65	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	..
Bugti Country	Tribal Area	13,159	10,124	102	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	..
VI. Kalat Agency	.....	200,936	167,718	7,726	5,913	178	36	62	32	4	..	7,505	116
Bolan	Agency Territory	1,986	1,473	783	186	101	17	37	32	3	..	433	44
Kalat	Indian State	172,782	144,203	6,144	5,061	64	14	13	..	..	..	6,152	43
Nasirabad	Indian State	29,813	23,492	552	314	56	4	2	..	..	..	957	18
Thalwara	Indian State	43,332	35,961	355	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	589	..
Kacchi	Indian State	37,700	30,444	3,649	3,360	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,842	5
Dundak-Kakeri Country	Indian State	9,292	7,645	1,331	1,280	5	5	..	..	..	..	917	2
Arakan	Indian State	37,603	34,022	209	7	3	5	11	..	..	..	621	18
Kharan	Indian State	15,043	12,639	48	8	226	..
Las Bela	Indian State	20,168	23,042	799	666	13	5	2	..	1	..	920	29

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